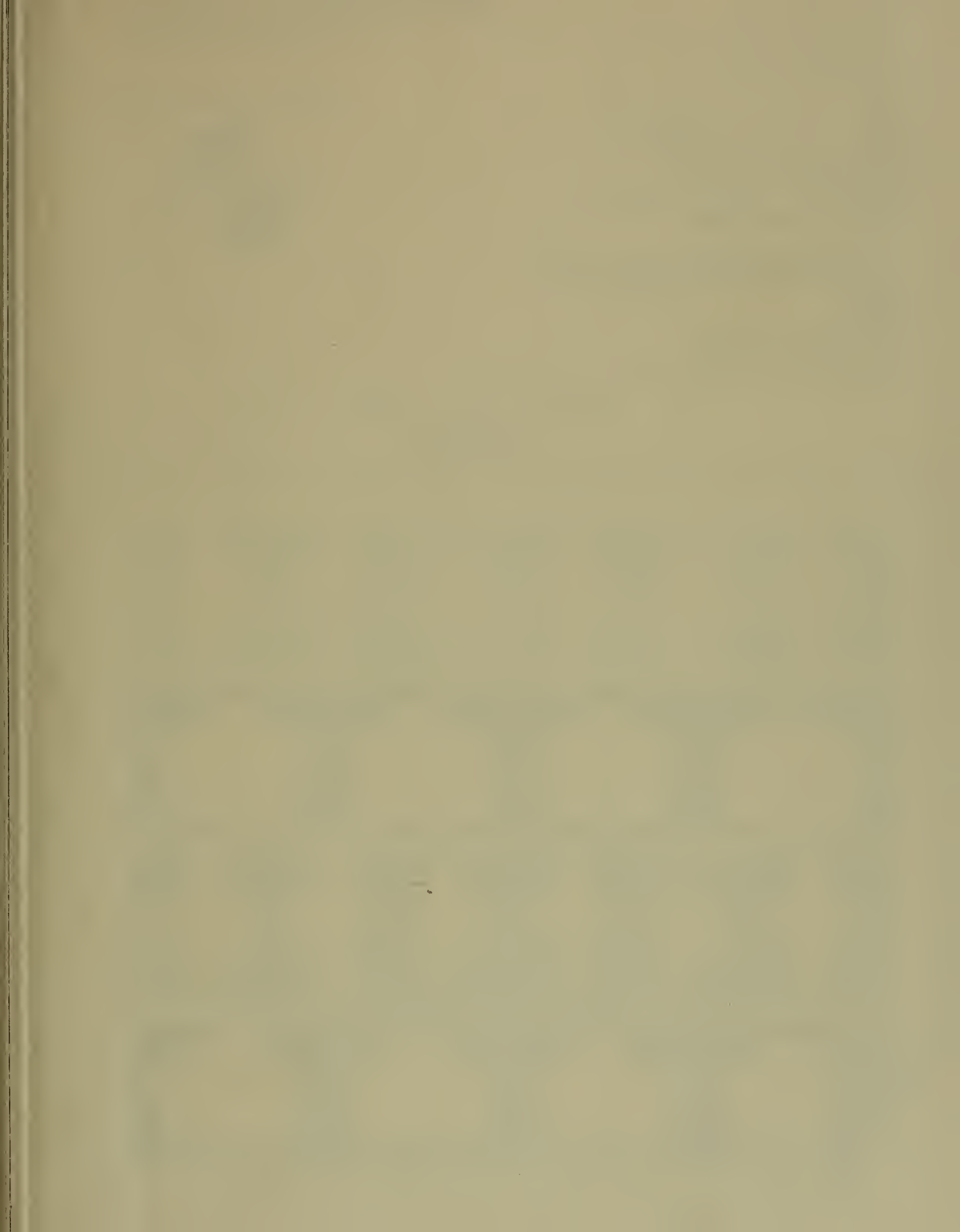


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Issued June 1993



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Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner						
Table 87. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Boxhead						
Subhead			Data						
The State			Total						
Division and County			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
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Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						
Detailed description			Total						

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

NORWALK, CT PMSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Fairfield County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-245B, Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA; CPH-3-245C, Danbury, CT PMSA; and CPH-3-245L, Stamford, CT PMSA.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
28	Montana			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico				
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
38	Oklahoma			118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
		95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia				
				128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
		301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
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FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-- Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ-- CT CMSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Fairfield County, CT
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	20 191.5	2 057.8	9 944.2	8 189.5	232.0	232.0	59.1	51.8	8.6
Square miles	7 795.9	794.5	3 839.5	3 162.0	89.6	89.6	22.8	20.0	3.3
AGE									
All persons	18 087 251	961 524	5 662 022	11 463 705	127 378	127 378	78 331	24 407	3 609
Under 5 years	1 238 438	66 458	381 568	790 412	8 419	8 419	5 326	1 373	208
5 to 9 years	1 127 754	59 480	348 134	720 140	7 020	7 020	4 130	1 255	194
10 to 14 years	1 115 525	56 863	343 841	714 821	6 901	6 901	3 845	1 332	220
15 to 19 years	1 173 897	59 217	362 991	751 689	7 303	7 303	4 165	1 472	245
20 to 24 years	1 363 991	67 031	414 595	882 365	8 103	8 103	5 713	1 223	184
25 to 34 years	3 218 558	166 544	997 448	2 054 566	22 382	22 382	16 820	3 038	359
35 to 44 years	2 795 012	151 803	880 419	1 762 790	21 050	21 050	12 110	4 158	678
45 to 54 years	2 001 618	113 615	628 915	1 259 088	17 040	17 040	8 711	4 073	636
55 to 64 years	1 684 475	92 592	534 538	1 057 345	13 527	13 527	7 618	3 164	440
65 to 74 years	1 363 925	74 597	452 255	837 073	9 337	9 337	5 753	2 088	289
75 to 84 years	764 646	40 171	245 580	478 895	4 716	4 716	3 119	927	124
85 years and over	239 412	13 153	71 738	154 521	1 580	1 580	1 021	304	32
3 and 4 years	483 870	26 032	149 013	308 825	3 174	3 174	1 955	535	81
16 years and over	14 381 104	767 154	4 519 282	9 094 668	103 560	103 560	64 233	20 136	2 930
18 years and over	13 923 893	743 518	4 376 586	8 803 779	100 486	100 486	62 574	19 489	2 815
21 years and over	13 162 616	706 739	4 143 562	8 312 315	96 307	96 307	59 934	18 737	2 703
60 years and over	3 213 184	173 501	1 039 405	2 000 278	22 265	22 265	13 681	4 895	662
62 years and over	2 867 004	155 101	930 649	1 781 254	19 513	19 513	12 110	4 255	588
Median	34.4	35.3	34.8	34.0	36.6	36.6	34.4	41.5	41.5
Female	9 443 941	497 475	2 929 493	6 016 973	65 904	65 904	40 537	12 711	1 874
Under 5 years	604 958	32 161	186 461	386 336	3 984	3 984	2 525	647	97
5 to 9 years	551 446	28 960	170 275	352 211	3 395	3 395	1 994	626	97
10 to 14 years	546 485	27 965	167 626	350 894	3 481	3 481	1 912	683	121
15 to 19 years	575 074	28 820	176 699	369 555	3 489	3 489	1 988	710	116
20 to 24 years	685 558	33 555	205 728	446 275	4 184	4 184	2 979	641	86
25 to 34 years	1 633 159	84 140	500 787	1 048 232	11 433	11 433	8 452	1 597	194
35 to 44 years	1 445 626	77 873	450 478	917 275	10 921	10 921	6 169	2 215	372
45 to 54 years	1 052 378	58 690	324 076	669 612	8 917	8 917	4 603	2 136	332
55 to 64 years	901 638	48 028	281 966	571 644	6 939	6 939	4 039	1 609	222
65 to 74 years	783 922	41 962	257 482	484 478	5 067	5 067	3 205	1 079	139
75 to 84 years	489 657	25 421	155 650	308 586	2 931	2 931	1 935	548	78
85 years and over	174 040	9 900	52 265	111 875	1 163	1 163	736	220	20
3 and 4 years	236 452	12 657	72 714	151 081	1 536	1 536	936	261	43
16 years and over	7 631 963	402 755	2 371 757	4 857 451	54 339	54 339	33 710	10 607	1 529
18 years and over	7 408 074	391 271	2 302 051	4 714 752	52 874	52 874	32 948	10 290	1 473
21 years and over	7 032 658	373 236	2 187 975	4 471 447	50 822	50 822	31 636	9 918	1 423
60 years and over	1 903 951	101 147	608 696	1 194 108	12 591	12 591	7 921	2 638	357
62 years and over	1 718 395	91 626	551 344	1 075 425	11 196	11 196	7 098	2 311	317
Median	35.7	36.6	36.1	35.5	37.7	37.7	35.5	42.0	41.7
Male	8 643 310	464 049	2 732 529	5 446 732	61 474	61 474	37 794	11 696	1 735
Median age	32.9	34.0	33.4	32.5	35.5	35.5	33.4	40.8	41.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	18 087 251	961 524	5 662 022	11 463 705	127 378	127 378	78 331	24 407	3 609
In households	17 689 841	944 667	5 551 849	11 193 325	125 949	125 949	77 442	24 146	3 609
Householder	6 621 239	355 375	2 055 725	4 210 139	48 419	48 419	30 560	9 275	1 339
Family householder	4 554 005	255 464	1 484 468	2 814 073	34 441	34 441	20 444	6 966	1 052
Nonfamily householder	2 067 234	99 911	571 257	1 396 066	13 978	13 978	10 116	2 309	287
Living alone	1 748 015	81 142	478 802	1 188 071	10 913	10 913	7 892	1 761	229
Spouse	3 352 586	204 329	1 162 513	1 985 744	28 278	28 278	15 826	6 020	942
Child	5 687 496	297 723	1 781 033	3 608 740	37 280	37 280	22 100	6 994	1 085
Other relatives	1 230 117	45 596	333 018	851 503	5 626	5 626	4 515	649	75
Nonrelatives	798 403	41 644	219 560	537 199	6 346	6 346	4 441	1 208	168
Institutionalized persons	206 804	11 010	58 254	137 540	1 096	1 096	576	243	—
Other persons in group quarters	190 606	5 847	51 919	132 840	333	333	313	18	—
Persons per household	2.67	2.66	2.70	2.66	2.60	2.60	2.53	2.60	2.70
Persons per family	3.26	3.14	3.21	3.29	3.07	3.07	3.08	2.96	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	2 367 983	127 921	769 573	1 470 489	15 633	15 633	9 893	3 319	445
In households	2 248 278	120 621	734 431	1 393 226	14 787	14 787	9 423	3 194	445
Householder	1 485 489	78 802	477 212	929 475	9 576	9 576	6 156	2 032	289
Nonfamily householder	701 390	34 839	212 347	454 204	3 963	3 963	2 679	764	97
Living alone	671 896	33 170	204 321	434 405	3 706	3 706	2 545	686	89
Spouse	467 129	27 907	164 262	274 960	3 557	3 557	2 116	861	118
Other relatives	255 226	11 917	81 749	161 560	1 390	1 390	993	222	26
Nonrelatives	40 434	1 995	11 208	27 231	264	264	158	79	12
Institutionalized persons	110 354	7 076	32 453	70 825	841	841	466	124	—
Other persons in group quarters	9 351	224	2 689	6 438	5	5	4	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	4 554 005	255 464	1 484 468	2 814 073	34 441	34 441	20 444	6 966	1 052
With own children under 18 years	2 029 532	111 373	652 004	1 266 155	14 197	14 197	8 183	2 686	438
Number of own children under 18 years	3 684 660	201 008	1 165 883	2 317 769	24 794	24 794	14 072	4 670	764
Married-couple families	3 352 586	204 329	1 162 513	1 985 744	28 278	28 278	15 826	6 020	942
With own children under 18 years	1 490 207	89 137	515 839	885 231	11 718	11 718	6 298	2 344	402
Number of own children under 18 years	2 739 177	162 425	933 950	1 642 802	20 747	20 747	10 917	4 167	709
Female householder, no husband present	938 344	39 634	245 269	653 441	4 750	4 750	3 566	718	86
With own children under 18 years	457 971	18 880	112 232	326 859	2 101	2 101	1 613	281	29
Number of own children under 18 years	816 575	33 369	194 568	588 638	3 504	3 504	2 748	426	48
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	6 864 482	370 334	2 183 348	4 310 800	49 994	49 994	30 924	9 692	1 428
Never married	2 458 201	117 155	719 564	1 621 482	15 248	15 248	10 491	2 560	359
Now married, except separated	3 678 214	216 219	1 242 547	2 219 448	29 816	29 816	16 974	6 236	967
Separated	179 589	5 097	45 609	128 883	638	638	498	82	7
Widowed	202 660	9 844	63 922	128 894	1 189	1 189	831	220	25
Divorced	345 818	22 019	111 706	212 093	3 103	3 103	2 130	594	70
Females 15 years and over	7 741 052	408 389	2 405 131	4 927 532	55 044	55 044	34 106	10 755	1 559
Never married	2 247 540	103 891	627 756	1 515 893	13 870	13 870	9 442	2 352	314
Now married, except separated	3 635 821	214 640	1 230 294	2 190 887	29 652	29 652	16 783	6 263	975
Separated	301 818	7 898	67 285	226 635	998	998	779	117	13
Widowed	976 174	47 956	306 267	621 951	5 565	5 565	3 818	986	122
Divorced	579 699	34 004	173 529	372 166	4 959	4 959	3 284	1 037	135

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT								
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.2	3.0	4.1	2.5	3.8	3.0	6.6	2.8	1.2
Square miles	2.4	1.1	1.6	.9	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.1	.5
AGE									
All persons	3 385	3 842	3 824	4 462	1 687	3 079	3 880	2 834	2 927
Under 5 years	216	239	250	315	121	219	247	198	195
5 to 9 years	157	206	164	219	75	160	188	174	156
10 to 14 years	155	185	139	216	86	155	155	138	168
15 to 19 years	210	178	153	259	86	175	196	160	160
20 to 24 years	201	239	236	249	109	189	261	224	172
25 to 34 years	500	748	1 017	849	272	531	709	527	636
35 to 44 years	514	623	627	769	307	516	589	456	455
45 to 54 years	490	515	423	468	228	394	556	364	332
55 to 64 years	466	469	379	412	199	294	498	331	282
65 to 74 years	327	257	315	350	127	300	331	179	228
75 to 84 years	119	154	92	252	64	118	127	68	109
85 years and over	30	29	29	104	13	28	23	15	34
3 and 4 years	87	94	81	114	43	82	88	67	77
16 years and over	2 813	3 176	3 240	3 648	1 394	2 514	3 255	2 299	2 380
18 years and over	2 729	3 103	3 179	3 542	1 355	2 447	3 171	2 237	2 319
21 years and over	2 613	2 995	3 073	3 412	1 302	2 332	3 039	2 121	2 218
60 years and over	723	669	640	929	313	601	709	424	507
62 years and over	616	573	570	830	278	536	609	367	440
Median	39.8	36.8	34.5	36.5	38.2	36.7	37.8	34.9	34.6
Female									
Under 5 years	1 721	2 003	2 003	2 346	851	1 553	1 950	1 519	1 511
5 to 9 years	100	111	119	147	56	91	109	98	98
10 to 14 years	76	104	84	102	38	78	79	89	80
15 to 19 years	75	100	80	103	39	77	82	74	83
20 to 24 years	99	84	70	109	46	94	97	66	80
25 to 34 years	99	125	118	130	55	90	125	133	85
35 to 44 years	268	384	515	445	136	259	351	278	317
45 to 54 years	251	338	320	376	152	269	309	236	225
55 to 64 years	257	273	232	252	117	200	282	216	176
65 to 74 years	243	236	216	224	98	153	269	177	144
75 to 84 years	162	138	174	204	66	160	155	99	134
85 years and over	69	91	51	163	41	62	75	43	65
3 and 4 years	22	19	24	91	7	20	17	10	24
16 years and over	1 441	1 672	1 706	1 972	711	1 292	1 659	1 247	1 237
18 years and over	1 412	1 638	1 679	1 927	689	1 256	1 626	1 222	1 205
21 years and over	1 356	1 582	1 628	1 867	663	1 192	1 559	1 168	1 157
60 years and over	389	370	366	577	165	321	371	236	294
62 years and over	328	324	325	525	152	284	322	210	264
Median	40.9	37.5	35.3	38.2	38.7	37.8	39.0	36.0	35.5
Male	1 664	1 839	1 821	2 116	836	1 526	1 930	1 315	1 416
Median age	38.6	36.2	33.9	34.6	37.5	35.6	36.7	33.8	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 385	3 842	3 824	4 462	1 687	3 079	3 880	2 834	2 927
In households	3 385	3 826	3 824	4 322	1 687	3 007	3 880	2 834	2 927
Householder	1 215	1 452	1 691	1 682	621	1 126	1 465	1 088	1 072
Family householder	995	1 060	1 047	1 191	468	848	1 144	776	809
Nonfamily householder	220	392	644	491	153	278	321	312	263
Living alone	157	312	503	391	111	214	237	244	198
Spouse	903	893	885	997	416	731	981	566	638
Child	1 039	1 163	1 224	1 242	496	908	1 086	878	875
Other relatives	116	173	121	192	75	128	177	168	208
Nonrelatives	112	145	203	209	79	114	171	134	134
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	16	—	52	—	72	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.79	2.63	2.26	2.57	2.72	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.73
Persons per family	3.07	3.10	2.84	3.04	3.11	3.08	2.96	3.08	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	476	440	436	706	204	446	481	262	371
In households	476	440	436	632	204	446	481	262	371
Householder	274	275	286	414	125	288	287	176	221
Nonfamily householder	66	110	128	192	43	119	71	67	83
Living alone	60	102	122	183	38	110	67	60	81
Spouse	134	97	101	141	53	113	134	53	94
Other relatives	55	63	46	67	22	37	53	28	50
Nonrelatives	13	5	3	10	4	8	7	5	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	995	1 060	1 047	1 191	468	848	1 144	776	809
With own children under 18 years	368	394	376	481	173	336	384	307	314
Number of own children under 18 years	625	674	607	807	300	592	649	525	543
Married-couple families	903	893	885	997	416	731	981	566	638
With own children under 18 years	346	352	317	418	159	295	346	219	263
Number of own children under 18 years	592	610	520	718	278	529	586	387	460
Female householder, no husband present	71	122	116	146	37	90	121	176	125
With own children under 18 years	17	33	51	48	12	36	33	81	41
Number of own children under 18 years	27	50	75	71	17	58	56	130	65
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 387	1 524	1 551	1 718	687	1 238	1 610	1 066	1 158
Never married	372	432	458	524	190	356	454	358	344
Now married, except separated	933	936	925	1 035	438	766	1 023	597	687
Separated	1	13	15	17	2	10	20	13	21
Widowed	25	43	36	50	15	43	35	20	28
Divorced	56	100	117	92	42	63	78	78	78
Females 15 years and over	1 470	1 688	1 720	1 994	718	1 307	1 680	1 258	1 250
Never married	321	410	418	473	158	304	362	362	284
Now married, except separated	923	938	918	1 034	437	761	1 025	600	680
Separated	11	39	25	21	5	14	22	17	17
Widowed	145	152	158	299	67	137	151	118	141
Divorced	70	149	201	167	51	91	120	161	128

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	3.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
Square miles .....	.5	.7	.6	.5	.7	1.3	.5	.4	.5
AGE									
All persons	3 684	2 461	2 756	1 871	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 243	3 798
Under 5 years	230	127	186	116	446	318	412	269	255
5 to 9 years	195	101	128	77	336	254	277	236	174
10 to 14 years	174	126	100	68	280	223	253	226	174
15 to 19 years	189	156	158	79	278	243	304	220	195
20 to 24 years	324	166	202	175	557	324	478	327	271
25 to 34 years	1 048	397	504	506	1 976	1 064	1 322	740	969
35 to 44 years	557	342	421	244	974	781	766	513	586
45 to 54 years	272	335	274	181	624	607	449	270	356
55 to 64 years	304	300	291	134	571	526	381	211	306
65 to 74 years	210	259	222	144	486	399	267	144	242
75 to 84 years	142	123	206	114	299	219	197	60	171
85 years and over	39	29	64	33	183	39	62	27	99
3 and 4 years	78	55	78	39	138	121	141	113	89
16 years and over	3 049	2 075	2 309	1 597	5 895	4 157	4 169	2 469	3 159
18 years and over	2 975	2 021	2 249	1 572	5 791	4 051	4 054	2 377	3 094
21 years and over	2 864	1 924	2 158	1 504	5 594	3 914	3 847	2 234	2 963
60 years and over	553	564	621	364	1 265	908	719	330	651
62 years and over	472	509	562	330	1 149	812	641	290	593
Median	31.5	39.8	37.2	33.1	32.5	35.7	31.1	29.0	33.3
Female									
Under 5 years	1 861	1 289	1 438	1 006	3 682	2 538	2 677	1 648	1 974
5 to 9 years	100	62	81	58	201	164	196	112	127
10 to 14 years	96	51	56	37	156	117	134	130	76
15 to 19 years	86	65	44	36	131	109	130	120	93
20 to 24 years	109	77	72	37	122	118	150	108	99
25 to 34 years	159	79	107	100	317	149	259	174	148
35 to 44 years	486	210	253	255	1 006	517	652	360	481
45 to 54 years	246	174	210	124	503	404	387	244	300
55 to 64 years	158	177	150	94	335	315	236	141	172
65 to 74 years	174	153	161	77	302	261	212	111	159
75 to 84 years	122	146	124	92	283	235	155	88	133
85 years and over	93	76	138	74	193	124	128	40	111
3 and 4 years	32	19	42	22	133	25	38	20	75
16 years and over	31	25	29	19	68	67	68	54	38
18 years and over	1 555	1 094	1 238	871	3 172	2 129	2 188	1 261	1 660
21 years and over	1 514	1 071	1 214	859	3 124	2 069	2 134	1 224	1 625
60 years and over	1 449	1 024	1 173	621	3 029	2 009	2 032	1 151	1 560
62 years and over	344	319	374	235	775	502	441	203	389
Median	296	290	347	211	708	461	401	181	356
Male	32.3	41.0	39.8	34.1	33.6	36.9	31.7	29.4	33.8
Median age	1 823	1 172	1 318	865	3 328	2 459	2 491	1 595	1 824
Household type and relationship	30.9	38.4	34.7	32.3	31.7	34.5	30.6	28.6	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 684	2 461	2 756	1 871	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 243	3 798
In households	3 669	2 443	2 745	1 864	6 657	4 997	5 168	3 142	3 684
Householder	1 588	934	1 086	918	2 846	1 911	2 095	1 281	1 545
Family householder	848	684	739	401	1 693	1 402	1 234	690	897
Nonfamily householder	740	250	347	517	1 153	509	861	591	648
Living alone	594	209	290	445	891	389	647	481	505
Spouse	606	581	609	228	1 306	1 153	822	347	654
Child	930	728	802	375	1 648	1 430	1 433	1 030	980
Other relatives	256	127	127	181	453	246	367	242	244
Nonrelatives	289	73	121	162	404	257	451	242	261
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	343	—	—	14	114
Other persons in group quarters	15	18	11	7	10	—	—	87	—
Persons per household	2.31	2.62	2.53	2.03	2.34	2.61	2.47	2.45	2.38
Persons per family	3.11	3.10	3.08	2.96	3.01	3.02	3.12	3.35	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	391	411	492	291	968	657	526	231	512
In households	391	409	492	291	968	657	526	227	405
Householder	281	247	355	231	446	397	381	178	275
Nonfamily householder	152	95	200	172	192	122	211	108	125
Living alone	146	89	193	167	186	117	205	104	116
Spouse	62	106	99	32	142	181	82	25	82
Other relatives	42	49	32	19	89	70	58	18	36
Nonrelatives	6	7	6	9	9	9	5	6	12
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	282	—	—	2	107
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	848	684	739	401	1 693	1 402	1 234	690	897
With own children under 18 years	351	246	271	164	670	507	574	384	374
Number of own children under 18 years	612	408	463	238	1 072	870	977	736	624
Married-couple families	606	581	609	228	1 306	1 153	822	347	654
With own children under 18 years	271	216	236	80	528	426	372	187	274
Number of own children under 18 years	482	362	407	118	867	739	649	362	472
Female householder, no husband present	176	75	100	126	281	187	314	301	186
With own children under 18 years	67	27	31	72	116	68	167	178	80
Number of own children under 18 years	114	40	52	105	169	108	281	345	124
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 506	996	1 085	735	2 754	2 054	2 009	1 226	1 517
Never married	630	300	335	310	941	658	832	631	551
Now married, except separated	663	617	647	278	1 456	1 209	935	402	716
Separated	36	4	7	37	53	15	47	60	35
Widowed	36	30	46	20	91	41	47	36	68
Divorced	141	45	50	90	213	131	148	97	147
Females 15 years and over	1 579	1 111	1 257	875	3 194	2 148	2 217	1 286	1 678
Never married	513	266	292	318	965	507	758	530	491
Now married, except separated	659	619	643	260	1 421	1 199	908	381	711
Separated	29	9	27	50	67	26	74	96	43
Widowed	189	125	191	142	427	223	214	136	246
Divorced	189	92	104	105	314	193	263	143	187
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.9	2.7	1.1	3.3	8.6	4.8	17.6	3.6
Square miles	1.5	1.0	.4	1.3	3.3	1.9	6.8	1.4
AGE								
All persons	3 507	3 588	2 916	3 412	3 606	3 717	7 491	2 357
Under 5 years	207	314	239	207	208	231	414	105
5 to 9 years	161	285	263	144	194	204	411	88
10 to 14 years	162	286	248	128	220	196	457	85
15 to 19 years	146	248	244	128	145	201	500	107
20 to 24 years	225	311	274	199	184	159	384	145
25 to 34 years	660	652	595	598	358	543	805	387
35 to 44 years	546	540	378	606	678	643	1 211	352
45 to 54 years	427	383	253	510	636	575	1 320	362
55 to 64 years	407	246	174	437	438	412	1 079	302
65 to 74 years	321	216	147	282	289	334	650	206
75 to 84 years	195	84	77	129	124	172	197	126
85 years and over	50	23	24	44	32	47	63	92
3 and 4 years	74	120	99	77	81	100	154	42
16 years and over	2 948	2 655	2 118	2 914	2 927	3 037	6 107	2 060
18 years and over	2 891	2 557	2 010	2 850	2 812	2 949	5 891	2 017
21 years and over	2 797	2 400	1 866	2 764	2 700	2 852	5 636	1 953
60 years and over	760	457	319	655	660	767	1 465	571
62 years and over	684	395	285	569	685	685	1 228	517
Median	38.5	30.3	27.9	40.1	41.5	40.1	42.1	42.6
Female	1 788	1 932	1 505	1 742	1 872	1 976	3 859	1 269
Under 5 years	94	162	137	102	97	111	195	61
5 to 9 years	83	145	119	63	97	109	202	48
10 to 14 years	71	142	119	54	121	97	238	44
15 to 19 years	71	124	100	56	116	104	232	50
20 to 24 years	119	172	133	103	86	95	200	74
25 to 34 years	325	364	295	295	193	298	405	205
35 to 44 years	289	293	195	324	372	321	641	187
45 to 54 years	206	201	155	258	332	307	712	183
55 to 64 years	207	145	92	225	221	209	558	150
65 to 74 years	180	120	91	144	139	185	322	106
75 to 84 years	115	49	50	84	78	107	113	85
85 years and over	28	15	19	34	20	33	41	76
3 and 4 years	33	65	57	39	43	50	78	21
16 years and over	1 523	1 459	1 106	1 517	1 527	1 635	3 181	1 107
18 years and over	1 495	1 414	1 062	1 489	1 471	1 589	3 072	1 086
21 years and over	1 453	1 324	998	1 441	1 421	1 538	2 955	1 057
60 years and over	425	264	196	365	356	435	750	336
62 years and over	380	228	180	325	316	399	627	312
Median	39.7	30.8	29.5	41.2	41.7	40.4	42.7	43.4
Male	1 719	1 656	1 411	1 670	1 734	1 741	3 632	1 088
Median age	37.3	29.4	26.4	38.8	41.2	39.8	41.3	41.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 507	3 588	2 916	3 412	3 606	3 717	7 491	2 357
In households	3 490	3 573	2 906	3 412	3 606	3 716	7 364	2 241
Householder	1 394	1 172	964	1 414	1 338	1 504	2 700	930
Family householder	966	894	702	956	1 051	1 025	2 202	609
Nonfamily householder	428	278	262	458	287	479	498	321
Living alone	327	191	219	337	229	361	391	224
Spouse	810	525	337	838	941	861	1 925	511
Child	932	1 298	1 086	817	1 084	1 023	2 283	536
Other relatives	153	338	327	96	75	98	203	83
Nonrelatives	201	240	192	247	168	230	253	181
Institutionalized persons	17	—	—	—	—	—	127	116
Other persons in group quarters	—	15	10	—	—	1	—	—
Persons per household	2.50	3.05	3.01	2.41	2.70	2.47	2.73	2.41
Persons per family	2.96	3.42	3.49	2.83	3.00	2.93	3.00	2.86
Persons 65 years and over	566	323	248	455	445	553	910	424
In households	565	323	248	455	445	553	898	312
Householder	360	206	160	293	289	374	549	202
Nonfamily householder	153	76	73	121	97	178	171	84
Living alone	141	70	70	118	89	158	153	74
Spouse	138	81	49	117	118	130	264	79
Other relatives	57	30	31	41	26	33	70	21
Nonrelatives	10	6	8	4	12	16	15	10
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	112
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Familios	966	894	702	956	1 051	1 025	2 202	609
With own children under 18 years	334	460	388	327	438	428	848	179
Number of own children under 18 years	579	881	754	536	764	737	1 494	315
Married-couple familios	810	525	337	838	941	861	1 925	511
With own children under 18 years	279	247	174	293	402	361	748	148
Number of own children under 18 years	502	468	317	492	709	634	1 344	266
Female householder, no husband present	114	308	300	94	86	125	217	68
With own children under 18 years	42	191	192	30	29	56	82	24
Number of own children under 18 years	59	373	390	39	48	91	125	39
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 437	1 220	1 036	1 410	1 427	1 427	2 985	963
Never married	407	493	511	404	359	356	781	290
Now married, except separated	865	582	394	870	966	886	1 992	549
Separated	12	30	40	10	7	16	21	15
Widowed	47	29	20	25	25	44	53	29
Divorced	106	86	71	101	70	125	138	80
Females 15 years and over	1 540	1 483	1 130	1 523	1 557	1 659	3 224	1 116
Never married	368	537	459	346	313	379	669	279
Now married, except separated	855	572	371	868	974	883	2 007	538
Separated	10	83	81	13	13	22	35	10
Widowed	179	130	110	138	122	165	253	172
Divorced	128	161	109	158	135	210	260	117

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport COP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.7	10.4	44.0	11.0	6.9	7.8	—	34.6	16.7
Square miles	2.6	4.0	17.0	4.3	2.7	3.0	—	13.4	6.4
AGE									
All persons	4 131	3 105	8 500	2 438	2 375	2 676	3	4 855	3 793
Under 5 years	238	177	587	165	190	170	—	370	238
5 to 9 years	195	163	623	118	156	162	—	323	253
10 to 14 years	206	168	624	145	147	190	—	354	264
15 to 19 years	226	193	669	131	144	172	—	328	222
20 to 24 years	200	151	403	104	111	127	—	229	193
25 to 34 years	576	369	751	338	211	318	1	546	359
35 to 44 years	731	543	1 686	460	418	530	—	1 002	686
45 to 54 years	639	541	1 546	381	363	428	—	842	696
55 to 64 years	546	387	859	284	261	322	2	507	510
65 to 74 years	354	255	452	170	202	170	—	251	251
75 to 84 years	175	133	195	100	121	71	—	84	99
85 years and over	45	25	105	42	51	16	—	19	22
3 and 4 years	87	71	263	62	71	65	—	145	78
16 years and over	3 451	2 554	6 507	1 976	1 847	2 121	3	3 741	2 996
18 years and over	3 349	2 471	6 190	1 923	1 789	2 046	3	3 579	2 893
21 years and over	3 224	2 372	5 904	1 722	1 860	1 950	3	3 429	2 768
60 years and over	851	581	1 132	459	489	413	2	581	613
62 years and over	733	506	970	393	439	340	2	477	527
Median	40.9	41.5	39.0	40.0	40.5	39.3	62.3	38.1	40.8
Female	2 138	1 597	4 311	1 299	1 290	1 368	2	2 431	1 955
Under 5 years	111	72	271	73	86	89	—	178	115
5 to 9 years	91	79	298	61	81	71	—	138	126
10 to 14 years	107	76	326	84	66	94	—	188	128
15 to 19 years	108	100	304	59	71	79	—	161	117
20 to 24 years	103	83	185	53	56	61	—	109	100
25 to 34 years	315	181	430	180	118	153	1	295	207
35 to 44 years	398	296	881	243	216	303	—	535	359
45 to 54 years	321	281	780	201	197	217	—	410	373
55 to 64 years	269	202	399	138	131	162	1	238	222
65 to 74 years	193	134	226	95	119	92	—	120	131
75 to 84 years	89	76	127	78	102	36	—	44	61
85 years and over	33	17	84	34	47	11	—	15	16
3 and 4 years	38	31	123	33	32	34	—	78	39
16 years and over	1 812	1 345	3 348	1 066	1 039	1 103	2	1 897	1 567
18 years and over	1 766	1 306	3 196	1 041	1 009	1 072	2	1 812	1 504
21 years and over	1 697	1 250	3 071	1 016	977	1 019	2	1 739	1 444
60 years and over	446	315	609	279	223	278	1	315	315
62 years and over	382	275	540	250	299	187	1	231	279
Median	41.2	42.9	39.2	41.0	42.7	40.0	44.5	38.2	40.5
Male	1 993	1 508	4 189	1 139	1 085	1 308	1	2 424	1 838
Median age	40.6	40.3	38.9	39.1	38.1	38.2	62.5	38.1	41.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 131	3 105	8 500	2 438	2 375	2 676	3	4 855	3 793
In households	4 114	3 105	8 380	2 435	2 219	2 676	3	4 855	3 793
Householder	1 607	1 196	2 800	1 040	747	981	1	1 660	1 355
Family householder	1 176	903	2 428	668	652	773	1	1 396	1 113
Nonfamily householder	431	293	372	372	95	208	—	264	242
Living alone	316	240	300	321	72	165	—	199	203
Spouse	995	787	2 246	597	595	689	1	1 282	1 022
Child	1 154	914	2 985	666	780	862	1	1 660	1 232
Other relatives	106	84	163	54	40	47	—	89	69
Nonrelatives	252	124	186	78	57	97	—	164	115
Institutionalized persons	—	—	120	1	156	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	17	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.60	2.99	2.34	2.97	2.73	3.00	2.92	2.80
Persons per family	2.92	2.98	3.22	2.97	3.17	3.07	3.00	3.17	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	574	413	752	312	374	257	—	354	372
In households	573	413	639	312	236	257	—	354	372
Householder	358	260	387	240	147	168	—	215	231
Nonfamily householder	135	99	112	146	47	59	—	66	90
Living alone	120	92	105	143	39	53	—	56	79
Spouse	157	113	183	56	67	69	—	106	99
Other relatives	38	34	61	15	17	17	—	30	35
Nonrelatives	20	6	8	1	5	3	—	3	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	113	—	138	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 176	903	2 428	668	652	773	1	1 396	1 113
With own children under 18 years	443	350	1 216	276	297	344	—	695	500
Number of own children under 18 years	754	606	2 247	496	577	617	—	1 241	874
Married-couple families	995	787	2 246	597	595	689	1	1 282	1 022
With own children under 18 years	383	302	1 136	250	281	313	—	638	458
Number of own children under 18 years	673	541	2 126	457	553	573	—	1 143	811
Female householder, no husband present	135	87	143	56	43	71	—	80	73
With own children under 18 years	51	39	64	22	15	27	—	45	34
Number of own children under 18 years	71	52	100	35	23	40	—	78	54
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 663	1 227	3 250	929	825	1 040	1	1 881	1 452
Never married	459	315	791	215	184	251	—	436	320
Now married, except separated	1 027	816	2 297	621	610	716	1	1 315	1 046
Separated	16	7	20	9	3	6	—	13	7
Widowed	41	28	41	15	11	19	—	27	25
Divorced	120	61	101	69	17	48	—	90	54
Females 15 years and over	1 829	1 370	3 416	1 081	1 057	1 114	2	1 927	1 586
Never married	425	287	639	207	317	371	1	371	313
Now married, except separated	1 034	827	2 305	614	612	709	1	1 316	1 049
Separated	20	17	29	10	13	11	—	26	13
Widowed	154	120	263	141	66	79	—	92	120
Divorced	196	119	180	109	49	87	—	122	91

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Lang Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 431	Tract 432
AGE										
All persons	12 699 119	828 859	4 465 145	7 405 115	109 752	109 752	62 106	23 668	3 449	2 109
Under 5 years.....	774 086	53 809	279 664	440 613	6 973	6 973	3 961	1 333	216	132
5 to 9 years.....	699 690	47 625	253 383	398 482	5 673	5 673	2 884	1 219	155	105
10 to 14 years.....	686 804	45 571	247 756	393 477	5 532	5 532	2 602	1 269	161	76
15 to 19 years.....	730 174	47 886	261 598	420 690	5 861	5 861	2 851	1 410	161	90
20 to 24 years.....	883 325	54 754	305 576	522 995	6 513	6 513	4 199	1 179	216	159
25 to 29 years.....	2 183 096	140 576	761 374	1 281 146	18 908	18 908	13 557	2 907	633	411
30 to 34 years.....	1 969 605	132 112	692 447	1 145 046	18 322	18 322	9 677	4 018	513	342
35 to 39 years.....	1 441 803	100 671	505 616	835 516	15 008	15 008	6 882	3 961	499	274
40 to 44 years.....	1 318 848	84 923	458 589	775 336	12 375	12 375	6 578	3 101	467	285
45 to 49 years.....	1 133 929	70 139	406 692	657 098	8 698	8 698	5 153	2 056	324	157
50 to 54 years.....	665 207	38 153	225 895	401 159	4 398	4 398	2 823	917	124	64
55 to 59 years.....	212 752	12 640	66 555	133 557	1 491	1 491	939	303	23	14
60 to 64 years.....	301 002	20 972	109 018	171 012	2 604	2 604	1 424	519	78	36
65 to 69 years.....	10 398 857	672 488	3 634 051	6 092 318	90 375	90 375	52 117	19 554	2 935	1 782
70 to 74 years.....	10 114 137	653 341	3 530 955	5 929 841	87 886	87 886	50 979	18 938	2 863	1 745
75 to 79 years.....	9 638 610	623 646	3 363 208	5 651 756	84 606	84 606	49 177	18 214	2 755	1 678
80 to 84 years.....	2 688 547	163 143	934 729	1 590 675	20 701	20 701	12 238	4 824	691	374
85 years and over.....	2 414 144	146 171	840 702	1 427 271	18 160	18 160	10 860	4 190	595	328
Median.....	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.9	37.9	35.8	41.7	39.0	37.0
Female	6 590 533	428 364	2 307 670	3 854 499	56 623	56 623	32 013	12 308	1 733	1 124
Under 5 years.....	376 570	25 894	136 402	214 274	3 271	3 271	1 849	627	97	68
5 to 9 years.....	340 629	23 184	123 666	193 779	2 752	2 752	1 396	607	70	53
10 to 14 years.....	333 780	22 377	120 369	191 034	2 785	2 785	1 283	646	59	38
15 to 19 years.....	354 270	23 209	126 802	204 259	2 779	2 779	1 353	679	78	32
20 to 24 years.....	437 713	27 277	150 363	260 073	3 342	3 342	2 183	614	104	97
25 to 29 years.....	1 087 126	70 639	378 672	637 815	9 629	9 629	6 770	1 525	313	212
30 to 34 years.....	998 586	67 392	350 490	580 704	9 451	9 451	4 868	2 133	262	173
35 to 39 years.....	745 468	51 690	258 659	435 119	7 794	7 794	3 578	2 080	254	164
40 to 44 years.....	693 716	43 794	240 179	409 743	6 295	6 295	3 457	1 570	252	150
45 to 49 years.....	643 995	39 264	230 574	374 157	4 702	4 702	2 857	1 065	153	88
50 to 54 years.....	423 633	24 111	142 844	256 678	2 727	2 727	1 744	543	74	39
55 to 59 years.....	155 047	9 533	48 650	96 864	1 096	1 096	675	219	17	10
60 to 64 years.....	146 280	10 120	53 129	83 031	1 243	1 243	663	252	37	13
65 to 69 years.....	5 472 113	352 375	1 902 988	3 216 750	47 245	47 245	27 209	10 288	1 494	958
70 to 74 years.....	5 333 864	343 087	1 852 799	3 137 978	46 052	46 052	26 677	9 988	1 465	945
75 to 79 years.....	5 102 036	328 626	1 771 244	3 002 166	44 472	44 472	25 807	9 627	1 413	917
80 to 84 years.....	1 581 222	94 872	546 250	940 100	11 652	11 652	7 048	2 601	364	208
85 years and over.....	1 436 849	86 154	497 046	853 649	10 389	10 389	6 344	2 278	317	190
Median.....	38.5	38.1	38.2	38.8	39.0	39.0	37.0	42.3	40.1	38.3
Male	6 108 586	400 495	2 157 475	3 550 616	53 129	53 129	30 093	11 360	1 716	985
Median age.....	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.3	36.7	36.7	34.7	41.0	37.6	35.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	12 699 119	828 859	4 465 145	7 405 115	109 752	109 752	62 106	23 668	3 449	2 109
In households.....	12 449 350	815 358	4 389 570	7 244 422	108 578	108 578	61 451	23 426	3 449	2 109
Householder.....	4 930 180	314 900	1 690 707	2 924 573	42 832	42 832	25 375	9 057	1 346	873
Family householder.....	3 321 935	225 149	1 209 965	1 886 821	30 302	30 302	16 629	6 798	1 042	588
Nonfamily householder.....	1 608 245	89 751	480 742	1 037 752	12 530	12 530	8 746	2 259	304	285
Living alone.....	1 368 044	73 086	405 989	888 969	9 785	9 785	6 818	1 725	228	225
Spouse.....	2 693 467	187 570	999 037	1 506 860	25 872	25 872	13 713	5 877	911	460
Child.....	3 753 607	247 722	1 352 403	2 153 482	30 995	30 995	16 302	6 752	913	581
Other relatives.....	599 701	32 325	198 861	368 515	3 775	3 775	2 725	617	134	97
Nonrelatives.....	472 395	32 841	148 562	290 992	5 104	5 104	3 336	1 123	145	98
Institutionalized persons.....	136 820	9 048	41 918	85 854	990	990	489	226	-	-
Other persons in group quarters.....	112 949	4 453	33 657	74 839	184	184	166	16	-	-
Persons per household.....	2.53	2.60	2.60	2.48	2.54	2.54	2.43	2.60	2.57	2.43
Persons per family.....	3.12	3.08	3.11	3.14	3.01	3.01	2.97	2.95	2.89	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	2 011 888	120 932	699 142	1 191 814	14 587	14 587	8 915	3 276	471	235
In households.....	1 906 452	113 954	666 624	1 125 874	13 796	13 796	8 495	3 154	471	235
Householder.....	1 267 786	74 477	436 240	757 069	8 935	8 935	5 553	2 008	281	163
Family householder.....	595 529	32 708	193 262	369 559	3 668	3 668	2 402	754	71	62
Nonfamily householder.....	573 411	31 180	186 587	355 644	3 437	3 437	2 291	678	67	57
Living alone.....	422 636	26 925	155 111	240 600	3 408	3 408	1 975	854	132	49
Spouse.....	188 315	10 828	66 505	110 982	1 237	1 237	851	217	51	22
Other relatives.....	27 715	1 724	8 768	17 223	216	216	116	75	7	1
Nonrelatives.....	97 422	6 777	30 063	60 582	788	788	418	121	-	-
Institutionalized persons.....	8 014	201	2 455	5 358	3	3	2	1	-	-
Other persons in group quarters.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 321 935	225 149	1 209 965	1 886 821	30 302	30 302	16 629	6 798	1 042	588
With own children under 18 years.....	1 340 081	93 075	494 517	752 489	11 919	11 919	6 101	2 592	328	201
Number of own children under 18 years.....	2 409 927	165 450	877 442	1 367 035	20 690	20 690	10 336	4 496	550	338
Married-couple families	2 698 329	187 544	1 000 215	1 510 370	25 885	25 885	13 713	5 881	911	463
With own children under 18 years.....	1 121 154	79 360	421 179	620 615	10 392	10 392	5 150	2 260	304	162
Number of own children under 18 years.....	2 054 955	143 401	760 856	1 150 698	18 384	18 384	8 890	4 012	512	287
Female householder, no husband present	465 036	28 189	155 351	281 496	3 304	3 304	2 155	694	96	98
With own children under 18 years.....	179 009	11 367	58 887	108 755	1 255	1 255	782	272	21	34
Number of own children under 18 years.....	293 722	18 507	94 608	180 607	1 929	1 929	1 199	409	32	45
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 999 185	324 945	1 757 109	2 917 131	43 759	43 759	25 174	9 424	1 453	831
Never married.....	1 634 095	96 705	536 083	1 001 307	12 545	12 545	7 937	2 463	389	256
Now married, except separated.....	2 871 964	196 726	1 051 417	1 623 821	27 067	27 067	14 526	6 084	947	486
Separated.....	85 099	3 364	26 217	55 518	406	406	270	80	19	5
Widowed.....	160 358	9 002	54 668	96 688	1 067	1 067	720	214	33	19
Divorced.....	247 669	19 148	88 724	139 797	2 674	2 674	1 721	583	65	65
Females 15 years and over	5 539 554	356 909	1 927 233	3 255 412	47 815	47 815	27 485	10 428	1 507	965
Never married.....	1 403 649	83 929	449 721	869 999	11 159	11 159	6 915	2 253	303	246
Now married, except separated.....	2 843 842	195 630	1 042 582	1 605 630	26 898	26 898	14 363	6 092	940	482
Separated.....	122 337	4 545	35 336	82 456	571	571	371	106	13	12
Widowed.....	776 998	43 946	264 978	468 065	4 993	4 993	3 274	971	143	99
Divorced.....	392 737	28 859	134 616	229 262	4 194	4 194	2 562	1 006	108	126

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
AGE									
All persons	2 838	941	5 522	4 425	3 308	1 335	3 033	1 322	1 067
Under 5 years.....	167	47	313	279	248	98	204	100	72
5 to 9 years.....	142	21	241	215	161	68	125	67	84
10 to 14 years.....	123	12	189	183	117	73	114	82	76
15 to 19 years.....	119	21	189	191	140	51	145	49	76
20 to 24 years.....	261	87	406	270	300	135	219	69	96
25 to 34 years.....	864	278	1 637	960	919	381	782	256	230
35 to 44 years.....	422	119	766	688	488	215	470	207	138
45 to 54 years.....	194	77	442	514	258	98	267	146	71
55 to 64 years.....	221	69	478	493	276	88	260	128	59
65 to 74 years.....	173	100	436	379	198	82	193	144	96
75 to 84 years.....	116	84	259	215	155	31	156	56	52
85 years and over.....	36	26	166	38	48	15	98	18	17
3 and 4 years.....	56	15	90	101	85	38	74	38	25
16 years and over.....	2 385	859	4 744	3 710	2 759	1 083	2 563	1 063	819
18 years and over.....	2 339	849	4 668	3 634	2 707	1 064	2 515	1 045	786
21 years and over.....	2 260	834	4 537	3 520	2 598	1 023	2 416	1 011	743
60 years and over.....	442	251	1 116	870	547	174	569	293	192
62 years and over.....	389	235	1 009	779	482	155	516	255	181
Median.....	31.5	35.2	33.2	36.3	32.1	30.5	33.8	36.8	30.5
Female	1 414	505	2 914	2 260	1 703	643	1 576	676	541
Under 5 years.....	68	26	140	144	107	41	101	42	40
5 to 9 years.....	71	8	112	101	80	35	54	39	38
10 to 14 years.....	64	4	96	61	34	56	37	36	36
15 to 19 years.....	68	7	80	97	68	23	71	20	35
20 to 24 years.....	124	49	238	123	157	72	122	36	51
25 to 34 years.....	394	136	642	469	448	182	394	142	102
35 to 44 years.....	191	58	386	352	245	92	242	103	62
45 to 54 years.....	109	36	226	272	136	37	125	68	38
55 to 64 years.....	125	39	255	247	147	46	129	69	32
65 to 74 years.....	97	68	255	221	112	51	107	77	60
75 to 84 years.....	74	55	165	121	104	18	101	33	33
85 years and over.....	29	19	119	24	28	12	74	10	14
3 and 4 years.....	22	7	44	54	39	20	31	16	15
16 years and over.....	1 198	466	2 552	1 907	1 432	525	1 354	554	417
18 years and over.....	1 172	463	2 518	1 859	1 407	518	1 330	548	400
21 years and over.....	1 124	457	2 454	1 814	1 356	503	1 278	531	381
60 years and over.....	270	169	679	480	326	105	342	162	120
62 years and over.....	238	157	618	440	296	98	313	144	115
Median.....	32.3	37.8	34.1	37.8	32.8	30.6	34.6	36.9	31.7
Male	1 424	436	2 608	2 165	1 605	692	1 457	646	526
Median age.....	30.9	33.9	32.5	35.2	31.5	30.4	33.3	36.7	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 838	941	5 522	4 425	3 308	1 335	3 033	1 322	1 067
In households.....	2 827	940	5 227	4 425	3 308	1 306	2 924	1 319	1 067
Householder.....	1 297	566	2 368	1 737	1 473	622	1 267	531	381
Family householder.....	655	183	1 344	1 261	800	267	722	355	259
Nonfamily householder.....	642	383	1 024	476	673	355	545	176	122
Living alone.....	510	334	790	363	508	284	420	127	103
Spouse.....	485	135	1 060	1 059	587	173	561	282	170
Child.....	668	115	1 178	1 220	812	327	737	347	337
Other relatives.....	149	46	286	180	160	82	152	58	100
Nonrelatives.....	228	78	335	229	276	102	207	101	79
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	285	—	—	5	109	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	11	1	10	—	—	24	—	3	—
Persons per household.....	2.19	1.67	2.22	2.54	2.26	2.10	2.31	2.49	2.80
Persons per family.....	3.00	2.66	2.89	2.94	2.95	3.16	3.01	2.94	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	325	210	861	632	401	128	447	218	165
In households.....	325	210	620	632	401	125	344	218	165
Householder.....	233	177	405	386	292	96	233	145	106
Nonfamily householder.....	130	143	181	119	164	60	105	57	48
Living alone.....	127	141	176	114	160	57	100	52	46
Spouse.....	52	24	132	174	67	14	73	60	36
Other relatives.....	35	6	76	64	40	13	30	10	21
Nonrelatives.....	5	3	7	8	2	2	8	3	2
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	241	—	—	1	103	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	655	183	1 344	1 261	800	267	722	355	259
With own children under 18 years.....	257	60	484	439	332	129	291	140	130
Number of own children under 18 years.....	445	79	777	752	568	246	474	253	251
Married-couple families	487	135	1 064	1 055	581	170	560	284	169
With own children under 18 years.....	204	37	394	377	236	82	229	109	83
Number of own children under 18 years.....	363	49	646	652	415	166	389	196	153
Female householder, no husband present	117	38	195	156	154	81	126	71	71
With own children under 18 years.....	42	20	70	54	75	43	52	24	40
Number of own children under 18 years.....	70	27	101	85	124	75	70	42	86
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 195	394	2 213	1 822	1 337	563	1 225	515	408
Never married.....	494	152	745	560	531	293	424	152	168
Now married, except separated.....	526	162	1 173	1 099	643	195	606	296	197
Separated.....	22	12	29	7	22	15	25	6	12
Widowed.....	36	16	80	40	36	13	57	16	7
Divorced.....	117	52	186	116	105	47	113	45	24
Females 15 years and over	1 211	467	2 566	1 926	1 445	533	1 365	558	427
Never married.....	389	150	764	431	455	192	384	137	139
Now married, except separated.....	516	146	1 144	1 099	628	189	600	292	181
Separated.....	19	21	39	18	25	30	22	11	18
Widowed.....	149	93	370	211	157	59	217	55	59
Divorced.....	138	57	249	167	180	63	142	63	30

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-North- ern New Jersey- Long Island, NY- NJ-CT CMSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Tract 432	Tract 434
AGE									
All persons	3 289 465	84 635	738 614	2 466 216	12 644	12 644	12 123	559	686
Under 5 years	275 017	7 970	60 564	206 483	1 008	1 008	991	54	44
5 to 9 years	257 749	7 281	56 780	193 688	950	950	921	51	44
10 to 14 years	261 032	7 008	58 255	195 769	986	986	943	48	43
15 to 19 years	269 381	7 129	62 945	199 307	1 003	1 003	956	56	56
20 to 24 years	285 407	7 506	68 235	209 666	1 089	1 089	1 056	45	51
25 to 34 years	599 673	15 939	139 507	444 227	2 392	2 392	2 337	84	145
35 to 44 years	484 536	12 105	108 768	363 663	1 879	1 879	1 771	86	104
45 to 54 years	351 431	8 559	76 733	266 139	1 502	1 502	1 411	73	63
55 to 64 years	245 270	5 628	53 367	186 275	928	928	870	38	75
65 to 74 years	165 634	3 457	33 925	128 252	542	542	522	19	33
75 to 84 years	73 646	1 633	15 259	56 754	281	281	267	4	25
85 years and over	20 689	420	4 276	15 993	84	84	78	1	3
3 and 4 years	109 122	3 160	23 903	82 059	393	393	386	26	12
16 years and over	2 444 232	61 003	551 630	1 831 599	9 510	9 510	9 086	397	544
18 years and over	2 339 707	58 207	527 304	1 754 196	9 112	9 112	8 710	378	519
21 years and over	2 166 225	53 675	485 728	1 626 822	8 474	8 474	8 100	340	494
60 years and over	376 113	8 053	78 136	289 924	1 330	1 330	1 264	43	101
62 years and over	327 141	6 979	67 623	252 539	1 155	1 155	1 098	35	76
Median	29.8	28.2	29.3	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.8	27.7	32.2
Female	1 784 136	45 099	391 787	1 347 250	6 834	6 834	6 551	316	367
Under 5 years	136 059	4 013	29 889	102 157	512	512	506	25	22
5 to 9 years	127 022	3 516	27 908	95 598	454	454	440	24	24
10 to 14 years	130 346	3 519	28 806	98 021	513	513	487	28	18
15 to 19 years	134 840	3 486	31 101	100 253	489	489	468	29	31
20 to 24 years	149 903	3 955	35 028	110 920	600	600	580	29	29
25 to 34 years	324 855	8 582	73 549	242 724	1 288	1 288	1 255	50	74
35 to 44 years	270 880	6 571	59 630	204 679	1 039	1 039	979	52	44
45 to 54 years	199 814	4 795	42 544	152 475	855	855	811	40	39
55 to 64 years	142 496	3 152	30 003	109 341	526	526	489	24	42
65 to 74 years	102 477	2 103	20 114	80 260	307	307	299	9	23
75 to 84 years	50 229	1 090	10 150	38 989	187	187	178	4	18
85 years and over	15 215	317	3 065	11 833	64	64	59	-	3
3 and 4 years	54 131	1 615	11 819	40 697	201	201	198	11	5
16 years and over	1 365 190	33 377	299 691	1 032 122	5 267	5 267	5 034	234	296
18 years and over	1 312 954	32 034	287 612	993 308	5 083	5 083	4 863	224	283
21 years and over	1 224 991	29 722	266 822	928 447	4 733	4 733	4 524	201	270
60 years and over	236 342	4 941	47 246	184 155	810	810	770	25	67
62 years and over	207 727	4 342	41 373	162 012	698	698	666	18	53
Median	31.3	29.6	30.6	31.7	31.0	31.0	30.7	28.5	33.0
Male	1 505 329	39 536	346 827	1 118 966	5 810	5 810	5 572	243	319
Median age	27.8	26.7	27.8	27.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	26.7	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 289 465	84 635	738 614	2 466 216	12 644	12 644	12 123	559	686
In households	3 174 740	81 980	710 804	2 381 956	12 425	12 425	11 920	559	686
Householder	1 086 801	27 245	239 387	820 169	4 187	4 187	4 028	173	241
Family householder	749 890	19 529	168 337	562 024	3 022	3 022	2 898	148	163
Nonfamily householder	336 911	7 716	71 050	258 145	1 165	1 165	1 130	25	78
Living alone	288 248	6 330	59 340	222 578	942	942	915	18	66
Spouse	344 386	9 235	81 765	253 386	1 530	1 530	1 444	73	90
Child	1 159 517	31 428	259 183	868 906	4 500	4 500	4 342	226	212
Other relatives	392 366	8 793	86 009	297 564	1 340	1 340	1 318	59	89
Nonrelatives	191 670	5 279	44 460	141 931	868	868	788	28	54
Institutionalized persons	58 274	1 640	14 905	41 729	98	98	83	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	56 451	1 015	12 905	42 531	121	121	120	-	-
Persons per household	2.91	2.98	2.96	2.90	2.94	2.94	2.94	3.18	2.84
Persons per family	3.53	3.52	3.54	3.53	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.37	3.40
Persons 65 years and over	259 969	5 510	53 460	200 999	907	907	867	24	61
In households	247 752	5 222	51 097	191 433	857	857	821	24	61
Householder	170 735	3 616	34 950	132 169	582	582	559	12	45
Nonfamily householder	88 018	1 852	17 227	68 939	272	272	260	5	21
Living alone	81 918	1 738	16 018	64 162	250	250	239	3	18
Spouse	32 412	777	7 281	24 354	127	127	122	4	10
Other relatives	35 059	628	6 926	27 505	105	105	103	4	5
Nonrelatives	9 546	201	1 940	7 405	43	43	37	4	1
Institutionalized persons	11 058	269	2 149	8 640	48	48	44	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	1 159	19	214	926	2	2	2	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	749 890	19 529	168 337	562 024	3 022	3 022	2 898	148	163
With own children under 18 years	394 054	11 107	88 099	294 848	1 573	1 573	1 508	73	84
Number of own children under 18 years	724 299	21 134	160 867	542 298	2 777	2 777	2 672	139	130
Married-couple families	347 482	9 443	83 076	254 963	1 565	1 565	1 465	73	92
With own children under 18 years	175 174	4 995	40 973	129 206	787	787	729	40	48
Number of own children under 18 years	325 942	9 567	74 613	241 762	1 372	1 372	1 281	67	84
Female householder, no husband present	339 106	8 632	71 120	259 354	1 231	1 231	1 211	69	57
With own children under 18 years	192 975	5 473	41 174	146 328	702	702	695	42	23
Number of own children under 18 years	356 686	10 552	76 809	269 325	1 280	1 280	1 266	70	42
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 104 958	28 325	257 831	818 802	4 345	4 345	4 150	169	252
Never married	520 096	13 354	122 312	384 430	1 953	1 953	1 889	70	111
Now married, except separated	416 814	10 938	95 924	309 952	1 761	1 761	1 652	78	106
Separated	68 501	1 256	14 913	52 332	162	162	160	8	12
Widowed	32 607	680	7 600	24 327	101	101	93	1	-
Divorced	66 940	2 097	17 082	47 761	368	368	356	12	23
Females 15 years and over	1 390 709	34 051	305 184	1 051 474	5 355	5 355	5 118	237	303
Never married	577 888	14 209	127 286	436 393	2 139	2 139	2 058	104	104
Now married, except separated	410 457	10 471	92 574	307 412	1 739	1 739	1 638	80	109
Separated	126 546	2 415	24 383	99 748	342	342	327	4	9
Widowed	148 941	3 150	32 227	113 564	497	497	486	18	34
Divorced	126 877	3 806	28 714	94 357	638	638	609	31	47

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.							
	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
AGE								
All persons	811	967	409	1 395	1 315	545	1 932	1 522
Under 5 years.....	61	83	25	131	108	38	184	135
5 to 9 years.....	48	52	29	84	121	42	180	142
10 to 14 years.....	50	64	31	98	95	39	171	151
15 to 19 years.....	54	56	40	115	98	22	170	131
20 to 24 years.....	69	88	37	123	116	26	197	137
25 to 34 years.....	188	199	68	295	246	143	332	278
35 to 44 years.....	108	132	62	195	206	78	291	199
45 to 54 years.....	93	131	74	144	126	61	202	162
55 to 64 years.....	61	70	24	91	111	37	104	104
65 to 74 years.....	44	43	14	66	51	45	68	50
75 to 84 years.....	28	35	4	39	26	13	28	24
85 years and over.....	7	14	1	14	11	1	5	7
3 and 4 years.....	23	28	14	49	47	11	73	63
16 years and over.....	642	759	320	1 056	976	423	1 365	1 071
18 years and over.....	628	741	297	1 011	931	415	1 302	1 012
21 years and over.....	580	703	280	942	872	398	1 192	932
60 years and over.....	111	125	30	160	136	76	153	122
62 years and over.....	93	118	26	147	116	71	134	102
Median.....	31.4	31.6	30.5	30.1	29.0	32.0	26.5	26.6
Female	455	517	203	744	727	287	1 084	816
Under 5 years.....	31	42	14	61	46	20	103	77
5 to 9 years.....	23	22	12	38	70	18	85	66
10 to 14 years.....	28	23	15	53	57	26	87	77
15 to 19 years.....	28	32	15	58	46	14	92	51
20 to 24 years.....	42	48	20	68	67	16	118	62
25 to 34 years.....	105	99	31	157	136	66	188	152
35 to 44 years.....	61	77	37	105	106	37	167	117
45 to 54 years.....	54	78	37	74	78	33	117	106
55 to 64 years.....	37	36	9	57	61	24	66	56
65 to 74 years.....	24	23	9	40	31	23	40	30
75 to 84 years.....	19	25	3	23	21	9	16	17
85 years and over.....	3	12	1	10	8	1	5	5
3 and 4 years.....	12	14	9	24	23	6	44	34
16 years and over.....	370	424	162	583	544	220	791	588
18 years and over.....	361	413	154	562	528	214	760	565
21 years and over.....	332	393	143	520	493	206	692	529
60 years and over.....	66	82	17	106	89	43	93	72
62 years and over.....	54	77	16	96	74	39	79	64
Median.....	31.8	34.1	31.8	30.8	30.1	31.7	27.2	28.9
Male	356	450	206	651	588	258	848	706
Median age.....	30.9	29.4	28.9	28.7	27.9	32.3	25.6	24.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	811	967	409	1 395	1 315	545	1 932	1 522
In households.....	806	913	409	1 395	1 244	540	1 920	1 522
Householder.....	313	336	124	484	482	212	562	502
Family householder.....	198	229	100	331	295	125	465	373
Nonfamily householder.....	115	107	24	153	187	87	97	129
Living alone.....	99	88	20	122	163	74	61	111
Spouse.....	79	140	65	168	108	63	195	135
Child.....	231	294	155	467	471	171	806	618
Other relatives.....	113	101	46	149	107	61	231	186
Nonrelatives.....	70	42	19	127	76	33	126	81
Institutionalized persons.....	—	54	—	—	9	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	5	—	—	—	62	—	12	—
Persons per household.....	2.57	2.73	3.27	2.88	2.56	2.52	3.41	3.05
Persons per family.....	3.13	3.36	3.62	3.40	3.29	3.30	3.65	3.52
Persons 65 years and over	92	92	19	119	88	59	101	81
In households.....	79	55	19	119	87	55	101	81
Householder.....	52	36	10	88	75	40	59	53
Nonfamily householder.....	27	11	3	46	45	19	19	25
Living alone.....	26	10	3	44	44	15	18	24
Spouse.....	8	9	6	14	8	8	20	12
Other relatives.....	13	9	3	14	2	4	19	10
Nonrelatives.....	6	1	—	3	2	3	3	6
Institutionalized persons.....	—	37	—	—	1	4	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	198	229	100	331	295	125	465	373
With own children under 18 years.....	90	111	44	177	166	52	211	277
Number of own children under 18 years.....	139	172	83	302	303	100	520	400
Married-couple families	81	149	67	176	105	64	196	137
With own children under 18 years.....	32	72	30	95	55	23	108	71
Number of own children under 18 years.....	54	116	59	167	100	45	205	119
Female householder, no husband present	82	69	25	131	174	47	237	200
With own children under 18 years.....	49	35	10	71	101	20	156	129
Number of own children under 18 years.....	73	52	17	122	190	44	294	254
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	279	338	162	490	437	203	588	498
Never married.....	131	125	67	225	228	85	283	274
Now married, except separated.....	95	169	75	197	115	73	234	151
Separated.....	17	13	7	19	34	6	19	18
Widowed.....	4	8	1	10	18	9	12	13
Divorced.....	32	23	12	39	42	30	40	42
Females 15 years and over	373	430	162	592	554	223	809	596
Never married.....	160	152	58	239	255	71	365	277
Now married, except separated.....	95	150	68	198	119	76	224	153
Separated.....	22	25	6	37	48	16	65	51
Widowed.....	49	48	11	55	73	24	66	48
Divorced.....	47	55	19	63	59	36	89	67

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Lang Island, NY-- NJ--CT CMSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)
AGE				
All persons	46 191	1 448	9 572	35 171
Under 5 years	3 859	85	748	3 026
5 to 9 years	3 556	84	668	2 804
10 to 14 years	3 452	103	635	2 714
15 to 19 years	3 678	125	803	2 750
20 to 24 years	4 149	149	850	3 150
25 to 34 years	9 208	316	1 950	6 942
35 to 44 years	7 608	223	1 401	5 784
45 to 54 years	4 571	156	999	3 416
55 to 64 years	2 979	93	685	2 201
65 to 74 years	1 962	72	379	1 511
75 to 84 years	917	34	206	677
85 years and over	252	8	48	196
3 and 4 years	1 386	32	256	1 098
16 years and over	34 620	1 157	7 378	26 085
18 years and over	33 199	1 103	7 052	25 044
21 years and over	30 811	1 016	6 543	23 252
60 years and over	4 521	159	951	3 411
62 years and over	3 942	140	822	2 980
Median	29.8	30.0	30.6	29.5
Female	23 751	690	4 883	18 178
Under 5 years	1 857	34	363	1 460
5 to 9 years	1 768	40	327	1 401
10 to 14 years	1 715	49	323	1 343
15 to 19 years	1 756	52	398	1 306
20 to 24 years	2 024	58	417	1 549
25 to 34 years	4 596	140	968	3 488
35 to 44 years	3 957	124	807	3 026
45 to 54 years	2 443	79	518	1 846
55 to 64 years	1 639	48	377	1 214
65 to 74 years	1 210	40	223	947
75 to 84 years	609	20	132	457
85 years and over	177	6	30	141
3 and 4 years	676	13	127	536
16 years and over	18 074	555	3 796	13 723
18 years and over	17 385	532	3 627	13 226
21 years and over	16 265	505	3 387	12 373
60 years and over	2 775	90	557	2 128
62 years and over	2 440	82	480	1 878
Median	30.8	32.6	31.5	30.6
Male	22 440	758	4 689	16 993
Median age	28.6	28.0	29.7	28.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	46 191	1 448	9 572	35 171
In households	44 858	1 313	9 287	34 258
Householder	14 776	471	3 203	11 102
Family householder	10 458	314	2 335	7 809
Nonfamily householder	4 318	157	868	3 293
Living alone	3 429	123	672	2 634
Spouse	5 939	219	1 399	4 321
Child	15 805	400	3 106	12 299
Other relatives	5 144	100	939	4 105
Nonrelatives	3 194	123	640	2 431
Institutionalized persons	564	111	98	355
Other persons in group quarters	769	24	187	558
Persons per household	3.04	2.76	3.03	3.06
Persons per family	3.59	3.33	3.52	3.62
Persons 65 years and over	3 131	114	633	2 384
In households	3 049	111	617	2 321
Householder	1 962	73	413	1 476
Nonfamily householder	978	42	194	742
Living alone	912	41	176	695
Spouse	411	20	90	301
Other relatives	553	12	93	448
Nonrelatives	123	6	21	96
Institutionalized persons	69	3	12	54
Other persons in group quarters	13	--	4	9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	10 458	314	2 335	7 809
With own children under 18 years	5 750	163	1 255	4 332
Number of own children under 18 years	10 839	278	2 130	8 431
Married-couple families	5 910	201	1 489	4 220
With own children under 18 years	3 359	98	792	2 469
Number of own children under 18 years	6 555	176	1 436	4 943
Female householder, no husband present	3 449	88	632	2 729
With own children under 18 years	1 963	50	363	1 550
Number of own children under 18 years	3 661	82	556	3 023
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	16 913	609	3 651	12 653
Never married	7 137	282	1 431	5 424
Now married, except separated	7 411	231	1 722	5 458
Separated	782	18	141	623
Widowed	426	13	97	316
Divorced	1 157	65	260	832
Females 15 years and over	18 411	567	3 870	13 974
Never married	6 185	176	1 245	4 764
Now married, except separated	7 203	238	1 638	5 327
Separated	1 348	19	218	1 111
Widowed	1 767	52	340	1 375
Divorced	1 908	82	429	1 397

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT	
						Total	Norwalk city
AGE							
All persons	873 213	18 546	232 320	622 347	2 044	2 044	1 290
Under 5 years	64 960	1 558	19 734	43 668	157	157	104
5 to 9 years	60 994	1 690	19 098	40 206	164	164	98
10 to 14 years	61 667	1 566	18 394	41 707	155	155	80
15 to 19 years	63 902	1 480	17 208	45 214	156	156	83
20 to 24 years	67 594	1 408	15 893	50 293	120	120	94
25 to 34 years	186 856	3 767	47 768	135 321	436	436	313
35 to 44 years	165 875	3 588	46 522	115 765	406	406	239
45 to 54 years	97 779	1 989	26 400	69 390	260	260	159
55 to 64 years	55 623	902	11 582	43 139	125	125	79
65 to 74 years	32 275	420	6 763	25 092	48	48	30
75 to 84 years	12 876	148	2 513	10 215	15	15	10
85 years and over	2 812	30	445	2 337	2	2	1
3 and 4 years	25 677	677	7 860	17 140	69	69	44
16 years and over	673 166	13 422	171 518	488 226	1 540	1 540	995
18 years and over	647 309	12 787	164 387	470 135	1 464	1 464	958
21 years and over	608 310	11 989	154 715	441 606	1 383	1 383	904
60 years and over	72 664	968	14 606	57 090	121	121	72
62 years and over	61 860	813	12 473	48 574	105	105	63
Median	31.3	29.4	30.8	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.0
Female	434 681	9 236	117 410	308 035	1 025	1 025	622
Under 5 years	31 373	738	9 628	21 007	72	72	45
5 to 9 years	29 741	827	9 372	19 542	71	71	38
10 to 14 years	30 204	756	9 083	20 365	74	74	38
15 to 19 years	31 188	767	8 357	22 064	83	83	35
20 to 24 years	33 919	673	8 166	25 080	67	67	49
25 to 34 years	93 988	1 892	25 089	67 007	229	229	155
35 to 44 years	82 300	1 862	23 731	56 707	212	212	116
45 to 54 years	46 877	924	12 358	33 595	122	122	76
55 to 64 years	28 538	467	5 991	22 080	64	64	43
65 to 74 years	17 584	237	3 931	13 416	23	23	15
75 to 84 years	7 330	78	1 435	5 817	6	6	4
85 years and over	1 639	15	269	1 355	2	2	1
3 and 4 years	12 456	301	3 806	8 349	35	35	22
16 years and over	337 450	6 761	87 630	243 059	794	794	490
18 years and over	324 822	6 429	84 136	234 257	752	752	475
21 years and over	305 618	6 024	79 359	220 235	714	714	453
60 years and over	39 756	539	8 359	30 858	60	60	38
62 years and over	34 109	448	7 189	26 472	52	52	34
Median	31.5	30.0	30.9	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.1
Male	438 532	9 310	114 910	314 312	1 019	1 019	668
Median age	31.1	28.7	30.5	31.5	31.7	31.7	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	873 213	18 546	232 320	622 347	2 044	2 044	1 290
In households	861 816	18 317	229 039	614 460	2 035	2 035	1 282
Householder	251 357	5 043	63 321	182 993	606	606	399
Family householder	198 879	4 109	54 024	140 746	480	480	304
Nonfamily householder	52 478	934	9 297	42 247	126	126	95
Living alone	38 223	636	6 466	31 121	84	84	65
Spouse	172 816	3 866	50 281	118 669	470	470	282
Child	295 282	6 800	82 577	205 905	707	707	415
Other relatives	94 467	1 495	23 286	69 686	140	140	109
Nonrelatives	47 894	1 113	9 574	37 207	112	112	77
Institutionalized persons	1 526	46	191	1 289	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	9 871	183	3 090	6 598	8	8	7
Persons per household	3.36	3.42	3.52	3.30	3.18	3.18	3.15
Persons per family	3.76	3.76	3.80	3.75	3.58	3.58	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	47 963	598	9 721	37 644	65	65	41
In households	47 194	587	9 641	36 966	64	64	40
Householder	18 943	204	2 464	16 275	27	27	13
Nonfamily householder	5 667	50	533	5 084	7	7	1
Living alone	5 186	41	484	4 661	5	5	1
Spouse	6 432	77	965	5 390	9	9	7
Other relatives	20 483	277	6 016	14 190	26	26	18
Nonrelatives	1 336	29	196	1 111	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	701	10	75	616	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	68	1	5	62	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	198 879	4 109	54 024	140 746	480	480	304
With own children under 18 years	115 557	2 693	35 288	77 576	299	299	180
Number of own children under 18 years	209 437	5 422	64 398	139 617	546	546	304
Married-couple families	165 677	3 511	47 683	114 483	434	434	270
With own children under 18 years	104 380	2 417	32 944	69 019	278	278	167
Number of own children under 18 years	191 367	4 950	60 641	125 776	520	520	296
Female householder, no husband present	19 624	358	3 810	15 455	31	31	23
With own children under 18 years	8 095	194	1 679	6 222	18	18	13
Number of own children under 18 years	13 114	335	2 685	10 094	20	20	8
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	342 229	6 817	85 767	249 645	760	760	514
Never married	118 018	2 464	26 520	89 034	237	237	174
Now married, except separated	208 688	4 080	56 324	148 284	488	488	315
Separated	4 804	71	808	3 925	7	7	7
Widowed	4 119	57	798	3 264	9	9	6
Divorced	6 600	145	1 317	5 138	19	19	12
Females 15 years and over	343 363	6 915	89 327	247 121	808	808	494
Never married	96 460	1 867	22 374	72 219	212	212	125
Now married, except separated	207 327	4 377	58 561	144 389	535	535	327
Separated	6 015	86	1 166	4 763	14	14	12
Widowed	22 883	358	5 025	17 500	25	25	15
Divorced	10 678	227	2 201	8 250	22	22	15

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
AGE					
All persons	2 777 951	73 832	627 684	2 076 435	8 223
Under 5 years.....	254 197	7 596	54 408	192 193	762
5 to 9 years.....	227 714	6 769	48 471	172 474	670
10 to 14 years.....	224 741	6 504	49 411	168 826	659
15 to 19 years.....	229 004	6 211	52 102	170 691	650
20 to 24 years.....	266 096	7 427	61 451	197 218	870
25 to 34 years.....	552 582	15 261	130 772	406 549	1 795
35 to 44 years.....	408 903	10 373	93 127	305 403	1 244
45 to 54 years.....	272 465	6 525	62 389	203 551	819
55 to 64 years.....	182 548	3 839	41 192	137 517	415
65 to 74 years.....	100 058	2 096	21 607	76 355	219
75 to 84 years.....	47 125	980	10 123	36 022	95
85 years and over	12 518	251	2 631	9 636	25
3 and 4 years	98 702	3 015	20 907	74 780	291
16 years and over	2 027 788	51 719	465 553	1 510 516	5 985
18 years and over	1 940 281	49 359	445 493	1 445 429	5 746
21 years and over	1 789 160	45 320	411 385	1 332 455	5 326
60 years and over	241 077	4 986	52 587	183 504	524
62 years and over	206 050	4 268	44 642	157 140	432
Median	28.2	26.4	28.4	28.2	27.6
Female	1 428 819	37 085	314 667	1 077 067	4 072
Under 5 years.....	124 761	3 630	26 725	94 406	360
5 to 9 years.....	111 835	3 258	23 755	84 822	335
10 to 14 years.....	109 855	3 163	23 986	82 706	320
15 to 19 years.....	110 977	2 995	25 027	82 955	294
20 to 24 years.....	130 078	3 691	29 488	96 899	424
25 to 34 years.....	278 536	7 539	63 488	207 509	850
35 to 44 years.....	215 603	5 269	47 490	162 844	636
45 to 54 years.....	145 823	3 477	32 311	110 035	431
55 to 64 years.....	101 027	2 054	21 567	77 406	225
65 to 74 years.....	60 854	1 216	12 579	47 059	130
75 to 84 years.....	30 944	632	6 531	23 781	52
85 years and over	8 526	161	1 720	6 645	15
3 and 4 years	48 783	1 472	10 209	37 102	142
16 years and over	1 061 082	26 401	235 462	799 219	2 976
18 years and over	1 018 797	25 282	225 920	767 595	2 886
21 years and over	945 737	23 332	209 400	713 005	2 696
60 years and over	145 966	2 914	30 414	112 638	299
62 years and over	126 558	2 527	26 249	97 782	255
Median	29.4	27.2	29.3	29.5	28.5
Male	1 349 132	36 747	313 017	999 368	4 151
Median age	27.0	25.7	27.7	26.8	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 777 951	73 832	627 684	2 076 435	8 223
In households	2 721 283	72 446	618 164	2 030 673	8 155
Householder	836 598	21 256	186 047	629 295	2 313
Family householder	645 159	16 922	149 472	478 765	1 832
Nonfamily householder	191 439	4 334	36 575	150 530	481
Living alone	150 468	3 191	27 093	120 184	326
Spouse	370 485	10 487	101 382	258 616	1 324
Child	1 015 484	28 196	224 914	762 374	2 948
Other relatives	302 999	6 690	62 461	233 848	851
Nonrelatives	195 717	5 817	43 360	146 540	719
Institutionalized persons	28 948	867	4 460	23 621	23
Other persons in group quarters	27 720	519	5 060	22 141	45
Persons per household	3.24	3.32	3.31	3.21	3.42
Persons per family	3.61	3.62	3.60	3.61	3.71
Persons 65 years and over	159 701	3 327	34 361	122 013	339
In households	154 962	3 231	33 690	118 041	328
Householder	94 949	1 932	18 703	74 314	183
Nonfamily householder	44 514	906	7 824	35 784	84
Living alone	41 749	845	7 404	33 500	77
Spouse	22 429	540	5 475	16 414	62
Other relatives	32 135	621	8 412	23 102	76
Nonrelatives	5 449	138	1 100	4 211	7
Institutionalized persons	4 195	85	596	3 514	11
Other persons in group quarters	544	11	75	458	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	645 159	16 922	149 472	478 765	1 832
With own children under 18 years.....	381 091	10 769	88 775	281 547	1 143
Number of own children under 18 years	713 354	21 623	161 487	530 244	2 190
Married-couple families	359 796	10 084	98 653	251 059	1 241
With own children under 18 years.....	209 241	6 128	58 132	144 981	792
Number of own children under 18 years	385 913	11 772	104 194	269 947	1 465
Female householder, no husband present	225 141	5 382	36 571	183 188	434
With own children under 18 years.....	145 967	3 950	24 085	117 932	294
Number of own children under 18 years	284 348	8 643	46 463	229 242	630
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	988 931	25 929	235 193	727 809	3 075
Never married	416 581	10 785	91 814	313 982	1 249
Now married, except separated	448 858	12 194	117 579	319 085	1 522
Separated	47 346	982	9 277	37 087	110
Widowed	16 139	306	3 289	12 544	33
Divorced	60 007	1 662	13 234	45 111	161
Females 15 years and over	1 082 368	27 034	240 201	815 133	3 057
Never married	358 555	9 103	72 039	277 413	918
Now married, except separated	439 453	11 701	114 624	313 128	1 505
Separated	93 633	1 855	15 279	76 499	165
Widowed	78 725	1 640	16 118	60 967	173
Divorced	112 002	2 735	22 141	87 126	296

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT						
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445	
AGE										
All persons	8 223	7 339	547	689	1 006	1 118	413	571	893	
Under 5 years	762	686	43	55	103	143	35	53	76	
5 to 9 years	670	594	57	52	75	102	29	56	91	
10 to 14 years	659	595	38	42	77	102	28	61	88	
15 to 19 years	650	581	39	44	80	102	32	47	87	
20 to 24 years	870	811	35	80	125	129	47	64	91	
25 to 34 years	1 795	1 653	104	197	227	226	92	99	217	
35 to 44 years	1 244	1 073	108	95	133	151	57	84	121	
45 to 54 years	819	702	71	61	96	100	46	58	60	
55 to 64 years	415	360	30	33	51	33	27	24	29	
65 to 74 years	219	187	15	16	21	19	14	19	18	
75 to 84 years	95	79	6	10	16	7	4	4	3	
85 years and over	25	18	1	4	2	4	2	2	1	
3 and 4 years	291	261	15	23	32	64	16	18	28	
16 years and over	5 985	5 332	400	530	737	747	316	387	611	
18 years and over	5 746	5 120	386	516	708	711	309	366	573	
21 years and over	5 326	4 741	362	483	652	640	285	343	529	
60 years and over	524	442	34	46	62	44	30	35	34	
62 years and over	432	361	29	37	53	37	24	28	26	
Median	27.6	27.2	31.4	27.6	27.1	24.3	28.7	25.4	25.4	
Female										
Under 5 years	4 072	3 591	291	328	494	543	209	307	411	
5 to 9 years	360	327	17	27	54	53	18	31	41	
10 to 14 years	335	288	36	23	38	60	15	33	41	
15 to 19 years	320	282	22	19	36	51	15	37	37	
20 to 24 years	424	265	16	13	42	56	17	21	31	
25 to 34 years	850	775	18	40	61	65	24	30	46	
35 to 44 years	424	396	18	40	61	65	24	30	46	
45 to 54 years	850	775	51	93	100	101	41	58	97	
55 to 64 years	636	531	65	44	62	75	29	44	59	
65 to 74 years	431	363	41	32	51	49	24	26	29	
75 to 84 years	225	198	13	17	27	15	14	15	13	
85 years and over	130	113	9	11	13	12	8	9	13	
3 and 4 years	52	44	2	7	9	3	4	2	2	
16 years and over	15	9	1	2	1	3	—	1	—	
18 years and over	142	125	9	12	15	28	6	9	17	
21 years and over	2 976	2 620	212	257	356	365	156	199	279	
60 years and over	2 886	2 541	207	253	346	347	152	190	267	
62 years and over	2 696	2 368	196	241	319	313	142	180	252	
Median	299	253	17	29	35	24	16	18	21	
Male	255	215	15	25	32	21	14	15	17	
Median age	28.5	27.9	32.8	28.1	26.9	24.1	28.5	25.2	26.4	
	4 151	3 748	256	361	512	575	204	264	482	
	26.9	26.6	30.0	27.0	27.2	24.5	28.8	26.1	25.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	8 223	7 339	547	689	1 006	1 118	413	571	893	
In households	8 155	7 283	538	683	1 006	1 109	412	571	883	
Householder	2 313	2 072	152	198	290	319	130	141	237	
Family householder	1 832	1 644	116	161	222	246	93	130	195	
Nonfamily householder	481	428	36	37	68	73	37	11	42	
Living alone	326	286	25	23	42	52	23	8	34	
Spouse	1 324	1 126	117	123	145	136	63	81	104	
Child	2 948	2 638	184	217	349	464	127	249	340	
Other relatives	851	805	31	88	121	94	48	68	119	
Nonrelatives	719	642	54	57	101	96	44	32	83	
Institutionalized persons	23	11	9	6	—	3	1	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	45	45	—	—	—	6	—	—	10	
Persons per household	3.42	3.46	3.05	3.38	3.36	3.45	3.14	4.10	3.67	
Persons per family	3.71	3.73	3.46	3.61	3.68	3.78	3.56	4.12	3.83	
Persons 65 years and over	339	284	22	30	39	30	20	25	22	
In households	328	277	21	26	39	28	19	25	22	
Householder	183	154	10	13	22	15	10	14	12	
Nonfamily householder	84	71	5	4	13	3	6	3	5	
Living alone	77	65	4	4	12	3	6	3	4	
Spouse	62	50	6	6	5	5	3	7	5	
Other relatives	76	67	4	6	12	6	4	3	5	
Nonrelatives	7	6	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	
Institutionalized persons	11	7	1	4	—	2	1	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 832	1 644	116	161	222	246	93	130	195	
With own children under 18 years	1 143	1 030	71	94	141	172	49	82	135	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 190	1 956	145	151	258	370	94	190	281	
Married-couple families	1 241	1 084	94	117	142	137	60	83	103	
With own children under 18 years	792	695	59	73	94	98	34	54	71	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 465	1 254	128	115	171	205	66	112	136	
Female householder, no husband present	436	416	14	28	56	91	23	33	68	
With own children under 18 years	294	280	10	15	39	65	12	22	53	
Number of own children under 18 years	630	610	14	25	73	149	25	66	124	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 075	2 770	193	281	385	392	160	195	340	
Never married	1 249	1 146	69	114	158	181	67	81	160	
Now married, except separated	1 522	1 348	107	141	197	171	73	96	140	
Separated	110	104	4	10	14	15	7	7	18	
Widowed	33	29	3	1	2	5	2	3	1	
Divorced	161	143	10	15	14	20	11	8	21	
Females 15 years and over	3 057	2 694	216	259	366	379	161	206	292	
Never married	918	833	49	75	115	138	51	69	106	
Now married, except separated	1 505	1 293	126	140	174	150	74	94	114	
Separated	165	153	8	5	17	37	6	13	29	
Widowed	173	147	11	21	17	15	11	12	11	
Divorced	296	268	22	18	43	39	19	18	32	

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
AGE					
All persons	11 434 303	786 695	4 096 278	6 551 330	104 696
Under 5 years	670 141	49 662	249 611	370 868	6 509
5 to 9 years	604 639	43 954	226 406	334 279	5 263
10 to 14 years	591 706	41 974	220 364	329 368	5 112
15 to 19 years	635 882	44 552	233 635	357 695	5 505
20 to 24 years	772 032	50 917	272 574	448 541	6 042
25 to 34 years	1 936 186	132 030	686 504	1 117 652	17 820
35 to 44 years	1 779 965	126 043	637 231	1 016 691	17 551
45 to 54 years	1 307 909	96 709	466 541	744 659	14 486
55 to 64 years	1 219 721	82 317	430 200	707 204	12 075
65 to 74 years	1 076 472	68 674	390 821	616 977	8 538
75 to 84 years	635 344	37 415	217 932	379 997	4 326
85 years and over	204 306	12 448	64 459	127 399	1 469
3 and 4 years	260 714	19 320	97 491	143 903	2 427
16 years and over	9 446 080	642 430	3 354 979	5 448 671	86 698
18 years and over	9 197 419	624 527	3 262 673	5 310 219	84 337
21 years and over	8 783 961	597 001	3 113 060	5 073 900	81 284
60 years and over	2 547 632	159 584	896 066	1 491 982	20 309
62 years and over	2 292 611	143 121	807 544	1 341 946	17 837
Median	37.7	37.3	37.3	37.9	38.4
Female	5 945 066	407 194	2 121 915	3 415 957	54 079
Under 5 years	325 682	23 960	121 613	180 109	3 049
5 to 9 years	294 316	21 455	110 502	162 359	2 552
10 to 14 years	287 560	20 621	106 950	159 989	2 576
15 to 19 years	309 739	21 655	113 590	174 494	2 624
20 to 24 years	384 782	25 366	134 684	224 732	3 100
25 to 34 years	964 702	66 384	342 105	556 213	9 096
35 to 44 years	900 228	64 291	322 238	513 699	9 043
45 to 54 years	675 024	49 591	238 554	386 879	7 526
55 to 64 years	640 194	42 408	225 356	372 430	6 132
65 to 74 years	609 573	38 432	221 375	349 766	4 613
75 to 84 years	403 988	23 630	137 696	242 662	2 686
85 years and over	149 278	9 401	47 252	92 625	1 082
3 and 4 years	126 376	9 341	47 450	69 585	1 159
16 years and over	4 978 732	336 968	1 761 129	2 880 635	45 380
18 years and over	4 857 454	328 248	1 716 012	2 813 194	44 233
21 years and over	4 654 929	314 810	1 643 135	2 696 984	42 754
60 years and over	1 496 788	92 802	523 824	880 162	11 431
62 years and over	1 362 841	84 350	477 500	800 991	10 200
Median	39.4	38.7	39.0	39.8	39.5
Male	5 489 237	379 501	1 974 363	3 135 373	50 617
Median age	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.1	37.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	11 434 303	786 695	4 096 278	6 551 330	104 696
In households	11 204 364	774 056	4 025 076	6 405 232	103 557
Householder	4 530 972	302 350	1 576 032	2 652 590	41 376
Family householder	3 025 249	215 379	1 120 002	1 689 868	29 179
Nonfamily householder	1 505 723	86 971	456 030	962 722	12 197
Living alone	1 286 632	71 029	387 131	828 472	9 552
Spouse	2 494 082	180 876	932 941	1 380 265	24 980
Child	3 319 648	232 199	1 225 750	1 861 699	29 198
Other relatives	475 341	28 970	165 420	280 951	3 327
Nonrelatives	384 321	29 661	124 933	229 727	4 676
Institutionalized persons	127 207	8 503	39 689	79 015	978
Other persons in group quarters	102 732	4 136	31 513	67 083	161
Persons per household	2.48	2.57	2.56	2.43	2.52
Persons per family	3.09	3.06	3.08	3.10	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	1 916 122	118 537	673 212	1 124 373	14 333
In households	1 813 507	111 629	641 162	1 060 716	13 547
Householder	1 210 424	73 075	421 637	715 712	8 790
Nonfamily householder	567 764	32 040	186 968	348 756	3 596
Living alone	547 262	30 555	180 599	336 108	3 370
Spouse	407 558	26 511	150 663	230 384	3 362
Other relatives	170 753	10 410	60 816	99 527	1 182
Nonrelatives	24 772	1 633	8 046	15 093	213
Institutionalized persons	94 897	6 715	29 643	58 539	783
Other persons in group quarters	7 718	193	2 407	5 118	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	3 025 249	215 379	1 120 002	1 689 868	29 179
With own children under 18 years	1 179 023	87 150	444 701	647 172	11 223
Number of own children under 18 years	2 107 420	153 513	787 074	1 166 833	19 329
Married-couple families	2 508 393	181 438	936 827	1 390 128	25 075
With own children under 18 years	1 018 875	75 718	386 294	556 863	9 887
Number of own children under 18 years	1 863 938	136 322	698 022	1 029 594	17 408
Female householder, no husband present	384 411	25 518	136 532	222 361	3 077
With own children under 18 years	130 666	9 445	47 210	74 011	1 100
Number of own children under 18 years	199 731	14 271	72 397	113 063	1 601
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	4 530 309	309 947	1 617 047	2 603 315	41 910
Never married	1 450 376	90 850	484 694	874 832	11 850
Now married, except separated	2 643 406	189 249	977 744	1 476 413	26 100
Separated	65 814	2 860	21 400	41 554	362
Widowed	151 692	8 804	52 397	90 491	1 043
Divorced	219 021	18 184	80 812	120 025	2 555
Females 15 years and over	5 037 508	341 158	1 782 850	2 913 500	45 902
Never married	1 256 518	79 037	410 696	766 785	10 613
Now married, except separated	2 616 253	188 303	969 282	1 458 668	25 908
Separated	88 360	3 638	27 609	57 113	487
Widowed	733 729	42 852	253 550	437 327	4 873
Divorced	342 648	27 328	121 713	193 607	4 021

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT					
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
AGE									
All persons	104 696	57 812	23 192	5 139	2 734	838	2 782	1 079	528
Under 5 years.....	6 509	3 561	1 296	286	184	25	182	79	27
5 to 9 years.....	5 263	2 544	1 161	216	117	18	104	50	26
10 to 14 years.....	5 112	2 235	1 236	161	78	30	100	47	15
15 to 19 years.....	5 505	2 556	1 375	164	101	21	129	27	29
20 to 24 years.....	6 042	3 770	1 155	369	227	85	190	50	45
25 to 34 years.....	17 820	12 581	2 823	1 527	785	270	727	218	104
35 to 44 years.....	17 551	9 057	3 921	710	420	156	436	169	57
45 to 54 years.....	14 486	6 467	3 897	411	207	52	242	120	34
55 to 64 years.....	12 075	6 328	3 074	453	241	67	239	118	43
65 to 74 years.....	8 538	5 024	2 041	424	181	76	184	133	81
75 to 84 years.....	4 326	2 765	911	254	147	27	153	52	50
85 years and over.....	1 469	924	302	164	46	11	96	16	17
3 and 4 years.....	2 427	1 270	506	77	63	7	62	29	9
16 years and over.....	86 698	49 001	19 209	4 444	2 339	760	2 371	900	456
18 years and over.....	84 337	47 967	18 606	4 377	2 300	750	2 326	891	444
21 years and over.....	81 284	46 358	17 903	4 266	2 224	735	2 240	867	423
60 years and over.....	20 309	11 922	4 791	1 085	503	149	546	272	168
62 years and over.....	17 837	10 604	4 161	985	446	137	499	237	160
Median.....	38.4	36.5	42.0	33.6	33.0	32.8	34.2	38.6	37.0
Female	54 079	29 885	12 058	2 734	1 421	400	1 540	549	288
Under 5 years.....	3 049	1 657	611	127	83	15	90	32	17
5 to 9 years.....	2 552	1 237	575	102	58	6	45	29	12
10 to 14 years.....	2 576	1 106	627	81	43	13	49	17	8
15 to 19 years.....	2 624	1 224	664	73	45	8	62	10	17
20 to 24 years.....	3 100	1 961	602	218	125	43	105	26	22
25 to 34 years.....	9 096	6 295	1 485	789	387	126	366	118	48
35 to 44 years.....	9 043	4 552	2 077	363	213	62	226	82	22
45 to 54 years.....	7 526	3 371	2 044	212	108	20	114	57	22
55 to 64 years.....	6 132	3 320	1 558	243	130	35	119	65	25
65 to 74 years.....	4 613	2 785	1 056	247	103	47	102	73	50
75 to 84 years.....	2 686	1 710	541	161	99	16	98	31	31
85 years and over.....	1 082	667	218	118	27	9	74	9	14
3 and 4 years.....	1 159	593	244	38	30	5	27	12	6
16 years and over.....	45 380	25 651	10 108	2 410	1 229	364	1 257	471	249
18 years and over.....	44 233	25 156	9 813	2 378	1 208	361	1 235	468	240
21 years and over.....	42 754	24 371	9 463	2 322	1 176	356	1 189	456	228
60 years and over.....	11 431	6 871	2 585	660	304	91	330	154	105
62 years and over.....	10 200	6 194	2 263	602	276	87	303	136	101
Median.....	39.5	37.8	42.5	34.6	33.9	33.3	35.3	40.0	43.0
Male	50 617	27 927	11 134	2 405	1 313	438	1 332	530	240
Median age.....	37.3	35.3	41.3	32.9	32.4	32.5	33.5	37.5	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	104 696	57 812	23 192	5 139	2 734	838	2 782	1 079	528
In households.....	103 557	57 184	22 956	4 846	2 734	812	2 674	1 076	528
Householder.....	41 376	24 130	8 920	2 253	1 304	480	1 186	469	231
Family householder.....	29 179	15 668	6 693	1 256	672	154	666	300	143
Nonfamily householder.....	12 197	8 462	2 227	997	632	326	520	169	88
Living alone.....	9 552	6 624	1 701	773	481	262	404	121	74
Spouse.....	24 980	13 003	5 773	994	502	103	516	247	99
Child.....	29 198	14 772	6 587	1 061	610	113	660	239	134
Other relatives.....	3 327	2 315	591	245	99	41	130	37	35
Nonrelatives.....	4 676	2 964	1 085	293	219	75	182	84	29
Institutionalized persons.....	978	485	220	283	—	4	108	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	161	143	16	10	—	22	—	3	—
Persons per household.....	2.52	2.38	2.59	2.16	2.12	1.72	2.27	2.29	2.29
Persons per family.....	2.98	2.93	2.95	2.84	2.83	2.73	2.97	2.74	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	14 333	8 713	3 254	842	374	114	433	201	148
In households.....	13 547	8 295	3 133	601	374	112	331	201	148
Householder.....	8 790	5 435	1 998	395	275	88	225	135	97
Nonfamily householder.....	3 596	2 343	749	177	153	59	101	54	43
Living alone.....	3 370	2 236	674	172	150	56	96	49	42
Spouse.....	3 362	1 941	848	128	63	12	71	56	33
Other relatives.....	1 182	805	213	71	34	10	28	8	16
Nonrelatives.....	213	114	74	7	2	2	7	2	2
Institutionalized persons.....	783	416	120	241	—	—	102	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	29 179	15 668	6 693	1 256	672	154	666	300	143
With own children under 18 years.....	11 223	5 502	2 527	434	253	46	264	103	46
Number of own children under 18 years.....	19 329	9 183	4 364	693	416	74	418	171	77
Married-couple families	25 075	13 044	5 792	998	501	101	516	246	99
With own children under 18 years.....	9 887	4 732	2 203	354	183	31	208	85	32
Number of own children under 18 years.....	17 408	8 103	3 894	581	309	58	344	146	60
Female householder, no husband present	3 077	1 940	686	181	122	43	117	38	37
With own children under 18 years.....	1 100	635	266	64	54	15	47	14	13
Number of own children under 18 years.....	1 601	887	398	90	87	16	60	17	15
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	41 910	23 587	9 254	2 052	1 118	399	1 130	432	209
Never married.....	11 850	7 324	2 409	673	443	224	393	124	81
Now married, except separated.....	26 100	13 714	5 985	1 097	532	113	555	254	108
Separated.....	362	230	76	27	14	13	22	3	4
Widowed.....	1 043	700	211	80	35	13	56	14	6
Divorced.....	2 555	1 619	573	175	94	36	104	37	10
Females 15 years and over	45 902	25 885	10 245	2 424	1 237	366	1 266	471	251
Never married.....	10 613	6 437	2 212	718	391	144	355	102	75
Now married, except separated.....	25 908	13 563	5 983	1 075	528	113	546	255	104
Separated.....	487	297	100	37	18	13	20	7	2
Widowed.....	4 873	3 178	960	355	142	50	212	52	54
Divorced.....	4 021	2 410	990	239	158	46	133	55	16

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT, PMSA	New York (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Newark, CT, PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Fairfield County, CT		
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Tract 501	Tract 425	Tract 426
RACE											
All persons	18 087 251	5 662 022	961 524	11 463 705	127 378	127 378	78 331	24 407	3 609	3 385	3 842
White	12 699 119	4 465 145	828 859	7 405 115	109 752	109 752	62 106	23 668	3 511	3 213	3 537
Black	3 289 465	738 614	84 635	2 466 216	12 644	12 644	12 123	262	27	113	172
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	46 191	9 572	1 448	35 171	138	138	100	28	3	1	4
Asian Indian	44 337	9 227	1 407	33 703	136	136	99	27	3	1	4
Eskimo	726	144	14	568	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1 128	201	27	900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	873 213	232 320	18 546	622 347	2 044	2 044	1 290	399	66	51	74
Asian	868 597	231 229	18 386	618 982	2 038	2 038	1 285	399	66	51	74
Chinese	320 201	50 437	3 870	265 894	592	592	353	148	39	26	37
Filipino	104 582	45 962	1 604	57 016	187	187	187	—	6	—	—
Japanese	47 608	14 879	2 036	30 693	151	151	67	48	6	—	—
Asian Indian	199 010	69 885	4 442	124 683	628	628	444	81	12	16	26
Korean	118 096	32 441	1 410	84 245	183	183	66	58	3	1	1
Vietnamese	16 728	4 986	1 327	10 415	49	49	33	8	—	—	—
Laotian	3 978	1 040	146	2 792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	35	25	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2 064	1 260	1	582	18	18	15	2	—	—	—
Thai	7 005	1 349	215	5 441	39	39	25	9	—	5	—
Other Asian	49 290	10 897	1 181	37 212	144	144	95	22	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	4 462	1 091	160	3 365	6	6	3	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1 816	381	70	1 011	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	4 612	1 381	13	3 811	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	2 623	427	68	1 558	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1 179 263	216 371	28 036	934 856	2 800	2 800	2 712	50	2	7	55
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	18 087 251	5 662 022	961 524	11 463 705	127 378	127 378	78 331	24 407	3 609	3 385	3 842
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 777 851	827 484	73 832	2 076 435	8 223	8 223	7 339	547	50	56	172
Mexican	1 061 159	22 576	2 961	80 422	409	409	306	68	7	3	3
Puerto Rican	1 290 135	241 006	42 277	1 006 852	3 011	3 011	2 874	91	5	16	17
Cuban	154 942	82 393	2 960	69 589	217	217	148	34	—	10	6
Other Hispanic	1 226 715	281 709	25 634	919 372	4 586	4 586	4 011	354	38	27	146
Not of Hispanic origin	15 309 300	5 034 338	887 692	9 387 270	119 155	119 155	70 992	23 860	3 559	3 329	3 670
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	18 087 251	5 662 022	961 524	11 463 705	127 378	127 378	78 331	24 407	3 609	3 385	3 842
White	12 699 119	4 465 145	828 859	7 405 115	109 752	109 752	62 106	23 668	3 511	3 213	3 537
Black	3 289 465	738 614	84 635	2 466 216	12 644	12 644	12 123	262	27	113	172
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	46 191	9 572	1 448	35 171	138	138	100	28	3	1	4
Asian Indian	44 337	9 227	1 407	33 703	136	136	99	27	3	1	4
Eskimo	726	144	14	568	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1 128	201	27	900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	873 213	232 320	18 546	622 347	2 044	2 044	1 290	399	66	51	74
Asian	868 597	231 229	18 386	618 982	2 038	2 038	1 285	399	66	51	74
Chinese	320 201	50 437	3 870	265 894	592	592	353	148	39	26	37
Filipino	104 582	45 962	1 604	57 016	187	187	187	—	6	—	—
Japanese	47 608	14 879	2 036	30 693	151	151	67	48	6	—	—
Asian Indian	199 010	69 885	4 442	124 683	628	628	444	81	12	16	26
Korean	118 096	32 441	1 410	84 245	183	183	66	58	3	1	1
Vietnamese	16 728	4 986	1 327	10 415	49	49	33	8	—	—	—
Laotian	3 978	1 040	146	2 792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	35	25	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2 064	1 260	1	582	18	18	15	2	—	—	—
Thai	7 005	1 349	215	5 441	39	39	25	9	—	5	—
Other Asian	49 290	10 897	1 181	37 212	144	144	95	22	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	4 462	1 091	160	3 365	6	6	3	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1 816	381	70	1 011	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	4 612	1 381	13	3 811	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	2 623	427	68	1 558	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1 179 263	216 371	28 036	934 856	2 800	2 800	2 712	50	2	7	55
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	18 087 251	5 662 022	961 524	11 463 705	127 378	127 378	78 331	24 407	3 609	3 385	3 842
Hispanic origin	2 777 851	827 484	73 832	2 076 435	8 223	8 223	7 339	547	50	56	172
Not of Hispanic origin	15 309 300	5 034 338	887 692	9 387 270	119 155	119 155	70 992	23 860	3 559	3 329	3 670

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.

RACE	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437
All persons	3 824	4 462	1 687	3 079	3 880	2 834	2 927	3 684	2 461	2 756	1 871
White	3 491	4 086	1 631	2 827	3 449	2 109	2 553	2 838	2 239	2 452	941
Black	195	260	20	175	314	559	268	686	139	210	811
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	4	5	2	3	4	10	5	—	1	3
Hispanic origin	1	4	5	2	2	4	10	5	—	1	3
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	75	31	55	68	45	49	—	62	72	25
Chinese	89	75	31	55	68	45	49	—	62	72	25
Filipino	36	35	5	5	21	19	10	54	24	26	4
Japanese	18	13	1	20	9	10	22	10	—	12	3
Asian Indian	14	12	1	—	10	3	—	3	4	1	—
Korean	19	18	17	19	22	11	7	19	15	30	11
Vietnamese	5	2	7	1	2	—	3	4	6	—	4
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pacific Islander	6	4	—	1	3	2	4	—	2	—	2
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	48	37	—	20	46	117	47	101	—	21	91
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 824	4 462	1 687	3 079	3 880	2 834	2 927	3 684	2 461	2 756	1 871
Hispanic origin (of any race)	199	188	37	101	134	280	169	286	119	109	254
Mexican	12	20	6	4	3	14	4	4	6	4	37
Puerto Rican	57	59	—	30	47	158	50	91	38	27	55
Cuban	2	9	—	13	11	9	2	5	4	—	—
Other Hispanic	128	100	31	54	73	116	113	176	71	78	159
Not of Hispanic origin	3 625	4 274	1 650	2 978	3 746	2 554	2 758	3 398	2 342	2 647	1 617
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 824	4 462	1 687	3 079	3 880	2 834	2 927	3 684	2 461	2 756	1 871
White	3 491	4 086	1 631	2 827	3 449	2 109	2 553	2 838	2 239	2 452	941
Hispanic origin	145	149	36	72	70	149	111	176	99	82	140
Not of Hispanic origin	3 346	3 937	1 595	2 755	3 379	1 960	2 442	2 662	2 140	2 370	801
Black	195	260	20	175	314	559	268	686	139	210	811
Hispanic origin	6	2	1	7	20	15	19	27	—	6	26
Not of Hispanic origin	189	258	19	168	294	544	249	659	139	204	785
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	4	5	2	3	4	10	5	—	1	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	75	31	55	68	45	49	5	62	72	25
Hispanic origin	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	88	73	31	52	67	45	49	51	62	71	24
Other race	48	37	—	20	46	117	47	101	21	19	91
Hispanic origin	47	34	—	19	43	116	38	80	20	19	87
Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	—	1	3	1	9	21	1	2	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.										Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT	
	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	
RACE												
All persons	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 243	3 798	3 507	3 588	2 916	3 412	3 606	3 717	
White	5 522	4 425	3 308	1 335	3 033	3 364	1 067	1 522	3 364	3 508	3 611	
Black	967	409	1 395	1 315	545	94	1 932	1 522	22	27	51	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	2	6	8	9	1	5	10	4	3	3	
American Indian	12	2	6	8	9	1	5	10	4	3	3	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	220	62	75	26	70	25	33	12	17	66	51	
Asian	219	61	73	26	69	25	33	12	17	66	51	
Chinese	31	12	10	13	14	6	2	6	1	39	21	
Filipino	38	9	18	1	7	1	2	—	5	6	—	
Japanese	2	14	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	6	8	
Asian Indian	91	18	31	9	13	16	23	6	7	12	11	
Korean	13	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	
Vietnamese	20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Camodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	2	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	22	7	5	1	16	1	6	—	4	—	1	
Pacific Islander	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	289	99	384	559	141	23	296	305	5	2	1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 243	3 798	3 507	3 588	2 916	3 412	3 606	3 717	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	689	319	1 006	1 118	413	172	571	893	54	50	82	
Mexican	30	7	60	15	20	—	23	28	5	7	13	
Puerto Rican	170	108	383	588	150	38	294	472	23	5	18	
Cuban	20	15	16	14	3	5	1	5	2	—	8	
Other Hispanic	469	189	547	501	240	129	253	388	24	38	43	
Not of Hispanic origin	6 321	4 678	4 162	2 125	3 385	3 335	3 017	2 023	3 358	3 556	3 635	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 243	3 798	3 507	3 588	2 916	3 412	3 606	3 717	
White	5 522	4 425	3 308	1 335	3 033	3 364	1 067	1 522	3 364	3 508	3 611	
Hispanic origin	383	217	574	497	251	146	243	539	48	47	77	
Not of Hispanic origin	5 139	4 208	2 734	838	2 782	3 218	1 079	1 522	3 316	3 461	3 534	
Black	967	409	1 395	1 315	545	94	1 932	1 522	22	27	51	
Hispanic origin	23	6	56	73	31	2	58	61	4	4	4	
Not of Hispanic origin	944	403	1 339	1 242	514	92	1 874	1 461	21	27	47	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	2	6	8	9	1	5	10	4	3	3	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	12	2	6	8	9	1	5	10	4	3	3	
Asian or Pacific Islander	220	62	75	26	70	25	33	12	17	66	51	
Hispanic origin	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	215	62	73	26	70	25	29	12	17	65	51	
Other race	289	99	384	559	141	23	296	305	5	2	1	
Hispanic origin	278	96	372	548	127	23	266	291	5	2	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	11	3	12	11	14	—	30	14	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.					Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 503	Tract 504	Tract 505	Tract 506		Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
RACE												
All persons	7 491	2 357	4 131	3 105		8 500	2 438	2 375	2 676	3	4 855	3 793
White	7 286	2 296	3 978	2 989		8 276	2 373	2 342	2 563	3	4 707	3 714
Black	76	30	41	37		89	28	10	34	—	60	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	5	4	6		5	2	—	1	—	2	—
American Indian	6	5	4	6		5	2	—	1	—	2	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	102	11	98	71		121	34	20	76	—	69	35
Asian	102	11	98	71		120	34	20	76	—	69	35
Chinese	45	3	35	5		21	10	6	26	—	21	7
Filipino	2	3	4	8		8	3	—	10	—	2	1
Japanese	10	—	19	8		16	5	—	5	—	7	3
Asian Indian	25	2	15	16		33	10	3	16	—	27	14
Korean	12	1	9	24		27	1	8	12	—	7	4
Vietnamese	2	1	4	—		5	—	—	2	—	1	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	—	4	2		1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other Asian	5	1	8	7		8	5	3	1	—	5	5
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	20	15	10	2		9	1	3	2	—	17	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	7 491	2 357	4 131	3 105		8 500	2 438	2 375	2 676	3	4 855	3 793
Hispanic origin (of any race)	157	109	89	60		112	27	37	36	—	74	51
Mexican	14	6	16	12		18	1	1	5	—	7	4
Puerto Rican	12	29	11	16		14	1	5	1	—	9	16
Cuban	6	7	11	2		5	2	5	4	—	5	14
Other Hispanic	125	67	51	30		75	24	26	26	—	53	17
Not of Hispanic origin	7 334	2 248	4 042	3 045		8 388	2 411	2 338	2 640	3	4 781	3 742
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	7 491	2 357	4 131	3 105		8 500	2 438	2 375	2 676	3	4 855	3 793
White	7 286	2 296	3 978	2 989		8 276	2 373	2 342	2 563	3	4 707	3 714
Hispanic origin	128	92	79	53		98	21	35	31	—	58	43
Not of Hispanic origin	7 158	2 204	3 899	2 936		8 178	2 352	2 307	2 532	3	4 649	3 671
Black	76	30	41	37		89	28	10	34	—	60	38
Hispanic origin	8	—	—	5		4	—	1	—	—	5	3
Not of Hispanic origin	68	30	41	32		85	28	9	34	—	55	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	7	2	4	6		5	2	—	1	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	3	4	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	102	11	98	71		121	34	20	76	—	69	35
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	102	11	97	71		120	29	20	73	—	69	35
Other race	20	15	10	2		9	1	3	2	—	17	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA (pt.)					Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Fairfield County, CT	
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501		
All housing units.....	7 096 741	378 102	2 231 158	4 487 481	51 167	51 167	32 224	9 840		1 409
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6 621 239	355 375	2 055 725	4 210 139	48 419	48 419	30 560	9 275		1 339
Percent of occupied housing units.....	3 373 702	244 448	1 290 864	1 838 390	34 169	34 169	18 940	7 681		1 186
White.....	51.0	68.8	62.8	43.7	70.6	70.6	62.0	82.8		88.6
Black.....	2 941 063	230 651	1 162 853	1 547 559	32 043	32 043	17 118	7 529		1 160
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	279 190	9 068	77 482	192 640	1 537	1 537	1 419	53		8
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 396	195	1 279	2 922	19	19	12	6		—
Other race.....	105 488	2 805	36 201	66 482	411	411	242	91		18
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	43 565	1 729	13 049	28 787	159	159	149	2		—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	161 730	6 517	54 873	100 340	748	748	569	85		8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 836 899	226 084	1 123 763	1 487 052	31 502	31 502	16 720	7 447		1 152
White.....	3 247 537	110 927	764 861	2 371 749	14 250	14 250	11 620	1 594		153
Black.....	1 989 117	84 249	527 854	1 377 014	10 789	10 789	8 257	1 528		151
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	807 611	18 177	161 905	627 529	2 650	2 650	2 609	26		1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10 380	276	1 924	8 180	36	36	28	5		—
Other race.....	145 869	2 238	27 120	116 511	195	195	157	26		1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	294 560	5 987	46 058	242 515	580	580	569	9		—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	674 868	14 739	131 174	528 955	1 565	1 565	1 483	67		2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 694 073	76 266	452 269	1 165 538	9 874	9 874	7 410	1 473		149
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	475 502	22 727	175 433	277 342	2 748	2 748	1 664	565		70
For sale only.....	82 349	4 849	33 316	44 184	814	814	527	149		22
For rent.....	168 879	7 402	55 763	105 714	866	866	715	95		8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	43 977	3 127	14 816	26 034	178	178	99	35		5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	112 919	3 639	50 060	59 220	469	469	85	190		26
For migrant workers.....	517	7	131	379	2	2	2	—		—
Other vacant.....	66 861	3 703	21 347	41 811	419	419	236	96		9
Boarded up.....	8 540	562	2 464	5 514	52	52	49	2		1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	277 518	5 824	37 271	234 423	798	798	702	63		7
2 rooms.....	426 980	11 702	70 649	344 629	1 860	1 860	1 605	118		15
3 rooms.....	1 234 820	31 166	267 744	935 910	4 594	4 594	4 039	307		28
4 rooms.....	1 311 807	56 381	374 396	881 030	6 746	6 746	5 799	582		58
5 rooms.....	1 083 119	68 692	397 815	616 612	7 119	7 119	5 522	972		95
6 rooms.....	983 345	63 318	372 046	547 981	7 542	7 542	5 343	1 366		143
7 rooms.....	695 544	51 800	277 241	366 503	6 762	6 762	4 012	1 607		222
8 or more rooms.....	1 083 608	89 219	433 996	560 393	15 746	15 746	5 202	4 825		841
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.7	5.4	4.3	6.1	6.1	5.2	7.4		8.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.9	5.6	4.7	6.2	6.2	5.4	7.4		7.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.8	5.5	4.3	6.1	6.1	5.3	7.5		8.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.1	6.3	7.9		8.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.0		5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	2 660 526	222 754	1 152 487	1 285 285	32 851	32 851	16 027	8 538		1 286
1, attached.....	379 274	19 687	124 094	235 493	2 094	2 094	1 403	404		26
2.....	787 039	36 369	271 128	479 542	4 280	4 280	3 861	310		28
3 or 4.....	532 090	31 175	171 869	329 046	2 927	2 927	2 654	200		39
5 to 9.....	375 263	17 865	111 221	246 177	2 591	2 591	2 390	143		9
10 to 19.....	400 223	16 157	134 146	249 920	3 148	3 148	3 048	56		5
20 to 49.....	688 711	12 825	109 865	566 021	1 877	1 877	1 819	—		—
50 or more.....	1 138 975	13 180	110 953	1 014 842	510	510	414	—		—
Mobile home or trailer.....	28 362	1 803	15 045	11 514	127	127	42	83		2
Other.....	106 278	6 287	30 350	69 641	762	762	566	106		14
Occupied housing units.....	6 621 239	355 375	2 055 725	4 210 139	48 419	48 419	30 560	9 275		1 339
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	1 748 015	81 142	478 802	1 188 071	10 913	10 913	7 892	1 761		229
2 persons.....	1 911 411	113 142	625 777	1 172 492	16 523	16 523	10 191	3 440		473
3 persons.....	1 146 137	65 372	374 226	706 539	9 038	9 038	5 510	1 823		276
4 persons.....	995 199	57 605	334 845	602 749	7 297	7 297	4 031	1 456		244
5 persons.....	478 552	25 161	151 517	301 874	3 079	3 079	1 837	552		84
6 or more persons.....	341 925	12 953	90 558	238 414	1 569	1 569	1 099	203		33
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.35	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.30	2.22	2.34		2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.60	2.47	2.58	2.63	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.39		2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.02	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.99		1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	6 132 793	345 779	1 968 410	3 818 604	47 195	47 195	29 397	9 237		1 335
1.01 to 1.50.....	281 005	6 735	57 183	217 087	813	813	770	28		4
1.51 or more.....	207 441	2 861	30 132	174 448	411	411	393	10		—
Mean.....	.52	.44	.48	.56	.42	.42	.47	.35		.34
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 406 710	193 298	1 019 635	1 193 777	27 674	27 674	14 184	6 787		1 030
Less than \$20,000.....	6 442	269	2 181	3 992	23	23	17	4		—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	11 710	457	5 187	6 066	46	46	32	6		2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	20 141	756	10 833	8 552	47	47	39	7		5
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	47 681	1 771	26 363	19 547	108	108	96	9		1
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	89 317	3 181	47 238	38 898	174	174	150	13		2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	441 160	21 376	211 889	207 895	865	865	720	78		10
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	709 787	45 266	304 057	360 464	3 118	3 118	2 782	188		21
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	425 361	34 486	169 683	221 192	4 703	4 703	3 945	417		36
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	239 888	22 496	96 014	121 378	3 835	3 835	2 628	662		49
\$300,000 or more.....	415 223	63 240	146 190	205 793	14 755	14 755	3 775	5 403		904
Median (dollars).....	191 100	234 200	183 000	193 200	315 800	315 800	241 300	422 500		473 900
Mean (dollars).....	223 700	281 200	210 500	225 700	348 600	348 600	267 300	432 400		467 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	3 230 372	109 449	757 948	2 362 975	14 073	14 073	11 549	1 548		145
Median contract rent (dollars).....	492	591	534	469	673	673	647	995		1 000+
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	530	629	554	518	707	707	666	924		1 075
With meals included in rent.....	17 134	975	4 304	11 855	88	88	79	9		—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	565	806	653	513	447	447	386	982		—
No meals included in rent.....	3 144 216	104 579	734 513	2 305 124	13 459	13 459	11 130	1 430		137
No cash rent.....	69 022	3 895	19 131	45 996	526	526	340	109		8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT								
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433
All housing units	1 273	1 516	1 843	1 734	632	1 169	1 506	1 135	1 112
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 215	1 452	1 691	1 682	621	1 126	1 465	1 088	1 072
Owner-occupied housing units	1 144	1 176	1 271	1 343	548	888	1 249	647	855
Percent of occupied housing units	94.2	81.0	75.2	79.8	88.2	78.9	85.3	59.5	79.8
White	1 101	1 113	1 199	1 267	536	840	1 183	576	781
Black	31	36	42	53	4	32	47	58	50
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	23	27	19	8	12	15	11	11
Other race	1	2	3	3	—	3	3	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	27	19	28	7	16	25	13	21
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 088	1 090	1 184	1 242	529	829	1 165	564	766
Renter-occupied housing units	71	276	420	339	73	238	216	441	217
White	67	235	370	305	71	216	163	297	190
Black	2	22	35	20	1	18	41	115	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4	6	8	—	2	5	—	3
Other race	—	15	8	5	—	1	7	29	6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	33	42	13	2	17	18	64	18
White, not of Hispanic origin	67	217	338	297	69	201	154	265	180
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	58	64	152	52	11	43	41	47	40
For sale only	38	33	88	23	4	23	19	13	23
For rent	5	19	38	18	1	7	12	25	13
Rented or sold, not occupied	8	2	8	8	1	3	6	3	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	8	3	1	3	1	3	3	1
For migrant workers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1	2	13	2	2	9	1	3	1
Boarded up	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	34	15	8	4	11	1	4	5
2 rooms	1	20	65	70	6	53	11	53	18
3 rooms	15	130	218	100	21	43	32	88	57
4 rooms	65	168	411	160	52	86	111	303	187
5 rooms	151	264	430	239	56	203	255	235	236
6 rooms	260	259	241	463	102	270	251	170	317
7 rooms	293	253	250	354	107	222	296	116	187
8 or more rooms	488	388	213	340	284	281	549	166	105
Median, all housing units	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.1	7.2	6.2	6.8	5.0	5.7
Mean, all housing units	7.1	6.1	5.2	6.1	7.1	6.2	6.8	5.4	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	7.0	6.1	5.1	6.2	7.2	6.2	6.8	5.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.1	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.5	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 105	985	774	1 211	554	980	1 179	480	796
1, attached	52	59	199	159	42	13	58	70	50
2	7	34	44	122	20	85	19	85	139
3 or 4	2	91	92	75	1	6	21	93	45
5 to 9	15	74	190	76	3	3	83	198	45
10 to 19	88	114	333	50	6	23	53	135	20
20 to 49	—	104	175	24	—	48	5	43	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	25	36	15	6	11	37	31	17
Occupied housing units	1 215	1 452	1 691	1 682	621	1 126	1 465	1 088	1 072
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	157	312	503	391	111	214	237	244	198
2 persons	458	474	648	559	226	403	584	388	361
3 persons	267	289	266	330	124	219	290	197	227
4 persons	212	240	191	257	84	170	228	145	169
5 persons	85	95	51	104	51	85	97	74	76
6 or more persons	36	42	32	41	25	35	29	40	41
Median, occupied housing units	2.48	2.37	2.03	2.31	2.38	2.37	2.35	2.27	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.52	2.51	2.10	2.43	2.44	2.48	2.38	2.27	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	1.88	1.84	1.72	1.91	1.84	2.14	2.27	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 209	1 424	1 675	1 667	614	1 119	1 456	1 039	1 049
1.01 to 1.50	5	14	10	9	6	5	7	40	17
1.51 or more	1	14	6	6	1	2	2	9	6
Mean .....	.39	.43	.43	.42	.38	.43	.39	.48	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 006	907	777	1 160	502	825	1 048	442	707
Less than \$20,000	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	1	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1	3	1	5	1	—	2	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	5	2	4	—	4	3	1	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	7	2	12	4	10	4	2	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	17	30	42	52	14	41	21	13	38
\$150,000 to \$199,999	71	105	127	302	38	137	79	96	287
\$200,000 to \$249,999	202	260	283	407	59	244	202	127	276
\$250,000 to \$299,999	291	232	192	206	80	176	221	67	59
\$300,000 or more	419	264	124	171	306	511	134	20	20
Median (dollars)	285 600	259 200	237 200	225 100	332 400	245 200	297 100	242 100	200 300
Mean (dollars)	303 100	276 500	247 500	238 300	343 200	267 600	322 400	276 300	203 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	70	275	417	338	71	235	214	433	214
Median contract rent (dollars)	1 000+	742	929	648	839	779	1 000+	494	748
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 035	799	885	676	879	741	1 020	555	798
With meals included in rent	1	1	6	4	—	46	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 250	537	325	138	—	246	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	61	262	404	319	66	176	207	426	201
No cash rent	8	12	7	15	5	13	7	7	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442
All housing units	1 657	957	1 131	1 039	2 974	1 974	2 266	1 490	1 628
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 588	934	1 086	918	2 846	1 911	2 095	1 281	1 545
Owner-occupied housing units.....	546	804	788	170	1 336	1 518	726	300	634
Percent of occupied housing units.....	34.4	86.1	72.6	18.5	46.9	79.4	34.7	23.4	41.0
White.....	439	753	737	120	1 131	1 394	570	206	552
Black.....	96	32	32	49	164	89	132	73	65
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	16	14	—	24	16	6	3	7
Other race.....	8	3	5	1	16	18	18	17	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	14	26	19	9	47	50	46	50	28
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	432	730	725	116	1 103	1 363	546	176	536
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 042	130	298	748	1 510	393	1 369	981	911
White.....	858	122	259	446	1 237	343	903	416	715
Black.....	145	7	36	264	172	35	352	409	147
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	1	5	1	3	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	15	1	3	12	37	5	19	10	16
Other race.....	22	—	—	25	59	9	92	144	31
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	74	3	10	79	151	33	244	269	102
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	809	119	250	401	1 150	319	758	304	650
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	69	23	45	121	128	63	171	209	83
For sale only.....	13	11	3	24	9	25	68	38	27
For rent.....	40	6	26	68	83	22	64	135	36
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	—	1	2	14	5	11	6	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	3	1	—	4	6	3	1	8
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	3	14	27	18	5	25	29	10
Boarded up.....	2	1	—	5	3	—	7	13	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	85	9	74	81	53	10	64	157	50
2 rooms.....	198	22	68	174	179	15	172	229	103
3 rooms.....	321	74	63	295	672	97	624	378	348
4 rooms.....	380	138	87	281	866	278	557	387	346
5 rooms.....	307	128	172	143	494	414	399	215	295
6 rooms.....	176	176	266	31	372	459	218	77	266
7 rooms.....	104	185	220	11	171	304	111	22	105
8 or more rooms.....	86	225	181	23	167	397	121	25	115
Median, all housing units.....	4.1	6.1	5.9	3.4	4.2	5.9	4.0	3.4	4.4
Mean, all housing units.....	4.3	6.0	5.6	3.5	4.5	6.0	4.3	3.5	4.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.1	6.1	5.9	3.4	4.2	5.9	4.0	3.4	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	6.4	6.4	4.2	5.2	6.2	5.2	4.0	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	347	700	840	44	840	1 299	387	36	452
1, attached.....	72	38	3	20	152	120	104	23	54
2.....	476	22	64	101	425	259	526	131	490
3 or 4.....	204	65	20	240	232	72	390	303	302
5 to 9.....	153	43	23	175	299	66	375	231	108
10 to 19.....	84	30	12	240	541	113	307	339	131
20 to 49.....	172	34	35	146	428	21	129	291	61
50 or more.....	114	—	120	54	—	—	—	75	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Other.....	34	22	14	19	56	23	48	60	30
Occupied housing units.....	1 588	934	1 086	918	2 846	1 911	2 095	1 281	1 545
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	594	209	290	445	891	389	647	481	505
2 persons.....	459	317	357	231	958	688	649	314	477
3 persons.....	229	179	191	121	478	365	347	185	249
4 persons.....	164	130	144	58	301	300	239	148	177
5 persons.....	80	68	58	38	142	111	112	83	84
6 or more persons.....	62	31	46	25	76	58	101	70	53
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.94	2.31	2.21	1.56	2.06	2.32	2.12	2.01	2.06
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.42	2.40	1.60	2.23	2.36	2.29	2.00	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.64	1.66	1.50	1.55	1.90	2.18	2.00	2.01	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 517	923	1 062	839	2 738	1 881	1 929	1 118	1 467
1.01 to 1.50.....	47	9	13	36	82	24	110	89	47
1.51 or more.....	24	2	11	43	26	6	56	74	31
Mean.....	.54	.43	.45	.58	.52	.43	.57	.70	.51
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	291	652	732	26	775	1 198	331	22	358
Less than \$20,000.....	—	1	—	—	3	2	2	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	3	—	—	2	5	2	—	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6	—	6	—	9	12	1	3	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	15	4	4	—	14	12	7	1	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	38	26	32	5	89	51	48	8	34
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	127	88	172	11	291	263	122	7	110
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	70	238	292	1	263	375	104	2	123
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	22	177	140	2	72	244	34	—	55
\$300,000 or more.....	12	112	86	7	27	234	11	—	18
Median (dollars).....	186 300	242 200	226 000	181 300	196 500	233 900	194 000	140 000	206 900
Mean (dollars).....	191 100	249 400	234 000	265 400	199 300	248 300	199 100	136 300	207 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 041	128	297	744	1 507	387	1 365	979	909
Median contract rent (dollars).....	656	726	460	555	714	864	605	558	649
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	671	772	511	555	740	886	598	544	644
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	—	4	—	2	5	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 000	—	—	—	497	—	725	612	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 020	119	289	734	1 421	374	1 339	965	888
No cash rent.....	18	9	8	10	82	13	24	9	21

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport COP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
All housing units.....	1 467	1 224	1 028	1 469	1 407	1 578	2 807	1 003
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 394	1 172	964	1 414	1 338	1 504	2 700	930
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 039	581	266	1 111	1 185	1 129	2 427	620
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.5	49.6	27.6	78.6	88.6	75.1	89.9	66.7
White.....	1 012	377	129	1 102	1 159	1 107	2 386	611
Black.....	18	182	122	4	8	12	11	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	6	—	5	18	10	27	2
Other race.....	3	16	15	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	23	52	46	9	8	13	26	11
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	994	348	100	1 094	1 151	1 094	2 361	600
Renter-occupied housing units.....	355	591	698	303	153	375	273	310
White.....	344	154	252	294	151	361	257	296
Black.....	7	380	380	4	1	6	7	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	2	3	—	—	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	1	5	—	1	8	4	3
Other race.....	1	54	59	2	—	—	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	24	89	191	7	2	9	12	21
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	321	121	131	289	149	353	250	279
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	73	52	64	55	69	74	107	73
For sale only.....	12	7	4	22	22	30	27	17
For rent.....	24	25	34	14	8	10	17	21
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	1	—	6	5	8	6	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	19	2	—	7	25	16	37	22
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	13	17	26	6	9	10	20	8
Boarded up.....	2	8	4	—	1	—	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	9	5	8	15	7	15	6	15
2 rooms.....	29	23	46	30	15	37	12	19
3 rooms.....	85	106	198	74	28	100	52	77
4 rooms.....	193	333	336	74	58	122	102	130
5 rooms.....	264	272	207	143	95	163	200	133
6 rooms.....	360	224	107	278	142	242	306	148
7 rooms.....	228	138	50	285	222	303	420	147
8 or more rooms.....	299	123	56	570	840	596	1 709	334
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.0	4.2	6.9	8.0	6.9	8.1	6.4
Mean, all housing units.....	6.1	5.3	4.5	6.9	7.9	6.8	8.0	6.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.1	4.2	6.9	8.0	6.9	8.1	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.1	5.6	7.3	8.2	7.4	8.3	7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.9	5.3	4.4	5.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	996	536	186	1 300	1 284	1 285	2 570	704
1, attached.....	64	14	20	17	26	45	94	50
2.....	235	275	251	51	28	74	28	113
3 or 4.....	51	137	192	20	39	46	6	72
5 to 9.....	50	82	92	6	9	76	9	42
10 to 19.....	51	102	241	35	5	30	4	3
20 to 49.....	—	52	31	20	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	—	2	1	79	—
Other.....	20	26	14	20	14	21	17	19
Occupied housing units.....	1 394	1 172	964	1 414	1 338	1 504	2 700	930
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	327	191	219	337	229	361	391	224
2 persons.....	526	336	237	541	473	531	1 009	377
3 persons.....	261	260	174	262	275	283	565	150
4 persons.....	158	184	145	187	244	229	503	106
5 persons.....	79	98	97	69	84	76	167	56
6 or more persons.....	43	103	92	18	33	24	65	17
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.73	2.65	2.18	2.43	2.24	2.45	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.42	2.47	2.27	2.48	2.36	2.48	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	2.97	2.71	1.79	1.98	1.69	2.19	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 368	1 055	836	1 412	1 334	1 497	2 693	920
1.01 to 1.50.....	18	92	88	2	4	7	4	6
1.51 or more.....	8	25	40	—	—	—	3	4
Mean.....	.41	.57	.67	.35	.34	.36	.34	.37
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	858	436	131	1 000	1 029	992	2 148	528
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	3	1	—	2	—	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3	4	2	1	5	1	1	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	9	3	10	2	1	—	1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	13	12	7	—	2	2	20	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	37	45	22	17	10	7	20	19
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	158	105	49	37	21	39	65	49
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	204	98	20	95	36	87	162	46
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	134	46	15	163	49	184	1 806	405
\$300,000 or more.....	296	120	5	685	903	677	1 806	405
Median (dollars).....	250 400	223 500	171 800	360 700	474 100	352 800	445 000	455 600
Mean (dollars).....	295 600	261 000	181 300	387 600	467 300	378 500	447 000	445 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	352	586	690	297	145	367	263	305
Median contract rent (dollars).....	735	520	501	1 000+	1 000+	915	1 000+	847
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	785	546	476	938	1 075	865	921	881
With meals included in rent.....	3	3	1	—	—	2	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	917	725	463	—	—	1 063	1 250	696
No meals included in rent.....	324	571	679	285	137	344	230	291
No cash rent.....	25	12	10	12	8	21	30	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Can.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
All housing units	1 733	1 312	2 935	1 099	773	1 017	2	1 791	1 486
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 607	1 196	2 800	1 040	747	981	1	1 660	1 355
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 286	1 034	2 566	724	687	829	1	1 518	1 223
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.0	86.5	91.6	69.6	92.0	84.5	100.0	91.4	90.3
White.....	1 256	1 010	2 510	713	679	806	1	1 480	1 207
Black.....	7	9	24	4	2	10	—	15	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	20	14	30	7	4	13	—	19	5
Other race.....	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	16	11	21	6	11	8	—	16	12
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 241	1 000	2 495	708	669	798	1	1 467	1 197
Renter-occupied housing units.....	321	162	234	316	60	152	—	142	132
White.....	307	156	225	307	60	143	—	138	131
Black.....	4	2	5	6	—	3	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	3	3	2	—	5	—	1	1
Other race.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	17	6	5	2	1	2	—	4	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	292	150	221	305	59	141	—	135	130
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	126	116	135	59	26	36	1	131	131
For sale only.....	26	27	50	4	8	18	—	41	17
For rent.....	27	12	17	16	1	2	—	8	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	8	10	7	3	2	—	13	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	45	45	41	9	6	12	1	54	71
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	25	24	17	23	8	2	—	15	22
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	16	4	4	15	1	3	—	5	5
2 rooms.....	23	12	18	83	—	14	—	9	13
3 rooms.....	36	14	39	119	8	22	—	32	28
4 rooms.....	101	67	113	26	83	—	—	52	24
5 rooms.....	194	187	32	129	—	—	—	110	56
6 rooms.....	304	224	106	73	112	1	—	174	120
7 rooms.....	342	173	357	94	127	115	—	227	223
8 or more rooms.....	717	629	2 018	456	506	539	1	1 182	1 017
Median, all housing units.....	7.1	7.3	8.3	6.5	8.1	7.6	7.5	8.3	8.4
Mean, all housing units.....	7.1	7.4	8.2	6.5	8.1	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.1	7.4	8.4	6.7	8.1	7.6	8.5+	8.3	8.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.5	7.7	8.5+	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.5+	8.5	8.5+
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.6	3.4	6.9	4.8	—	5.1	5.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 614	1 081	2 842	693	768	804	2	1 747	1 430
1, attached.....	16	173	17	15	2	113	—	8	19
2.....	49	18	42	128	2	—	—	22	19
3 or 4.....	25	12	8	44	1	19	—	—	1
5 to 9.....	3	4	—	26	—	32	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	9	5	2	16	—	24	—	2	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	17	18	23	23	—	16	—	11	17
Occupied housing units.....	1 607	1 196	2 800	1 040	747	981	1	1 660	1 355
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	316	240	300	321	72	165	—	199	203
2 persons.....	606	444	900	354	273	353	—	540	472
3 persons.....	320	230	606	151	140	187	1	349	271
4 persons.....	242	172	635	139	168	180	—	387	261
5 persons.....	94	75	256	56	66	63	—	138	111
6 or more persons.....	29	35	103	19	28	33	—	47	37
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.31	2.83	2.06	2.70	2.42	3.00	2.76	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.35	2.90	2.34	2.70	2.53	3.00	2.84	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.02	2.15	1.50	2.77	1.83	—	2.14	1.77
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 597	1 196	2 792	1 035	746	975	1	1 657	1 355
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	—	7	2	1	5	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	—
Mean.....	.36	.35	.36	.36	.37	.37	.30	.36	.34
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 166	924	2 327	593	635	729	1	1 343	1 075
Less than \$20,000.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2	3	2	7	—	1	—	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	18	14	24	9	8	12	—	—	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	30	14	46	28	10	27	—	27	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	107	56	116	41	35	78	—	55	16
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	134	87	206	49	71	83	—	90	46
\$300,000 or more.....	869	743	1 927	456	511	528	1	1 158	996
Median (dollars).....	393 200	415 900	431 200	400 400	388 800	370 200	350 000	437 500	482 200
Mean (dollars).....	415 300	431 800	437 200	415 800	406 800	385 700	350 000	446 000	481 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	312	156	215	311	57	144	—	124	125
Median contract rent (dollars).....	1 000+	1 000+	967	743	1 000+	1 000+	—	965	914
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	921	1 029	937	741	990	909	—	948	907
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	291	137	186	299	52	136	—	111	115
No cash rent.....	20	19	29	12	5	8	—	13	10

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA (pt.)		Connecticut (pt.)		New Jersey (pt.)		New York (pt.)		Norwalk, CT PMSA		Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norfolk city, Fairfield County, CT	
	4 930 180	314 900	1 690 707	2 924 573	42 832	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Troct 431	Troct 432				
Occupied housing units	149 140	3 971	20 308	124 861	568	568	486	53	1	873				
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units	2 941 063	230 651	1 162 853	1 547 559	32 043	32 043	17 118	7 529	1 183	576				
Percent of occupied housing units	59.7	73.2	68.8	52.9	74.8	74.8	87.5	83.1	87.9	66.0				
Renter-occupied housing units	1 989 117	84 249	527 854	1 377 014	10 789	10 789	8 257	1 528	297	297				
Percent of occupied housing units	40.3	26.8	31.2	47.1	25.2	25.2	12.5	16.9	12.1	34.0				
ROOMS														
1 room	149 140	3 971	20 308	124 861	568	568	486	53	1	3				
2 rooms	244 384	8 471	41 935	193 978	1 305	1 305	1 093	89	10	43				
3 rooms	744 268	22 785	174 681	546 802	3 355	3 355	2 865	263	28	72				
4 rooms	792 175	40 744	253 386	498 045	4 867	4 867	4 041	507	76	199				
5 rooms	721 409	53 749	284 662	382 998	5 620	5 620	4 181	866	218	167				
6 rooms	768 967	55 692	301 195	412 080	6 547	6 547	5 551	1 240	235	144				
7 rooms	588 515	47 307	238 806	302 402	6 062	6 062	5 312	250	266	104				
8 or more rooms	921 322	82 181	375 734	463 407	14 508	14 508	4 533	4 533	512	141				
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	6.0	5.7	4.8	6.4	6.4	5.5	7.5	6.9	5.2				
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	6.1				
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	5.0	5.0	3.9				
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached	2 241 371	203 710	984 543	1 053 118	29 848	29 848	14 246	7 930	1 095	400				
2, attached	262 722	14 990	91 914	155 818	1 678	1 678	1 079	352	53	48				
3, detached	547 899	28 099	189 561	330 239	3 146	3 146	2 786	267	16	63				
3 or 4	311 190	21 294	104 123	185 773	1 902	1 902	1 666	170	12	56				
5 to 9	217 470	11 958	69 095	136 417	1 761	1 761	1 587	120	71	128				
10 to 19	233 087	10 827	86 688	135 572	2 069	2 069	1 976	53	31	118				
20 to 49	359 568	8 760	66 802	284 006	1 370	1 370	1 314	—	5	35				
50 or more	667 545	8 960	63 942	594 643	369	369	282	—	35	—				
Mobile home or trailer	24 630	1 657	13 260	9 713	113	113	41	70	—	25				
Other	64 698	4 645	20 779	39 274	576	576	398	95	26	—				
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person	1 368 044	73 086	405 989	888 969	9 785	9 785	6 818	1 725	228	225				
2 persons	1 540 928	104 267	546 612	890 049	15 201	15 201	8 970	3 386	558	328				
3 persons	825 403	57 408	303 001	464 994	7 875	7 875	4 446	1 768	148	148				
4 persons	711 857	50 094	267 790	393 973	6 349	6 349	3 175	1 446	193	103				
5 persons	312 700	20 916	113 484	178 300	2 543	2 543	1 341	537	86	46				
6 or more persons	171 248	9 129	53 831	108 288	1 079	1 079	625	195	23	23				
Median, occupied housing units	2.21	2.31	2.27	2.14	2.27	2.27	2.15	2.33	2.30	2.14				
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.44	2.48	2.50	2.39	2.39	2.30	2.38	2.30	2.18				
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.77	1.89	1.86	1.72	1.83	1.83	1.81	1.99	1.94	2.07				
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less	4 762 733	310 423	1 654 776	2 797 534	42 252	42 252	24 848	9 027	1 341	853				
1.01 to 1.50	101 963	3 250	24 960	73 753	388	388	350	23	4	16				
1.51 or more	65 484	1 227	10 971	53 286	192	192	177	7	1	4				
Mean .....	.47	.42	.44	.49	.39	.39	.43	.35	.37	.44			
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 151 813	184 525	933 852	1 033 436	26 218	26 218	12 999	6 653	994	385				
Less than \$20,000	4 177	200	1 481	2 496	23	23	17	4	2	1				
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7 393	374	3 601	3 418	37	37	26	5	2	2				
\$30,000 to \$39,999	15 338	654	8 832	8 952	40	40	32	7	2	2				
\$40,000 to \$49,999	37 533	1 328	13 652	13 952	85	85	75	12	2	2				
\$50,000 to \$59,999	72 260	2 741	20 540	20 959	143	143	120	17	3	9				
\$60,000 to \$69,999	100 000 to \$149,999	380 037	190 147	170 437	749	749	408	78	21	2				
\$150,000 to \$199,999	631 903	43 067	281 055	307 781	2 804	2 804	2 475	183	73	80				
\$200,000 to \$249,999	390 312	33 212	158 718	198 382	4 338	4 338	3 604	402	193	105				
\$250,000 to \$299,999	221 036	21 692	89 720	109 624	3 624	3 624	2 435	61	207	61				
\$300,000 or more	391 824	61 604	137 508	192 712	14 375	14 375	3 407	5 303	489	125				
Median (dollars)	194 200	236 500	184 900	197 400	322 400	322 400	243 700	423 900	298 100	246 900				
Mean (dollars)	228 400	284 200	213 000	232 300	353 400	353 400	271 100	432 900	324 300	282 800				
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 976 647	82 945	522 415	1 371 267	10 639	10 639	8 210	1 484	162	293				
Median contract rent (dollars)	524	623	560	511	717	717	685	1 000+	1 000+	590				
Mean contract rent (dollars)	576	664	578	603	755	755	711	930	1 064	654				
With meals included in rent	10 720	844	3 173	6 703	72	72	64	8	—	—				
Mean contract rent (dollars)	646	859	722	783	430	430	366	949	—	—				
No meals included in rent	1 911 244	78 492	502 815	1 329 937	10 081	10 081	7 371	1 371	155	286				
No cash rent	54 683	3 629	16 427	34 627	486	486	306	105	7	7				

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.									
		Tract 434	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445	
Occupied housing units		1 297	566	2 368	1 737	1 473	622	1 267	531	381	
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units		439	120	1 131	1 394	570	206	552	377	129	
Percent of occupied housing units		33.8	21.2	47.8	80.3	38.7	33.1	43.6	71.0	33.9	
Renter-occupied housing units		858	446	1 237	343	903	416	715	154	252	
Percent of occupied housing units		66.2	78.8	52.2	19.7	61.3	66.9	56.4	29.0	66.1	
ROOMS											
1 room		74	48	44	7	40	85	35	2	4	
2 rooms		158	120	131	112	112	110	66	10	19	
3 rooms		267	177	534	77	386	184	266	27	73	
4 rooms		284	267	707	242	352	125	272	97	122	
5 rooms		235	54	399	361	261	65	233	101	72	
6 rooms		137	9	309	414	160	38	212	39	36	
7 rooms		76	2	122	276	73	5	86	21	21	
8 or more rooms		64	14	122	350	89	10	95	79	28	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.0	3.1	4.2	5.9	4.1	3.1	4.5	5.7	4.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		5.5	4.1	5.1	2.2	5.2	3.4	5.8	6.2	5.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		3.3	2.9	3.7	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.6	4.3	3.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached		276	18	674	1 172	273	18	369	372	79	
1, attached		99	15	112	103	63	9	38	4	8	
2		355	40	342	211	358	50	398	113	117	
3 or 4		162	113	191	55	229	102	224	20	95	
5 to 9		110	90	230	56	267	84	84	7	34	
10 to 19		74	136	431	98	181	153	82	5	35	
20 to 49		135	99	337	21	74	186	51	1	8	
50 or more		100	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer		1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Other		25	11	50	21	28	18	21	9	4	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person		510	334	790	363	508	284	420	127	103	
2 persons		390	147	840	649	492	176	408	196	103	
3 persons		182	48	381	326	221	206	206	105	63	
4 persons		122	23	218	270	150	53	140	62	54	
5 persons		61	9	97	93	65	30	60	20	26	
6 or more persons		32	5	42	36	37	30	33	21	32	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		1.86	1.50	1.97	2.28	1.96	1.65	2.02	2.21	2.35	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		2.32	1.50	2.12	2.30	2.14	1.69	2.34	2.17	2.35	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		1.58	1.50	1.83	2.17	1.82	1.63	1.78	2.30	2.52	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less		1 252	542	2 307	1 718	1 390	562	1 221	513	337	
1.01 to 1.50		28	17	47	16	60	26	29	13	29	
1.51 or more		17	15	14	23	34	34	17	5	15	
Mean		.52	.51	.50	.42	.52	.64	.49	.43	.60	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units		240	16	635	1 105	249	14	299	313	57	
Less than \$20,000		—	—	3	2	2	1	1	—	1	
\$20,000 to \$39,999		1	—	5	4	—	—	2	2	3	
\$40,000 to \$59,999		—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	3	
\$60,000 to \$79,999		5	—	7	11	1	2	2	2	3	
\$80,000 to \$99,999		12	—	11	12	3	1	7	5	12	
\$100,000 to \$149,999		28	3	68	43	36	5	28	27	12	
\$150,000 to \$199,999		116	8	247	236	85	5	92	68	20	
\$200,000 to \$249,999		57	—	222	345	82	5	106	60	10	
\$250,000 to \$299,999		13	—	48	231	30	—	44	36	4	
\$300,000 or more		8	4	22	221	10	—	16	110	4	
Median (dollars)		184 800	170 800	195 800	235 400	198 700	133 300	207 800	241 300	170 200	
Mean (dollars)		187 700	257 000	198 300	250 100	204 900	123 900	209 600	283 900	186 800	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units		857	444	1 235	338	901	416	713	154	248	
Median contract rent (dollars)		658	543	715	877	620	623	653	669	514	
Mean contract rent (dollars)		674	545	741	898	616	608	655	695	505	
With meals included in rent		3	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	
Meals included in rent (dollars)		1 000	—	371	—	875	819	—	723	463	
No meals included in rent		856	435	1 158	327	880	408	695	146	238	
No cash rent		18	9	74	11	20	8	18	5	9	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA (pt.)		Connecticut (pt.)		New Jersey (pt.)		New York (pt.)		Norwalk, CT MSA		Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA (pt.)		Connecticut (pt.)		New Jersey (pt.)		New York (pt.)		Norwalk, CT MSA		Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
Occupied housing units		1 086 801		27 245		239 387		820 169		4 187		4 187		4 028	
TENURE															
Owner-occupied housing units		279 190		9 068		77 482		192 640		1 537		1 537		1 419	
Percent of occupied housing units		25.7		33.3		32.4		23.5		36.7		36.7		35.2	
Renter-occupied housing units		807 611		18 177		161 905		627 529		2 650		2 650		2 609	
Percent of occupied housing units		74.3		66.7		67.6		76.5		63.3		63.3		64.8	
ROOMS															
1 room		58 114		882		8 616		48 616		107		107		107	
2 rooms		84 425		1 475		13 231		69 719		276		276		270	
3 rooms		256 533		3 898		45 759		206 876		700		700		685	
4 rooms		267 409		7 439		50 457		209 513		1 038		1 038		1 036	
5 rooms		182 465		6 907		49 903		125 655		809		809		795	
6 rooms		106 504		3 087		30 818		72 599		501		501		484	
7 rooms		52 614		1 586		16 299		34 729		339		339		318	
8 or more rooms		78 737		1 971		24 304		52 462		417		417		405	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.0		4.5		4.5		3.9		4.5		4.5		4.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		6.1		5.8		6.3		6.0		6.2		6.2		6.1	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		3.6		4.0		3.9		3.6		3.9		3.9		3.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1, detached		167 261		5 685		55 472		106 104		1 185		1 185		1 057	
1, attached		56 929		2 161		10 503		44 265		142		142		137	
2		125 007		4 036		40 615		80 356		657		657		651	
3 or 4		116 439		4 827		37 113		74 499		623		623		621	
5 to 9		72 583		2 962		19 606		50 015		512		512		508	
10 to 19		81 223		2 668		21 275		57 280		632		632		631	
20 to 49		173 719		1 940		22 705		149 074		305		305		305	
50 or more		271 957		2 349		27 857		241 751		27		27		21	
Mobile home or trailer		599		14		211		374		7		7		7	
Other		21 084		603		4 030		16 451		97		97		97	
PERSONS IN UNIT															
1 person		288 248		6 330		59 340		222 578		942		942		915	
2 persons		250 585		6 359		55 621		188 405		1 044		1 044		1 004	
3 persons		199 208		5 277		45 037		148 894		839		839		795	
4 persons		157 060		4 426		36 350		116 264		656		656		628	
5 persons		92 168		2 503		20 885		68 780		379		379		362	
6 or more persons		99 532		2 350		21 954		75 228		327		327		324	
Median, occupied housing units		2.52		2.68		2.60		2.70		2.63		2.63		2.62	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		3.14		3.19		3.08		3.12		3.08		3.08		3.11	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		2.34		2.48		2.34		2.34		2.38		2.38		2.38	
PERSONS PER ROOM															
1.00 or less		926 102		24 324		213 090		688 688		3 794		3 794		3 639	
1.01 to 1.50		96 289		2 072		17 363		76 854		276		276		274	
1.51 or more		64 410		849		8 934		54 627		117		117		115	
Mean		.67		.64		.62		.69		.62		.62		.63	
VALUE															
Specified owner-occupied housing units		165 875		5 564		49 795		110 516		1 031		1 031		926	
Less than \$20,000		1 203		45		377		781		3		3		3	
\$20,000 to \$39,999		2 208		49		929		1 230		6		6		6	
\$40,000 to \$59,999		3 903		81		1 679		2 143		20		20		19	
\$60,000 to \$79,999		8 782		191		3 652		4 939		28		28		28	
\$80,000 to \$99,999		14 854		347		5 776		8 731		101		101		98	
\$100,000 to \$149,999		48 048		1 448		15 886		30 714		251		251		248	
\$150,000 to \$199,999		53 820		1 524		13 008		39 288		268		268		259	
\$200,000 to \$249,999		18 087		763		4 512		12 812		156		156		150	
\$250,000 to \$299,999		8 245		481		1 154		5 610		198		198		175	
\$300,000 or more		6 725		635		1 822		4 268		157		157		153	
Median (dollars)		153 200		167 800		139 800		157 500		219 900		219 900		211 300	
Mean (dollars)		161 200		194 000		150 700		164 300		242 300		242 300		220 800	
CONTRACT RENT															
Specified renter-occupied housing units		805 018		18 071		161 068		625 879		2 632		2 632		2 592	
Median contract rent (dollars)		420		499		472		410		525		525		525	
Mean contract rent (dollars)		438		498		467		436		536		536		534	
With meals included in rent		3 465		82		627		2 756		428		428		428	
Mean contract rent (dollars)		393		405		406		390		428		428		428	
No meals included in rent		793 733		17 815		158 798		617 120		2 595		2 595		2 557	
No cash rent		7 820		174		1 643		6 003		26		26		24	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.									
		Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445		
Occupied housing units		313	336	124	484	482	212	562	502		
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units		49	164	89	132	73	65	182	122		
Percent of occupied housing units		15.7	48.8	71.8	27.3	15.1	30.7	32.4	24.3		
Renter-occupied housing units		264	172	35	352	409	147	380	380		
Percent of occupied housing units		84.3	51.2	28.2	72.7	84.9	69.3	67.6	75.7		
ROOMS											
1 room		18	4	2	15	26	6	1	3		
2 rooms		31	22	2	35	62	20	8	35		
3 rooms		74	70	8	125	118	57	60	97		
4 rooms		104	69	11	124	132	30	194	156		
5 rooms		52	60	34	89	97	36	142	106		
6 rooms		18	42	26	41	26	37	87	59		
7 rooms		8	35	16	31	14	12	37	25		
8 or more rooms		8	34	25	24	7	14	33	21		
Median, occupied housing units		3.8	4.5	5.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.2		
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.5	5.9	6.3	5.8	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.6		
Median, renter-occupied housing units		3.6	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.2	4.0		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached		21	120	74	85	7	57	136	86		
2, attached		2	22	6	26	5	11	8	10		
3 or 4		51	37	27	100	47	50	124	95		
5 or 6		93	25	8	95	109	48	86	69		
7 or 8		5	38	3	78	95	12	65	47		
9 or 10		10	49	6	50	125	24	87	167		
10 to 19		61	49	6	50	125	24	87	19		
20 to 49		31	42	—	40	63	5	48	—		
50 or more		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other		4	3	—	10	31	5	8	9		
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person		99	88	20	122	163	74	61	111		
2 persons		80	88	27	129	112	56	130	117		
3 persons		61	62	32	84	87	27	140	98		
4 persons		32	54	19	62	62	25	105	75		
5 persons		24	26	11	37	33	20	60	54		
6 or more persons		17	18	15	50	25	10	66	47		
Median, occupied housing units		2.22	2.41	2.97	2.43	2.20	2.07	3.14	2.73		
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.11	3.05	3.24	3.35	3.27	3.07	3.50	3.03		
Median, renter-occupied housing units		2.24	1.92	2.18	2.22	2.11	1.67	3.06	2.66		
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less		272	315	117	433	432	198	485	442		
1.01 to 1.50		22	17	5	32	38	9	64	42		
1.51 or more		19	4	2	19	12	5	13	18		
Mean		.66	.56	.56	.67	.68	.57	.69	.68		
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units		9	113	70	72	7	47	115	67		
Less than \$20,000		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$20,000 to \$39,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$40,000 to \$59,999		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		
\$60,000 to \$79,999		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
\$80,000 to \$99,999		—	3	—	4	—	4	—	—		
\$100,000 to \$149,999		2	20	7	11	2	6	17	7		
\$150,000 to \$199,999		2	21	36	32	2	33	28	28		
\$200,000 to \$249,999		1	31	23	20	2	15	36	8		
\$250,000 to \$299,999		1	18	9	4	—	8	10	9		
\$300,000 or more		3	4	8	—	—	2	9	1		
Median (dollars)		225,000	196,600	210,900	183,300	162,500	205,000	196,100	174,000		
Mean (dollars)		288,900	201,400	220,500	180,800	164,600	195,600	200,800	176,400		
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units		263	171	35	351	408	147	377	376		
Median contract rent (dollars)		555	712	658	520	495	438	501	466		
With meals included in rent		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No meals included in rent		263	167	33	347	405	145	371	375		
No cash rent		—	4	2	4	—	2	6	1		

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ-CT CMSA (pt.)				New Jersey (pt.)		New York (pt.)	
	14 776	471	3 203	11 102				
Occupied housing units -----								
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----								
Percent of occupied housing units -----	4 396	195	1 279	2 922				
Renter-occupied housing units -----	29.8	41.4	39.9	26.3				
Percent of occupied housing units -----	10 380	276	1 924	8 180				
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.2	58.6	60.1	73.7				
ROOMS								
1 room -----	972	13	126	833				
2 rooms -----	1 434	39	216	1 179				
3 rooms -----	3 426	60	562	2 804				
4 rooms -----	3 318	103	672	2 543				
5 rooms -----	2 238	88	546	1 604				
6 rooms -----	1 447	75	445	927				
7 rooms -----	815	34	288	493				
8 or more rooms -----	1 126	59	348	719				
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.7	4.5	3.8				
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.7				
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.4				
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	3 384	183	1 166	2 035				
1, attached -----	705	35	163	507				
2 -----	1 562	62	438	1 062				
3 or 4 -----	1 406	67	370	969				
5 to 9 -----	1 110	29	265	816				
10 to 19 -----	1 116	30	275	811				
20 to 49 -----	2 369	16	247	2 106				
50 or more -----	2 721	35	198	2 488				
Mobile home or trailer -----	93	2	28	63				
Other -----	310	12	53	245				
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	3 499	123	672	2 634				
2 persons -----	3 372	132	801	2 439				
3 persons -----	2 710	80	613	2 017				
4 persons -----	2 366	72	504	1 790				
5 persons -----	1 414	33	331	1 050				
6 or more persons -----	1 485	31	282	1 172				
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.71	2.35	2.74	2.74				
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.15	3.09	3.23	3.23				
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.53	2.20	2.46	2.57				
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	11 915	433	2 788	8 694				
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 497	26	244	1 227				
1.51 or more -----	1 364	12	171	1 181				
Mean -----	.71	.56	.60	.76				
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 840	129	948	1 763				
Less than \$20,000 -----	58	2	6	50				
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	47	1	15	31				
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	78	2	31	45				
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	146	7	50	89				
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	215	2	93	120				
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	708	25	260	423				
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	782	28	248	506				
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	405	26	124	255				
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	190	9	56	125				
\$300,000 or more -----	211	27	65	119				
Median (dollars) -----	159 300	195 200	153 400	160 400				
Mean (dollars) -----	175 400	228 900	170 800	173 900				
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 294	267	1 900	8 127				
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	465	568	535	443				
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	492	584	548	476				
With meals included in rent -----	102	3	14	85				
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	489	567	531	479				
No meals included in rent -----	10 006	256	1 836	7 914				
No cash rent -----	186	8	50	128				

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT					Norwalk city
	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMAA (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total
Occupied housing units -----	251 357	5 043	63 321	182 993	606	399
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	105 488	2 805	36 201	66 482	411	242
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.0	55.6	57.2	36.3	67.8	60.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	145 869	2 238	27 120	116 511	195	157
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.0	44.4	42.8	63.7	32.2	39.3
ROOMS						
1 room -----	23 297	151	2 341	20 805	20	17
2 rooms -----	34 025	335	4 835	28 855	46	40
3 rooms -----	55 274	623	9 888	44 763	56	52
4 rooms -----	41 778	831	10 076	30 871	81	68
5 rooms -----	28 313	732	8 489	19 092	65	53
6 rooms -----	23 640	653	7 652	15 335	76	56
7 rooms -----	16 151	596	6 727	8 828	80	52
8 or more rooms -----	28 879	1 122	13 313	14 444	182	61
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.8	5.3	5.0	3.4	6.0	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	6.7	6.6	5.4	7.1	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	65 815	2 545	29 897	33 373	370	187
1, attached -----	18 966	338	4 968	13 640	28	19
2, detached -----	26 446	483	6 416	17 605	48	45
3 or 4 -----	22 577	386	3 304	11 867	36	32
5 to 9 -----	15 525	310	5 105	12 700	41	37
10 to 19 -----	18 158	293	5 165	12 700	34	34
20 to 49 -----	30 483	239	4 573	25 771	27	27
50 or more -----	48 698	279	3 490	44 929	9	8
Mobile home or trailer -----	48 216	3	78	44 135	-	-
Other -----	4 155	84	928	3 143	11	10
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	38 223	636	6 466	31 121	84	65
2 persons -----	51 092	1 026	11 835	38 231	142	92
3 persons -----	47 748	959	12 896	33 893	143	94
4 persons -----	37 377	1 313	17 247	38 817	142	84
5 persons -----	26 379	615	8 467	21 497	45	45
6 or more persons -----	26 338	494	6 410	19 434	30	38
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.6	3.40	3.33	3.15	3.04	2.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.77	3.68	3.84	3.73	3.53	3.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.81	2.90	2.94	2.78	2.32	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	186 048	4 358	52 616	129 074	551	346
1.01 to 1.50 -----	29 678	411	5 995	23 272	35	33
1.51 or more -----	35 631	274	4 710	30 647	20	20
Mean -----	.80	.66	.68	.86	.57	.63
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	66 196	2 169	28 655	35 372	323	171
Less than \$20,000 -----	867	17	280	570	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 844	28	588	1 228	6	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	478	9	189	280	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	514	11	192	311	1	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	832	26	374	432	3	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6 856	197	3 590	3 069	5	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	16 470	387	7 568	8 515	35	31
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	13 832	358	5 589	7 885	68	57
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	9 084	241	3 747	5 096	41	29
\$300,000 or more -----	15 419	895	6 538	7 986	164	45
Median (dollars) -----	218 900	260 700	213 800	220 800	303 500	239 900
Mean (dollars) -----	247 300	300 000	245 400	245 600	333 700	260 600
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	145 169	2 215	26 923	116 031	193	157
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	576	615	711	547	778	753
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	625	760	96	602	819	795
With meals included in rent -----	875	114	96	765	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	553	737	618	542	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	141 943	2 161	26 313	113 469	184	151
No meals included in rent -----	2 351	40	514	1 797	9	6
No cash rent -----						

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York—Northern New Island, NY—NJ—CT CMSA (pt.)			Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT							
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
Occupied housing units -----	836 598	186 047	629 295	2 313	2 313	2 072	152	198	290	319	130	141	237
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	161 730	54 873	100 340	748	748	589	85	47	46	50	28	52	46
Percent of occupied housing units -----	19.3	29.5	15.9	32.3	32.3	28.4	55.9	23.7	15.9	15.7	21.5	36.9	19.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	674 868	131 174	528 955	1 565	1 565	1 483	67	151	244	269	102	89	191
Percent of occupied housing units -----	80.7	70.5	84.1	67.7	67.7	71.6	44.1	76.3	84.1	84.3	78.5	63.1	80.6
ROOMS													
1 room -----	49 507	7 062	41 773	83	83	78	5	4	13	21	8	2	3
2 rooms -----	73 266	12 890	59 126	224	224	220	4	26	35	47	25	6	22
3 rooms -----	207 853	36 808	167 893	424	424	408	14	39	91	75	28	16	47
4 rooms -----	230 311	47 957	176 919	545	545	521	20	63	69	85	30	36	79
5 rooms -----	141 637	37 601	98 444	401	401	374	20	30	37	65	16	34	48
6 rooms -----	65 218	20 141	42 779	242	242	215	17	19	27	20	14	24	17
7 rooms -----	28 189	9 567	17 441	135	135	97	27	11	5	3	6	8	10
8 or more rooms -----	40 617	14 021	24 920	259	259	159	45	6	13	3	3	15	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	5.9	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.3	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	97 910	35 759	57 354	666	666	489	113	33	30	17	22	35	29
1, attached -----	32 586	8 712	22 489	112	112	104	8	10	19	10	10	4	7
2, detached -----	97 277	37 800	56 013	387	387	377	8	40	55	35	36	59	56
2, attached -----	96 056	33 576	57 591	417	417	408	9	19	64	28	36	17	31
3 or more -----	51 278	22 318	36 566	314	314	306	8	42	50	68	14	7	32
5 to 9 -----	10 19	18 932	51 475	222	222	221	6	31	2	68	2	8	37
10 to 49 -----	16 028	15 310	151 604	116	116	116	1	21	7	10	2	1	11
50 or more -----	172 500	8 765	162 96	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	708	27	290	5	5	4	4	2	14	11	4	10	4
Other -----	18 187	4 365	13 016	70	70	65	4	2	1	1	4	10	4
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	150 468	27 093	120 184	326	326	286	25	23	42	52	23	8	34
2 persons -----	180 302	40 607	135 258	446	446	389	32	41	53	54	30	19	40
3 persons -----	170 183	39 454	126 305	517	517	470	35	52	72	63	30	33	42
4 persons -----	155 117	38 200	112 467	471	471	415	39	33	59	69	24	28	29
5 persons -----	91 955	21 976	67 384	288	288	264	14	32	33	43	11	24	33
6 or more persons -----	88 573	18 717	67 697	265	265	248	17	17	31	35	12	29	35
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.01	3.14	2.97	3.24	3.24	3.27	3.04	3.17	3.19	3.35	2.90	3.88	3.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.44	3.54	3.39	3.68	3.68	3.79	3.22	3.63	4.20	3.79	3.83	3.88	3.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.92	2.99	2.89	3.08	3.08	3.10	2.80	3.08	3.05	3.25	2.69	3.88	3.46
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	648 657	152 475	478 203	1 860	1 860	1 631	140	160	215	226	99	107	178
1.01 to 1.50 -----	104 820	20 683	82 000	265	265	256	9	25	47	43	16	22	38
1.51 or more -----	83 121	12 889	69 092	188	188	185	3	13	28	50	15	12	21
Mean -----	.80	.74	.82	.76	.76	.80	.57	.83	.90	.95	.83	.80	.87
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	85 896	30 512	51 335	495	495	353	77	29	20	6	14	22	19
Less than \$20,000 -----	422	16	291	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	766	213	467	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	1 122	34	704	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 301	875	1 356	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 189	1 670	2 338	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	20 285	821	11 741	28	28	26	1	10	9	3	6	8	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	28 667	1 723	17 256	89	89	87	7	10	7	3	1	4	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	13 410	10 294	8 335	112	112	100	7	11	5	1	4	2	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	6 993	4 439	4 328	70	70	57	10	3	2	1	1	2	2
\$300,000 or more -----	7 801	2 292	4 519	183	183	70	58	196 900	190 000	150 000	193 800	187 500	196 900
Median (dollars) -----	172 200	168 900	173 400	253 900	253 900	225 300	378 000	196 900	190 000	144 200	214 300	217 400	202 600
Mean (dollars) -----	191 600	186 900	191 600	293 600	293 600	242 100	401 900	192 000	204 500	150 000	193 800	187 500	196 900
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	671 645	130 127	526 910	1 551	1 551	1 469	67	151	243	268	101	87	190
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	423	495	408	614	614	612	720	717	593	564	646	639	513
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	452	534	438	619	619	610	757	763	583	543	635	611	508
With meals included in rent -----	4 839	1 038	3 694	20	20	19	1	1	2	4	1	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	443	472	425	563	563	526	1 250	875	725	644	650	650	508
No meals included in rent -----	656 224	14 343	514 462	1 512	1 512	1 435	1 250	146	239	262	100	83	190
No cash rent -----	10 582	1 58	8 754	19	19	15	3	4	2	2	1	2	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA (pt.)			New York (pt.)		New Jersey (pt.)		Connecticut (pt.)		Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT						
	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA (pt.)	CT	MSA	New York (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	New York (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	Connecticut (pt.)	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
Occupied housing units -----	4 530 972	302 350	1 576 032	2 652 590	41 376	41 376	2 652 590	41 376	41 376	41 376	24 130	8 920	2 253	1 304	480	1 186	469	231
TENURE																		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 836 899	226 084	1 123 763	1 487 052	31 502	31 502	1 487 052	31 502	31 502	31 502	16 720	7 447	1 103	546	176	536	348	100
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.6	74.8	71.3	56.1	76.1	76.1	56.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	69.3	83.5	49.0	41.9	36.7	45.2	74.2	43.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 694 073	76 266	452 269	1 165 538	9 874	9 874	1 165 538	9 874	9 874	9 874	7 410	1 473	1 150	758	304	650	121	131
Percent of occupied housing units -----	37.4	25.2	28.7	43.9	23.9	23.9	43.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	30.7	16.5	51.0	58.1	63.3	54.8	25.8	56.7
ROOMS																		
1 room -----	126 411	3 570	16 119	106 722	520	520	106 722	520	520	520	443	48	43	31	77	30	2	1
2 rooms -----	210 709	7 757	34 268	168 183	1 181	1 181	168 183	1 181	1 181	1 181	972	86	116	93	92	53	6	8
3 rooms -----	649 996	20 976	152 495	476 525	3 094	3 094	476 525	3 094	3 094	3 094	2 616	253	316	336	147	244	22	40
4 rooms -----	692 122	37 816	225 269	429 037	4 554	4 554	429 037	4 554	4 554	4 554	3 746	490	669	311	83	255	83	75
5 rooms -----	655 277	30 678	262 226	342 373	5 383	5 383	342 373	5 383	5 383	5 383	3 945	1 018	381	237	41	222	86	44
6 rooms -----	732 533	54 202	288 079	390 252	6 381	6 381	390 252	6 381	6 381	6 381	4 410	1 223	297	145	27	205	107	28
7 rooms -----	570 272	46 450	232 008	291 814	5 965	5 965	291 814	5 965	5 965	5 965	3 451	1 480	117	70	84	92	71	22
8 or more rooms -----	894 153	80 901	365 568	447 684	14 298	14 298	447 684	14 298	14 298	14 298	4 527	4 488	118	81	93	45	58	4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.6	7.5	4.2	4.1	3.0	4.5	5.8	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.3	7.9	5.0	5.2	3.2	5.8	6.2	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	5.0	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																		
1, detached -----	2 175 231	200 155	958 811	1 016 265	29 345	29 345	1 016 265	29 345	29 345	29 345	13 920	7 824	656	256	9	357	352	61
1, attached -----	245 206	14 252	86 615	144 339	1 619	1 619	144 339	1 619	1 619	1 619	1 027	346	106	54	31	31	4	3
2 -----	494 404	26 082	166 130	302 192	2 919	2 919	302 192	2 919	2 919	2 919	2 567	260	316	325	33	375	83	86
3 or 4 -----	263 877	18 725	84 542	160 610	1 662	1 662	160 610	1 662	1 662	1 662	1 434	162	178	175	16	200	15	51
5 to 9 -----	181 136	10 674	56 534	113 928	1 573	1 573	113 928	1 573	1 573	1 573	1 405	114	205	229	55	77	4	16
10 to 19 -----	200 583	9 947	75 826	114 810	1 945	1 945	114 810	1 945	1 945	1 945	1 853	52	416	170	121	77	4	16
20 to 49 -----	294 892	8 105	57 570	229 217	1 286	1 286	229 217	1 286	1 286	1 286	1 230	52	325	70	177	49	1	—
50 or more -----	594 608	8 390	58 542	527 676	365	365	527 676	365	365	365	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	24 165	1 642	13 055	9 468	111	111	9 468	111	111	111	39	70	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other -----	56 870	4 378	18 407	34 085	551	551	34 085	551	551	551	377	92	50	25	16	20	6	2
PERSONS IN UNIT																		
1 person -----	1 286 632	71 029	387 131	828 472	9 552	9 552	828 472	9 552	9 552	9 552	6 624	1 701	773	481	262	404	121	74
2 persons -----	1 445 906	101 389	519 106	825 411	14 904	14 904	825 411	14 904	14 904	14 904	8 721	3 359	818	463	149	386	186	80
3 persons -----	746 045	47 531	278 339	412 575	7 564	7 564	412 575	7 564	7 564	7 564	4 176	1 736	348	182	36	190	92	37
4 persons -----	640 990	44 828	244 995	348 467	6 039	6 039	348 467	6 039	6 039	6 039	2 916	1 410	201	112	16	125	51	23
5 persons -----	273 739	19 539	101 351	152 849	2 379	2 379	152 849	2 379	2 379	2 379	1 195	526	79	43	10	54	12	10
6 or more persons -----	137 660	8 034	44 810	84 816	938	938	84 816	938	938	938	498	188	34	23	7	27	10	10
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.18	2.29	2.27	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.12	2.32	1.93	1.87	1.50	1.99	2.11	2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.47	2.43	2.47	2.28	2.38	2.38	2.28	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.28	2.38	2.10	2.11	1.50	2.32	2.12	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.65	1.82	1.74	1.60	1.77	1.77	1.60	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.72	1.97	1.76	1.66	1.50	1.72	2.09	2.04
PERSONS PER ROOM																		
1.00 or less -----	4 433 443	299 477	1 556 787	2 577 179	41 037	41 037	2 577 179	41 037	41 037	41 037	23 836	8 898	2 213	1 266	460	1 158	465	224
1.01 to 1.50 -----	62 775	2 210	14 639	45 906	242	242	45 906	242	242	242	211	16	33	28	7	21	2	6
1.51 or more -----	34 754	663	4 386	29 505	39	39	29 505	39	39	39	83	6	7	10	13	7	2	1
Mean -----	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.47	1.39	1.39	1.47	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.42	1.34	1.48	1.48	1.54	1.47	1.39	1.47
VALUE																		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 092 571	181 502	911 117	999 952	25 838	25 838	999 952	25 838	25 838	25 838	12 748	6 579	619	239	9	293	298	46
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 954	191	1 417	2 346	23	23	2 346	23	23	23	17	4	3	2	1	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	7 007	337	3 466	3 184	35	35	3 184	35	35	35	24	5	5	—	—	2	2	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	14 705	633	8 380	5 492	39	39	5 492	39	39	39	31	7	2	—	—	2	2	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	36 221	1 496	21 657	17 068	81	81	17 068	81	81	81	71	12	6	1	1	4	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	46 723	2 637	39 443	27 643	141	141	39 443	141	141	141	118	12	10	3	1	7	7	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	366 967	18 904	184 801	163 262	731	731	163 262	731	731	731	591	182	67	35	3	26	25	15
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	912 338	42 242	273 330	296 766	2 748	2 748	296 766	2 748	2 748	2 748	2 421	1 021	241	91	3	40	45	15
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	380 495	21 404	155 207	192 573	4 253	4 253	192 573	4 253	4 253	4 253	3 328	1 182	215	99	3	106	56	17
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	215 772	21 404	187 866	106 502	3 573	3 573	106 502	3 573	3 573	3 573	2 987	642	29	29	—	13	35	2
\$300,000 or more -----	385 389	4 923	185 350	189 116	14 214	14 214	189 116	14 214	14 214	14 214	3 550	5 446	22	9	—	15	107	2
Median (dollars) -----	194 700	297 100	185 300	198 000	323 400	323 400	198 000	323 400	323 400	323 400	243 500	423 500	195 900	198 400	118 800	208 300	243 800	161 400
Mean (dollars) -----	229 200	284 900	213 400	235 400	354 000	354 000	235 400	354 000	354 000	354 000	271 600	433 200	198 700	204 200	117 400	209 800	286 900	179 600
CONTRACT RENT																		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 683 188	75 048	447 390	1 160 750	9 731	9 731	1 160 750	9 731	9 731	9 731	7 370	1 429	1 148	756	304	649	121	128
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	542	635	573	521	728	728	521	728	728	728	695	1 000+	714	626	689	654	700	519
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	593	676	590	595	767	767	595	767	767	767	722	935	737	625	632	656	724	513
With meals included in rent -----	8 556	891	2 621	5 154	57	57	5 154	57	57	57	49	8	3	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	693	781	768	624	410	410	624	410	410	410	322	949	371	—	—	—	875	463
No meals included in rent -----	1 625 536	70 748	429 428	1 125 360	9 202	9 202	1 125 360	9 202	9 202	9 202	7 025	1 319	1 072	738	298	632	118	118
No cash rent -----	49 096	3 519	15 341	30 236	472	472	30 236	472	472	472	296	102	72	18	6	17	5	9

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT, PMSA				Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Fairfield County, CT			
	New Jersey (pt.)		New York (pt.)		Norwalk city		Westport CDP	Tract 501	Tract 425	Tract 426
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total	Norwalk city				
ANCESTRY										
All persons-----	18 087 251	961 524	5 662 022	11 463 705	127 385	78 331	24 407	3 623	3 385	3 842
Ancestry specified-----	16 415 355	894 587	5 226 581	10 294 187	118 694	72 271	22 966	3 442	3 245	3 581
Single ancestry-----	12 078 959	563 928	3 538 051	7 976 980	74 240	48 288	13 405	1 882	2 223	2 080
Multiple ancestry-----	4 336 396	330 659	1 688 530	2 317 207	44 454	23 983	9 561	1 560	1 022	1 501
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	1 671 896	66 937	435 441	1 169 518	8 691	6 060	1 441	181	140	261
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported-----	36 174 502	1 923 048	11 324 044	22 927 410	254 770	156 662	48 814	7 246	6 770	7 684
Arab-----	115 244	4 920	42 259	68 065	405	290	99	7	8	45
Austrian-----	185 878	7 863	49 259	128 736	1 462	517	600	103	16	30
Belgian-----	15 221	1 249	6 032	7 920	257	131	77	12	25	23
Canadian-----	32 361	3 939	9 633	18 780	601	271	130	28	5	6
Czech-----	57 681	4 198	19 033	34 413	596	295	174	23	6	8
Danish-----	49 344	5 364	22 051	31 929	828	359	278	68	19	12
Dutch-----	205 828	12 390	117 753	75 685	1 948	910	426	92	26	477
English-----	1 017 022	130 344	425 056	461 622	19 946	9 598	4 903	811	416	72
Finnish-----	19 466	1 752	5 899	11 815	333	153	78	7	12	12
French (except Basque)-----	287 306	36 392	105 921	144 993	4 460	2 270	986	198	98	71
French Canadian-----	68 323	13 713	22 037	32 573	1 510	1 031	302	45	49	618
German-----	2 189 229	139 451	916 888	1 132 890	20 181	9 860	4 833	774	525	96
Greek-----	191 621	10 415	49 400	131 806	2 050	1 582	252	98	86	130
Hungarian-----	277 356	27 915	111 774	137 667	4 015	2 860	512	637	150	696
Irish-----	2 564 202	181 927	965 161	1 417 114	22 602	13 141	4 177	327	1 017	50
Italian-----	3 159 766	184 651	1 092 719	1 882 396	23 608	16 666	3 135	340	32	316
Lithuanian-----	88 258	7 854	36 243	44 161	837	374	284	60	41	12
Norwegian-----	103 972	6 874	36 935	60 163	1 485	751	359	314	219	316
Polish-----	1 146 736	75 181	483 137	588 418	7 258	3 868	1 958	35	—	—
Portuguese-----	109 289	14 065	59 723	35 501	367	181	108	—	—	—
Romanian-----	79 197	2 845	16 410	59 942	434	132	164	19	—	—
Russian-----	731 442	30 737	184 183	516 522	6 033	2 192	14	318	140	262
Scotch-Irish-----	136 822	13 762	57 403	65 657	1 914	1 914	425	51	67	67
Scottish-----	215 815	24 138	95 425	96 252	3 489	1 697	811	94	55	116
Slovak-----	180 725	29 219	94 787	56 719	1 372	909	132	12	24	26
Subsaharan African-----	82 188	2 981	16 947	62 260	278	231	10	12	21	21
Swedish-----	139 878	19 708	50 766	69 404	2 658	1 208	779	148	41	66
Swiss-----	44 836	3 233	20 290	21 313	508	238	86	—	13	18
Ukrainian-----	123 623	7 412	57 120	59 091	327	380	132	36	13	18
United States or American-----	418 352	22 772	118 266	277 314	3 327	1 904	652	71	112	91
Welsh-----	55 855	6 684	26 937	22 234	1 067	475	224	22	5	31
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	527 709	12 372	55 962	459 375	1 859	1 753	34	10	72	72
Yugoslavian-----	37 111	1 136	11 229	24 746	79	12	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries-----	21 048 103	850 367	5 812 699	14 385 037	112 462	78 179	18 042	2 538	2 823	3 102
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	405 962	2 032	50 537	353 393	314	255	46	—	—	—
Central American-----	180 978	3 089	39 852	138 037	999	935	14	2	9	9
Costa Rican-----	12 985	783	4 146	8 056	387	363	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan-----	28 409	973	5 906	21 530	67	63	4	—	—	—
Honduran-----	33 690	311	7 718	25 661	116	116	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan-----	14 068	188	3 397	10 483	154	154	—	—	—	—
Panamanian-----	27 102	150	2 064	24 888	37	33	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran-----	63 676	681	16 384	46 611	238	206	10	2	9	—
Central American, origin not specified-----	1 048	3	237	808	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American-----	402 140	10 447	121 385	270 308	1 938	1 632	205	—	—	89
Argentinean-----	25 390	708	7 436	17 246	126	90	17	—	—	44
Chilean-----	15 487	4 515	10 223	4 515	99	24	34	—	—	—
Colombian-----	158 531	4 866	49 948	103 717	1 519	1 379	99	—	—	26
Ecuadorian-----	117 677	2 029	26 784	88 864	122	97	25	—	—	8
Peruvian-----	56 424	1 465	23 923	31 036	38	8	30	—	—	—
Venezuelan-----	8 315	263	2 004	6 048	18	18	—	—	—	—
Other South American-----	20 316	367	6 775	13 174	16	16	—	—	—	11

Area	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437
ANCESTRY											
All persons	3 824	4 462	1 670	3 096	3 880	2 714	3 047	3 663	2 482	2 815	1 812
Ancestry specified	3 581	4 116	1 485	2 838	3 784	2 489	2 913	3 394	2 240	2 651	1 588
Single ancestry	2 080	2 283	840	1 729	2 343	1 718	1 436	2 288	1 436	1 775	1 378
Multiple ancestry	1 501	1 833	645	1 097	1 441	771	1 175	1 106	804	876	210
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	243	346	185	258	96	225	134	269	242	164	224

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.										Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT	
	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446		Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 212	3 829	3 507	3 668	2 836	3 412		3 606	3 717
Ancestry specified.....	6 219	4 651	4 600	2 832	3 392	3 362	3 426	2 616	3 425		3 425	3 524
Single ancestry.....	4 175	2 777	3 507	2 441	2 318	2 141	2 936	2 364	2 178		1 871	1 992
Multiple ancestry.....	2 044	1 874	1 093	391	1 074	1 221	490	252	1 550		1 554	1 602
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	791	346	568	380	437	145	242	220	144		181	193
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	14 020	9 994	10 336	6 424	7 658	7 014	7 336	5 672	6 824		7 212	7 434
Arab.....	41	5	14	24	11	25	5	11	27		7	7
Austrian.....	15	41	16	—	12	7	—	—	—		103	44
Belgian.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		12	21
Canadian.....	9	20	16	—	16	7	—	—	21		33	33
Czech.....	28	48	—	—	—	10	—	—	27		23	19
Danish.....	54	6	—	—	17	7	—	—	63		68	20
Dutch.....	88	86	—	8	37	68	5	9	99		80	80
English.....	796	667	357	121	504	714	207	7	1 100		799	723
Finnish.....	30	45	14	—	9	6	—	—	19		7	5
French (except Basque).....	304	145	104	70	48	100	100	23	94		198	111
French Canadian.....	92	138	60	—	53	22	28	7	27		45	95
German.....	764	615	305	238	443	576	139	86	667		774	670
Greek.....	178	87	213	71	63	82	10	—	39		—	17
Hungarian.....	193	263	390	30	81	110	38	110	139		98	119
Irish.....	1 238	943	564	126	642	799	208	104	779		637	650
Italian.....	383	1 393	894	197	752	772	350	244	329		502	502
Lithuanian.....	10	74	45	—	8	7	11	—	12		60	29
Latvian.....	40	77	45	—	15	41	—	—	66		79	76
Norwegian.....	383	239	82	56	117	141	77	59	183		303	319
Polish.....	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	9	35		—	43
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Romanian.....	—	7	11	—	—	16	—	—	9		19	48
Russian.....	65	99	87	59	62	114	37	—	125		318	421
Scotch-Irish.....	73	51	49	—	30	95	5	—	77		51	110
Scottish.....	193	138	74	19	97	78	15	12	149		94	143
Slavak.....	124	100	27	34	48	65	26	19	41		13	—
Subsaharan African.....	11	—	—	14	12	—	80	8	—		—	—
Swedish.....	86	146	29	26	55	106	33	—	150		148	126
Swiss.....	31	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	30		—	25
Ukrainian.....	7	30	13	21	9	23	—	—	38		36	29
United States or American.....	73	190	59	69	127	113	58	29	100		71	56
Welsh.....	39	46	24	14	28	25	12	—	34		22	25
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	77	4	249	96	98	65	379	81	6		10	13
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Other ancestries.....	7 386	4 195	6 469	5 102	4 140	2 760	5 474	4 854	2 248		2 527	2 634
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	114	—	26	—	12	—	—	—	—		—	—
Central American.....	114	23	131	128	122	—	88	138	19		2	—
Costa Rican.....	—	6	39	38	24	—	56	8	—		—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	7		—	—
Honduran.....	—	3	41	5	25	—	32	—	—		—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—		—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	14	33	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
South American, origin not specified	—	—	51	52	26	—	—	11	12		2	—
South American.....	140	70	212	251	113	97	65	119	7		—	20
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Ecuadorian.....	129	70	194	251	113	75	65	119	7		—	—
Peruvian.....	11	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—		—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Remainder of Fairfield County, CT							
	Tract 503	Tract 504	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	7 491	2 419	4 069	3 105	8 518	2 472	2 341	2 662	17	4 844	3 793	
Ancestry specified	7 042	2 148	3 845	2 982	8 268	2 345	2 271	2 476	17	4 535	3 545	
Single ancestry	4 198	1 313	2 247	1 854	4 622	1 239	1 150	1 340	11	2 307	1 878	
Multiple ancestry	2 844	835	1 598	1 128	3 646	1 106	1 121	1 136	6	2 228	1 667	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	449	271	224	123	250	127	70	186	—	309	248	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	14 982	4 838	8 138	6 210	17 036	4 944	4 682	5 324	34	9 688	7 586	
Arab	—	51	15	19	32	7	—	—	—	29	18	
Austrian	281	20	74	78	15	14	59	38	—	84	55	
Belgian	38	—	—	6	16	—	—	—	—	13	20	
Canadian	26	12	—	23	143	13	17	5	—	17	5	
Czech	—	25	12	6	46	5	26	—	—	21	28	
Danish	91	14	—	19	46	8	19	18	—	43	14	
Dutch	89	8	50	41	163	107	44	33	—	153	110	
English	1 370	54	981	624	2 124	617	447	542	12	922	781	
French	48	406	—	18	55	—	—	32	—	15	32	
French (except Basque)	223	82	253	119	450	73	107	120	—	237	217	
French Canadian	62	42	22	36	57	5	50	5	—	26	34	
German	1 558	399	816	616	1 893	423	603	440	—	1 162	967	
Greek	117	43	61	14	48	41	11	54	—	20	42	
Hungarian	18	100	100	42	184	99	32	120	—	95	113	
Irish	1 132	463	772	523	1 787	668	616	567	—	1 016	630	
Italian	1 029	538	446	293	1 489	377	361	560	—	600	420	
Lithuanian	68	33	57	37	122	—	7	6	—	34	10	
Norwegian	117	9	49	29	83	30	60	29	—	66	107	
Polish	788	163	193	192	450	148	101	105	11	350	267	
Portuguese	—	—	23	7	26	12	—	25	—	12	3	
Romanian	66	12	19	—	41	5	31	12	—	12	37	
Russian	851	115	347	254	384	164	117	170	—	340	360	
Scotch-Irish	67	16	53	128	150	68	43	69	—	83	129	
Scottish	187	89	114	184	371	155	129	95	—	93	138	
Slovak	46	6	25	30	58	23	31	19	—	109	91	
Subsaharan African	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	30	—	
Swedish	189	86	134	96	213	62	63	58	—	181	94	
Swiss	—	21	19	21	104	46	—	11	—	23	—	
Ukrainian	9	14	23	21	74	—	19	43	—	14	17	
United States or American	331	53	94	47	364	31	86	44	—	200	46	
Welsh	113	10	36	18	70	28	62	26	—	100	82	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	11	—	43	—	5	6	—	18	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Other ancestries	5 476	1 998	3 039	2 368	5 467	1 629	1 416	1 948	11	3 170	2 600	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	6	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Central American	8	4	—	—	44	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	8	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	101	70	9	5	31	5	14	39	—	—	12	
Argentinean	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Chilean	34	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	46	
Colombian	23	56	—	—	16	5	14	33	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Peruvian	16	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ--CT MSA					Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Fairfield County, CT	
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501		
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	18 087 251	961 524	5 662 022	11 463 705	127 385	127 385	78 331	24 407	3 623	
Native	14 533 293	852 763	4 798 416	8 882 114	112 106	112 106	67 910	21 450	3 184	
Foreign born	3 553 958	108 761	863 606	2 581 591	15 279	15 279	10 421	2 957	439	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	526 320	13 507	120 348	392 465	1 507	1 507	1 363	102	-	
Persons 5 years and over	16 859 784	895 337	5 282 856	10 681 591	118 980	118 980	73 009	23 040	3 415	
In linguistically isolated households	1 268 471	32 370	294 483	941 618	3 535	3 535	3 304	171	-	
Speak a language other than English	4 797 634	154 555	1 198 414	3 444 665	18 539	18 539	14 297	2 465	373	
Do not speak English "very well"	2 207 226	62 354	531 565	1 613 307	7 488	7 488	6 489	603	43	
Speak Spanish	2 316 913	58 091	530 426	1 728 396	7 246	7 246	6 253	539	87	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 155 473	26 996	271 787	856 690	3 561	3 561	3 253	170	15	
Linguistically isolated	664 735	14 689	157 294	492 752	1 791	1 791	1 741	50	-	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	559 608	9 525	131 133	418 950	717	717	418	240	55	
Do not speak English "very well"	327 114	4 885	62 917	259 312	232	232	181	33	12	
Linguistically isolated	220 812	2 906	39 239	178 667	125	125	103	10	-	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 532 052	229 001	1 357 519	2 945 532	29 237	29 237	17 260	5 650	822	
Preprimary school	322 713	22 420	111 363	188 930	3 071	3 071	1 591	677	104	
Public school	164 572	11 020	54 484	99 068	1 370	1 370	817	282	19	
Elementary or high school	2 831 751	144 441	856 398	1 830 912	17 621	17 621	10 215	3 313	508	
Public school	2 344 731	123 186	724 921	1 496 624	15 528	15 528	8 968	2 930	407	
College	1 377 588	62 140	389 758	925 690	8 545	8 545	5 454	1 660	210	
Public college	849 747	34 614	262 675	552 458	4 797	4 797	3 711	586	57	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	12 117 162	655 453	3 822 264	7 639 445	90 045	90 045	55 487	17 781	2 572	
Less than 9th grade	1 288 862	50 557	369 897	868 408	5 008	5 008	4 348	360	22	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 750 963	73 989	512 974	1 164 000	8 403	8 403	7 017	877	51	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 439 720	177 605	1 155 149	2 106 966	19 012	19 012	14 860	2 156	214	
Some college, no degree	1 872 332	101 332	586 168	1 184 832	14 146	14 146	9 159	2 733	378	
Associate degree	643 217	38 486	193 935	410 796	5 547	5 547	3 713	890	195	
Bachelor's degree	1 837 782	128 768	639 908	1 069 106	22 550	22 550	10 373	5 968	887	
Graduate or professional degree	1 284 286	84 716	364 233	835 337	15 379	15 379	6 017	4 797	825	
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.9	81.0	76.9	73.4	85.1	85.1	79.5	93.0	97.2	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.8	32.6	26.3	24.9	42.1	42.1	29.5	60.5	66.6	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	219	212	199	229	105	105	147	42	84	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 027	989	1 010	1 038	775	775	781	647	769	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 793	1 738	1 779	1 805	1 627	1 627	1 579	1 567	1 670	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	16 859 784	895 337	5 282 856	10 681 591	118 980	118 980	73 009	23 040	3 415	
Same house	10 612 182	529 535	3 203 401	6 879 246	70 078	70 078	42 703	13 752	2 104	
Different house in United States	5 490 449	338 407	1 898 153	3 253 889	45 353	45 353	28 380	8 281	1 195	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 153 647	110 778	255 631	1 787 238	14 527	14 527	13 414	340	96	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 782 290	81 824	913 451	787 015	5 501	5 501	1 275	2 354	313	
Different MSA/PMSA	1 463 118	136 527	702 140	624 451	24 060	24 060	13 038	5 358	770	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	91 394	9 278	26 931	55 185	1 265	1 265	653	229	16	
Abroad	757 153	27 395	181 302	548 456	3 549	3 549	1 926	1 007	116	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	17 223 642	832 284	5 207 280	11 184 078	108 137	108 137	78 331	24 407	3 623	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	7 160 324	395 964	2 855 224	3 909 136	52 188	52 188	40 944	10 333	859	
Rural population	863 609	129 240	454 742	279 627	19 248	19 248	-	-	-	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	330 771	20 131	199 289	111 351	1 036	1 036	-	-	-	
On farms	11 662	418	8 767	2 477	32	32	-	-	-	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	8 550 473	493 221	2 812 838	5 244 414	70 354	70 354	44 556	13 384	1 983	
Car, truck, or van	5 466 033	427 331	2 328 118	2 710 584	57 491	57 491	38 173	9 633	1 374	
Drive alone	4 585 865	377 561	1 986 373	2 221 931	51 808	51 808	33 769	8 890	1 339	
Carpooled	880 168	49 770	341 745	488 653	5 683	5 683	4 404	743	35	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2 271 949	32 173	286 557	1 953 219	7 117	7 117	3 551	2 142	338	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	653 220	8 116	179 212	465 892	1 306	1 306	1 219	53	-	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	1 555 046	23 241	101 954	1 429 851	5 671	5 671	2 288	2 045	332	
Walked	539 300	13 966	115 007	410 327	1 695	1 695	1 185	247	35	
Other means	70 541	3 613	24 340	42 588	452	452	243	135	25	
Worked at home	202 650	16 138	58 816	127 696	3 599	3 599	1 404	1 227	211	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.04	1.01	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	30.6	22.8	26.1	33.8	23.6	23.6	21.1	28.4	28.0	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	336 464	16 495	414 573	205 396	1 655	1 655	1 225	242	42	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 334 238	83 706	487 131	763 401	9 528	9 528	6 108	1 454	188	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2 570 257	158 587	887 010	1 524 660	23 588	23 588	15 500	4 163	570	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	2 139 723	122 890	664 335	1 352 498	19 649	19 649	12 565	3 752	520	
All other times	1 967 141	95 405	600 973	1 270 763	12 335	12 335	7 754	2 546	452	
Worked in PMSA at residence	...	...	...	...	38 153	38 153	25 317	6 765	1 054
Norwalk city	...	...	...	...	24 757	24 757	21 734	1 432	233
Weston town	...	...	...	...	1 211	1 211	206	99	11
Westport town	...	...	...	...	8 181	8 181	2 091	5 048	772
Wilton town	...	...	...	...	4 004	4 004	1 286	186	38
Worked outside PMSA at residence	...	...	...	...	32 201	32 201	19 239	6 619	929
Bridgeport city	...	...	...	...	1 388	1 388	809	336	23
Fairfield town	...	...	...	...	1 219	1 219	502	586	29
Remainder of Bridgeport--Milford, CT PMSA	...	...	...	...	1 815	1 815	983	443	88
Danbury city	...	...	...	...	635	635	242	113	19
Remainder of Danbury, CT PMSA	...	...	...	...	583	583	241	70	32
Stamford city	...	...	...	...	9 625	9 625	7 202	1 090	135
Darien town	...	...	...	...	1 883	1 883	1 601	97	5
Greenwich town	...	...	...	...	2 304	2 304	1 748	233	45
New Canaan town	...	...	...	...	1 348	1 348	1 048	60	23
New Haven city	...	...	...	...	287	287	134	128	-
Remainder of New Haven--Meriden, CT MSA	...	...	...	...	385	385	176	118	-
New York County, NY	...	...	...	...	6 235	6 235	2 400	2 262	361
Remainder of New York city, NY	...	...	...	...	560	560	266	173	29
White Plains city, NY	...	...	...	...	496	496	237	103	20
Remainder of Westchester County, NY	...	...	...	...	1 572	1 572	903	275	41
Remainder of New York, NY PMSA	...	...	...	...	119	119	58	5	-
Worked elsewhere	...	...	...	...	1 747	1 747	689	527	79

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT									
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 385	3 842	3 824	4 462	1 670	3 096	3 880	2 714	3 047	
Native	2 986	3 305	3 466	4 020	1 512	2 766	3 556	2 433	2 526	
Foreign born	399	537	358	442	158	330	324	281	521	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	65	33	5	61	—	23	23	47	48	
Persons 5 years and over	3 157	3 574	3 590	4 143	1 554	2 884	3 647	2 521	2 831	
In linguistically isolated households	156	62	11	105	—	97	40	162	131	
Speak a language other than English	525	715	336	509	119	389	554	438	597	
Do not speak English "very well"	237	278	102	266	27	159	90	233	238	
Speak Spanish	97	238	161	127	—	39	207	276	85	
Do not speak English "very well"	20	94	57	93	—	9	35	153	20	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	11	17	—	—	20	111	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	29	51	—	23	—	9	5	15	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	24	32	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	24	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	729	771	749	1 015	402	704	797	674	695	
Preprimary school	67	51	57	106	44	74	74	68	91	
Public school	24	11	19	61	14	39	29	47	51	
Elementary or high school	448	443	384	592	170	442	460	376	380	
Public school	363	375	332	519	125	375	372	331	347	
College	214	277	308	317	188	188	263	230	224	
Public college	133	165	227	180	131	120	142	185	161	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 465	2 773	2 971	3 195	1 221	2 204	2 875	1 858	2 173	
Less than 9th grade	54	137	93	206	35	168	96	126	187	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	228	207	148	285	55	202	248	259	355	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	546	787	811	804	230	604	723	488	660	
Some college, no degree	411	417	555	603	249	365	391	375	332	
Associate degree	230	302	186	252	84	123	211	186	111	
Bachelor's degree	629	511	774	638	371	415	722	312	310	
Graduate or professional degree	367	412	404	407	197	327	484	112	218	
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.6	87.6	91.9	84.6	92.6	83.2	88.0	79.3	75.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.4	33.3	39.6	32.7	46.5	33.7	41.9	22.8	24.3	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	95	59	121	96	—	—	48	199	46	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	722	858	365	861	505	760	477	978	720	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 628	1 534	1 621	1 277	1 554	1 588	1 424	1 399	1 603	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 157	3 574	3 590	4 143	1 554	2 884	3 647	2 521	2 831	
Some house	2 191	2 289	1 764	2 683	1 016	2 001	2 347	1 575	1 788	
Different house in United States	904	1 169	1 765	1 378	538	819	1 251	870	1 010	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	460	513	721	663	186	313	529	408	453	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22	63	70	55	6	52	60	36	56	
Different MSA/PMSA	368	575	943	624	317	443	657	426	470	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	54	18	31	36	29	11	5	—	31	
Abroad	62	116	61	82	—	64	49	76	33	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 385	3 842	3 824	4 462	1 670	3 096	3 880	2 714	3 047	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 131	2 682	2 192	3 443	472	2 426	1 900	1 006	2 391	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 884	2 233	2 481	2 410	1 026	1 683	2 331	1 575	1 743	
Car, truck, or van	1 566	1 972	2 181	2 240	872	1 477	2 027	1 389	1 577	
Drove alone	1 500	1 769	2 015	2 077	779	1 352	1 851	1 153	1 389	
Carpooled	66	203	166	163	93	125	176	236	188	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	112	163	191	96	92	134	185	108	95	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	28	8	5	—	49	13	37	31	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	105	135	183	91	92	85	172	71	64	
Walked	33	20	36	18	9	14	32	27	13	
Other means	6	—	—	16	14	—	9	16	8	
Worked at home	167	78	73	40	39	58	78	35	50	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.02	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.06	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3	22.7	24.4	19.5	23.1	21.9	22.1	20.8	19.4	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	26	65	89	58	22	45	43	78	59	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	150	343	265	272	142	187	289	211	308	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	707	767	947	847	300	485	716	540	608	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	524	598	697	751	314	503	783	447	526	
All other times	310	382	410	442	209	405	422	264	192	
Worked in PMSA of residence										
Norwalk city	1 189	1 242	999	1 414	556	889	1 093	833	981	
Weston town	968	1 041	769	1 142	453	724	923	785	852	
Westport town	14	—	—	37	8	4	—	—	17	
Wilton town	133	154	108	153	55	73	102	36	46	
Worked outside PMSA of residence	74	47	122	82	40	88	68	12	66	
Bridgeport city	695	991	1 482	996	470	794	1 238	742	762	
Fairfield town	50	61	23	61	23	33	68	36	33	
Remainder of Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA	23	25	7	32	7	24	27	36	31	
Danbury city	53	99	87	15	6	15	64	22	44	
Remainder of Danbury, CT PMSA	26	14	40	6	—	9	7	10	7	
Stonford city	5	14	16	—	6	5	6	—	37	
Darien town	265	329	568	445	96	233	429	260	251	
Greenwich town	37	38	78	104	31	41	122	112	64	
New Canaan town	23	78	170	60	50	64	89	45	87	
New Haven city	40	34	40	79	50	101	89	18	34	
Remainder of New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA	—	—	25	21	—	—	22	—	14	
New York County, NY	4	16	5	—	20	6	10	10	—	
Remainder of New York city, NY	102	146	214	82	113	137	188	89	88	
White Plains city, NY	—	15	23	6	—	23	16	12	13	
Remainder of Westchester County, NY	9	7	20	6	9	11	15	23	12	
Remainder of New York, NY PMSA	29	45	101	34	45	46	70	33	24	
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	
	29	70	65	31	14	46	16	36	23	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 663	2 482	2 815	1 812	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 212	3 829
Native	3 130	2 246	2 389	1 498	5 957	4 611	4 287	2 540	3 034
Foreign born	533	236	426	314	1 053	386	881	672	795
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	85	23	58	55	150	32	179	193	84
Persons 5 years and over	3 498	2 346	2 642	1 698	6 506	4 669	4 770	2 937	3 580
In linguistically isolated households	190	49	121	129	287	62	406	568	230
Speak a language other than English	787	394	651	330	1 345	755	1 457	1 009	900
Do not speak English "very well"	374	164	332	169	629	238	737	748	421
Speak Spanish	349	55	134	143	507	328	901	799	339
Do not speak English "very well"	185	25	69	55	334	118	517	614	210
Linguistically isolated	85	7	56	27	175	38	240	463	140
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	24	—	78	18	8	6	116
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	19	—	22	—	—	6	42
Linguistically isolated	—	—	13	—	10	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	735	549	563	292	1 255	1 010	1 145	771	976
Preprimary school	10	63	76	25	134	108	95	65	23
Public school	10	35	32	17	78	46	49	65	17
Elementary or high school	501	288	345	156	695	608	684	506	547
Public school	487	235	235	156	594	570	656	467	491
College	224	198	142	111	426	294	366	200	406
Public college	178	121	100	85	271	182	281	147	297
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 614	1 800	2 029	1 333	5 081	3 632	3 544	2 041	2 602
Less than 9th grade	302	149	233	186	299	252	430	403	240
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	390	142	177	272	701	494	626	333	508
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	680	564	589	384	1 561	932	903	603	654
Some college, no degree	463	292	329	182	901	574	578	337	436
Associate degree	175	121	116	58	300	257	323	92	144
Bachelor's degree	459	341	316	131	844	711	531	206	428
Graduate or professional degree	145	191	269	120	475	412	153	67	192
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.5	83.8	79.8	65.6	80.3	79.5	70.2	63.9	71.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.1	29.6	28.8	18.8	26.0	30.9	19.3	13.4	23.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	128	219	160	279	229	92	186	463	116
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	548	548	548	792	635	965	947	815	896
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 458	1 291	1 735	1 267	1 706	1 191	1 758	1 595	1 412
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 498	2 346	2 642	1 698	6 506	4 669	4 770	2 937	3 580
Same house	1 744	1 711	1 834	724	2 854	3 068	2 259	1 181	2 084
Different house in United States	1 711	609	792	821	3 459	1 550	2 172	1 567	1 381
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	766	195	294	494	1 387	587	1 156	1 042	750
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	47	58	41	67	76	76	47	—	44
Different MSA/PMSA	840	346	406	244	1 897	887	926	488	558
Not in an MSA/PMSA	58	10	51	16	99	—	43	37	29
Abroad	43	26	16	153	193	51	339	189	115
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 663	2 482	2 815	1 812	7 010	4 997	5 168	3 212	3 829
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 486	2 017	2 278	165	2 726	3 616	1 599	72	1 515
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 237	1 435	1 630	1 017	4 299	2 947	2 843	1 527	2 193
Car, truck, or van	2 009	1 234	1 444	869	3 612	2 553	2 459	1 082	1 943
Drove alone	1 759	1 073	1 337	697	3 143	2 286	2 087	927	1 726
Carpooled	250	161	107	172	469	267	372	155	217
Public transportation (including taxicab)	115	108	82	74	366	206	219	231	99
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	53	5	6	74	219	50	138	157	40
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	62	97	66	—	130	156	81	63	59
Walked	70	45	29	67	207	25	71	122	79
Other means	15	15	35	—	7	18	43	33	—
Worked at home	28	33	40	7	107	145	51	59	72
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.12	1.07	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	19.8	20.6	17.4	20.1	21.2	19.5	20.7	19.5
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	42	90	27	58	96	73	50	84	22
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	318	123	218	159	768	356	432	238	278
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	802	475	576	313	1 551	1 128	1 027	553	839
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	616	433	451	295	1 093	760	760	410	662
All other times	431	281	318	185	684	465	523	183	320
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 297	769	1 032	694	2 500	1 505	1 547	1 136	1 451
Norwalk city	1 087	642	888	583	2 203	1 277	1 339	1 011	1 242
Weston town	13	5	16	—	28	16	11	—	19
Westport town	137	81	61	61	136	92	155	89	153
Wilton town	60	41	67	50	133	120	42	36	37
Worked outside PMSA of residence	940	666	598	323	1 799	1 442	1 296	391	742
Bridgeport city	69	50	30	—	52	75	40	28	11
Fairfield town	38	31	6	33	9	38	31	7	23
Remainder of Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA	60	16	51	8	87	47	94	6	73
Danbury city	6	8	15	—	58	18	—	—	4
Remainder of Danbury, CT PMSA	—	—	5	—	25	9	38	8	11
Stamford city	376	242	237	179	779	568	496	137	315
Darien town	37	37	48	32	213	125	144	20	80
Greenwich town	82	52	24	10	153	184	199	62	68
New Canaan town	59	48	31	27	112	50	64	15	22
New Haven city	9	—	—	—	14	6	7	—	—
Remainder of New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA	20	15	6	—	16	—	26	—	11
New York County, NY	96	89	78	—	110	170	37	95	39
Remainder of New York city, NY	—	5	—	12	11	30	—	—	16
White Plains city, NY	8	—	10	—	17	30	10	—	—
Remainder of Westchester County, NY	43	25	38	8	88	63	55	4	32
Remainder of New York, NY PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	19
Worked elsewhere	37	48	10	14	55	18	55	9	18

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 507	3 668	2 836	3 412	3 606	3 717	7 491	2 419
Native	3 061	3 122	2 328	3 137	3 184	3 212	6 533	2 019
Foreign born	446	546	508	275	422	505	958	400
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	65	39	88	7	—	19	22	13
Persons 5 years and over	3 304	3 309	2 644	3 205	3 398	3 486	7 082	2 292
In linguistically isolated households	122	91	278	9	52	37	—	18
Speak a language other than English	532	835	846	274	368	487	567	305
Do not speak English "very well"	231	362	423	31	43	156	105	131
Speak Spanish	135	537	675	121	87	95	106	118
Do not speak English "very well"	57	212	351	25	15	40	24	63
Linguistically isolated	28	73	243	7	—	40	—	10
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	24	—	55	39	50	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	24	—	12	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	593	1 184	935	716	822	855	1 889	446
Preprimary school	31	111	103	105	104	132	262	35
Public school	6	32	107	28	19	60	126	19
Elementary or high school	396	808	642	344	508	495	1 109	247
Public school	362	757	605	214	407	454	1 036	194
College	166	265	180	267	210	228	518	164
Public college	96	227	157	125	57	103	197	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 611	2 161	1 676	2 628	2 555	2 736	5 320	1 818
Less than 9th grade	215	278	236	23	22	58	115	66
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	297	496	527	67	51	146	230	240
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	791	655	557	334	208	493	543	249
Some college, no degree	374	338	209	448	372	487	715	246
Associate degree	191	71	44	136	195	133	242	108
Bachelor's degree	528	181	60	955	882	797	1 836	566
Graduate or professional degree	215	142	43	665	825	622	1 639	343
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.4	64.2	54.5	96.6	97.1	92.5	93.5	83.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.5	14.9	6.1	61.6	66.8	51.9	65.3	50.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	197	338	—	84	136	21	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	772	1 682	1 437	475	793	617	830	527
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 756	2 530	2 624	1 000	1 670	1 311	1 781	1 222
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 304	3 309	2 644	3 205	3 398	3 486	7 082	2 292
Some house	2 249	1 731	1 595	2 015	2 098	1 906	4 650	1 268
Different house in United States	1 025	1 462	955	1 172	1 184	1 430	2 005	934
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	394	1 028	721	354	96	20	59	71
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	163	126	41	69	313	457	527	274
Different MSA/PMSA	460	296	184	683	759	906	1 377	565
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8	12	9	66	16	47	42	24
Abroad	30	116	94	18	116	150	427	90
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 507	3 668	2 836	3 412	3 606	3 717	7 491	2 419
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 278	1 263	425	2 861	842	2 539	1 612	1 412
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 987	1 792	1 286	1 997	1 977	2 010	3 998	1 464
Car, truck, or van	1 696	1 396	1 063	1 512	1 368	1 448	2 900	1 125
Drove alone	1 529	1 104	808	1 408	1 333	1 316	2 659	998
Carpooled	167	292	255	104	35	132	241	127
Public transportation (including taxicab)	187	247	142	299	338	313	655	133
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	186	97	—	—	6	24	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	171	61	45	299	332	307	631	108
Walked	29	129	73	37	35	45	55	45
Other means	—	—	8	—	25	23	28	20
Worked at home	75	20	—	149	211	181	360	141
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.04	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	21.9	17.9	28.1	28.0	28.1	29.1	23.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	35	81	62	20	42	71	60	30
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	323	295	259	174	188	230	458	109
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	609	587	352	771	570	545	1 319	438
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	570	505	265	582	514	624	970	490
All other times	375	304	348	301	452	359	831	256
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 240	1 199	995	756	1 054	1 058	1 911	820
Norwalk city	1 079	1 119	951	656	233	192	360	226
Weston town	10	—	—	8	11	13	31	13
Westport town	110	52	28	76	772	787	1 502	550
Wilton town	41	28	16	16	38	66	18	31
Worked outside PMSA of residence	747	593	291	1 241	923	952	2 087	644
Bridgeport city	30	16	6	14	23	43	87	58
Fairfield town	16	12	37	9	29	72	218	26
Remainder of Bridgeport–Milford, CT MSA	60	33	11	32	88	46	98	91
Danbury city	8	6	—	—	19	14	53	16
Remainder of Danbury, CT MSA	6	40	—	10	32	8	8	8
Stamford city	238	250	124	385	135	263	303	104
Darien town	51	40	16	131	5	13	19	14
Greenwich town	51	37	42	118	45	24	74	19
New Canaan town	25	43	29	38	23	7	17	—
New Haven city	16	—	—	—	—	15	46	6
Remainder of New Haven–Meriden, CT MSA	11	—	—	—	—	13	80	16
New York County, NY	154	47	13	313	355	334	710	157
Remainder of New York city, NY	30	—	—	45	29	12	38	20
White Plains city, NY	29	21	—	—	20	18	16	6
Remainder of Westchester County, NY	8	31	7	74	41	19	106	41
Remainder of New York, NY PMSA	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	14	17	—	64	79	51	214	62

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 069	3 105	8 518	2 472	2 341	2 662	17	4 844	3 793
Native	3 683	2 819	7 760	2 300	2 204	2 441	—	4 540	3 501
Foreign born	386	286	758	172	137	221	17	304	292
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	31	17	23	6	—	—	—	13	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 854	2 928	7 933	2 289	2 169	2 492	17	4 476	3 555
In linguistically isolated households	47	17	29	12	—	—	—	19	—
Speak a language other than English	463	275	660	133	201	202	5	306	270
Do not speak English "very well"	108	60	183	32	38	11	—	101	31
Speak Spanish	83	50	199	35	71	14	—	82	53
Do not speak English "very well"	16	12	76	—	6	—	—	45	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	96	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	21	—	—	18	—	—	—	17	12
Linguistically isolated	10	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	932	706	2 316	538	592	682	—	1 263	936
Preprimary school	43	101	326	68	70	75	—	163	101
Public school	29	29	150	6	24	30	—	50	11
Elementary or high school	542	412	1 539	325	376	458	—	790	605
Public school	496	343	1 394	309	308	375	—	754	490
College	347	193	451	145	146	149	—	310	230
Public college	123	53	155	87	86	35	—	59	78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 071	2 281	5 629	1 797	1 605	1 844	17	3 262	2 623
Less than 9th grade	58	41	140	53	40	16	—	21	30
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	119	91	182	69	18	63	—	125	52
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	351	312	731	316	168	258	6	278	239
Some college, no degree	605	308	754	277	203	282	6	418	314
Associate degree	106	106	323	78	58	85	—	251	149
Bachelor's degree	1 084	803	2 038	570	592	678	5	1 165	1 161
Graduate or professional degree	748	620	1 461	434	526	462	—	1 004	678
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.2	94.2	94.3	93.2	96.4	95.7	100.0	95.5	96.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	59.7	62.4	62.2	55.9	69.7	61.8	29.4	66.5	70.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	20	—	—	—	90	50	—	18	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	475	576	1 260	620	976	362	—	732	884
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 441	1 627	1 791	1 937	1 931	1 512	—	1 936	1 692
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 854	2 928	7 933	2 289	2 169	2 492	17	4 476	3 555
Same house	2 348	1 482	4 690	1 287	1 291	1 469	6	2 476	2 404
Different house in United States	1 353	1 375	2 963	964	845	985	11	1 853	1 071
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	71	23	147	129	142	232	—	99	24
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	395	388	583	287	154	156	—	396	296
Different MSA/PMSA	833	918	2 045	493	519	582	11	1 324	690
Not in an MSA/PMSA	54	46	188	55	30	15	—	34	61
Abroad	153	71	280	38	33	38	—	147	80
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 069	3 105	—	1 198	2 109	2 075	17	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 805	1 123	—	336	168	390	17	—	—
Rural population	—	—	8 518	1 274	232	587	—	4 844	3 793
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	605	40	18	10	—	185	178
On farms	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 304	1 631	4 202	1 256	1 094	1 480	6	2 452	1 924
Car, truck, or van	1 697	1 095	3 342	1 004	849	1 208	6	1 847	1 429
Drive alone	1 540	1 044	3 217	938	813	1 108	6	1 761	1 306
Carpooled	157	51	125	66	36	100	—	86	123
Public transportation (including taxicab)	324	379	439	91	151	155	—	295	293
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	13	5	11	5	13	5	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	293	374	406	86	126	150	—	295	275
Walked	54	13	94	38	20	40	—	39	32
Other means	26	13	22	—	18	7	—	4	23
Worked at home	203	131	305	123	56	70	—	267	147
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.05
Average travel time to work (minutes)	27.3	33.4	27.5	22.0	28.6	25.6	15.0	29.4	29.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	32	7	77	20	13	7	—	49	22
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	283	186	736	141	157	221	—	366	345
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	596	695	1 285	392	376	509	—	878	485
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	809	345	997	392	339	422	6	577	599
All other times	381	267	802	188	153	251	—	315	326
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 238	684	2 036	686	460	728	—	1 258	903
Norwalk city	265	156	501	199	134	266	—	252	239
Weston town	22	9	49	13	6	—	—	509	329
Westport town	924	513	184	88	24	83	—	367	296
Wilton town	27	6	1 302	386	296	379	—	130	39
Worked outside PMSA of residence	1 066	947	2 166	570	634	752	6	1 194	1 021
Bridgeport city	65	60	46	20	12	32	—	52	81
Fairfield town	98	143	47	11	14	12	—	36	11
Remainder of Bridgeport—Milford, CT PMSA	64	56	118	20	32	77	—	67	75
Danbury city	6	5	156	28	13	5	—	48	30
Remainder of Danbury, CT PMSA	6	8	146	32	13	21	—	40	20
Stamford city	199	86	463	126	141	163	—	241	199
Darien town	20	26	61	27	19	19	—	47	12
Greenwich town	44	27	72	63	46	73	—	55	14
New Canaan town	—	13	109	25	39	6	—	42	19
New Haven city	44	17	—	—	—	—	—	13	12
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	—	9	27	15	—	14	—	13	22
New York County, NY	362	344	493	87	152	176	6	310	349
Remainder of New York city, NY	39	35	35	21	11	22	—	6	26
White Plains city, NY	33	10	86	5	11	13	—	36	5
Remainder of Westchester County, NY	37	31	142	32	62	73	—	77	8
Remainder of New York, NY PMSA	5	—	17	18	—	6	—	15	—
Worked elsewhere	44	77	148	40	69	40	—	96	138

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	14 384 011	767 079	4 520 378	9 096 554	103 719	103 719	64 232	20 201	2 962	
In labor force	9 371 735	531 081	3 049 776	5 790 878	74 747	74 747	47 615	13 964	2 086	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.2	69.2	67.5	63.7	72.1	72.1	74.1	69.1	70.4	
Civilian labor force	9 346 645	530 612	3 040 751	5 775 282	74 713	74 713	47 594	13 951	2 086	
Employed	8 716 770	501 811	2 862 125	5 352 834	71 471	71 471	45 360	13 508	2 032	
Unemployed	629 875	28 801	178 626	422 448	3 242	3 242	2 234	443	54	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	5.4	5.9	7.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.2	2.6	
Not in labor force	5 012 276	235 998	1 470 602	3 305 676	28 972	28 972	16 617	6 237	876	
Institutionalized persons	198 082	10 779	56 247	131 056	1 009	1 009	509	218	—	
Enrolled in school	855 298	36 504	227 793	591 001	5 112	5 112	2 616	1 219	183	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 843 703	96 484	607 612	1 139 607	10 946	10 946	7 191	2 106	281	
Females 16 years and over	7 648 245	402 890	2 374 420	4 870 935	54 476	54 476	33 851	10 603	1 542	
In labor force	4 324 340	242 498	1 393 173	2 688 669	34 192	34 192	22 536	6 088	869	
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.5	60.2	58.7	55.2	62.8	62.8	66.6	57.4	56.4	
Civilian labor force	4 320 888	242 437	1 392 072	2 686 379	34 192	34 192	22 536	6 088	869	
Employed	4 032 414	230 472	1 307 874	2 494 068	32 758	32 758	21 537	5 883	848	
Unemployed	288 474	11 965	84 198	192 311	1 434	1 434	999	205	21	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	4.9	6.0	7.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.4	2.4	
With own children under 6 years	1 035 782	56 962	320 275	658 545	7 186	7 186	4 380	1 287	226	
In labor force	523 895	31 497	175 658	316 740	3 936	3 936	2 684	636	143	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 109 196	59 186	356 847	693 163	7 547	7 547	4 228	1 470	265	
In labor force	784 992	44 642	265 402	474 948	5 564	5 564	3 354	1 007	178	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	1 405 421	77 111	438 184	890 126	9 659	9 659	6 034	1 612	268	
All parents present in household in labor force	670 845	40 280	227 963	402 602	5 234	5 234	3 675	750	177	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	2 559 210	134 628	801 867	1 622 715	16 251	16 251	8 980	3 185	500	
All parents present in household in labor force	1 582 759	90 805	538 170	953 784	10 755	10 755	6 419	2 126	338	
Persons 16 to 19 years	936 346	47 157	291 720	597 469	5 841	5 841	3 267	1 219	206	
Not enrolled in school	188 321	8 707	57 790	121 824	925	925	624	139	26	
Unemployed or not in labor force	95 535	3 250	25 313	66 972	318	318	177	49	16	
Not high school graduate	95 846	3 824	26 953	65 069	367	367	250	29	5	
Employed	32 997	1 674	10 624	20 699	173	173	141	7	—	
Unemployed	15 440	559	4 392	10 489	38	38	26	—	—	
Not in labor force	47 275	1 591	11 867	33 817	156	156	83	22	5	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	8 716 770	501 811	2 862 125	5 352 834	71 471	71 471	45 360	13 508	2 032	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 308 184	92 319	445 023	770 842	15 985	15 985	8 214	3 760	696	
Professional specialty occupations	1 445 558	83 564	440 461	921 533	13 485	13 485	7 042	3 602	579	
Technicians and related support occupations	298 884	17 489	109 514	171 881	2 064	2 064	1 507	277	38	
Sales occupations	1 026 931	65 985	352 740	608 206	10 834	10 834	5 622	2 724	396	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 676 282	83 358	543 614	1 049 310	10 897	10 897	8 120	1 364	119	
Private household occupations	47 615	2 885	9 196	35 534	538	538	324	120	25	
Protective service occupations	210 868	8 067	55 462	147 339	718	718	583	109	14	
Service occupations, except protective and household	869 233	41 753	238 113	589 367	4 751	4 751	3 645	643	69	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	59 122	5 512	22 565	31 045	738	738	508	139	14	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	781 770	50 697	277 413	453 660	6 178	6 178	5 122	470	59	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	413 433	25 421	159 792	228 220	2 397	2 397	2 250	90	15	
Transportation and material moving occupations	310 044	12 528	108 494	189 022	1 439	1 439	1 190	98	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	268 846	12 233	99 738	156 875	1 447	1 447	1 233	112	11	
Construction	453 311	28 039	165 211	260 061	3 859	3 859	2 797	453	70	
Manufacturing	1 249 091	105 977	502 851	640 263	13 106	13 106	9 181	1 802	281	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	772 731	30 770	262 089	479 872	3 985	3 985	2 875	556	71	
Wholesale and retail trade	1 675 733	102 106	591 220	982 407	14 744	14 744	9 823	2 484	324	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	928 415	49 248	274 640	604 527	7 966	7 966	4 254	1 913	276	
Business and repair services	509 500	28 378	157 822	323 300	4 972	4 972	2 997	1 083	242	
Professional and related services	2 281 582	117 035	660 536	1 504 011	17 157	17 157	9 902	3 985	582	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	8 716 770	501 811	2 862 125	5 352 834	71 471	71 471	45 360	13 508	2 032	
Private wage and salary workers	6 817 849	410 982	2 320 585	4 086 282	57 986	57 986	37 544	10 463	1 623	
Government workers	1 379 358	51 212	385 862	942 284	5 851	5 851	4 034	1 024	140	
Local government workers	892 423	33 513	229 698	629 212	3 953	3 953	2 677	710	101	
Self-employed workers	492 646	38 147	146 621	307 878	7 418	7 418	3 626	2 009	269	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9 813 512	567 457	3 217 884	6 028 171	79 585	79 585	49 673	15 205	2 328	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 887 689	446 993	2 581 576	4 859 120	63 170	63 170	40 573	11 647	1 830	
50 to 52 weeks	5 709 440	337 132	1 906 952	3 465 356	48 091	48 091	31 160	8 572	1 278	
40 to 49 weeks	940 782	47 779	303 014	589 989	6 686	6 686	4 390	1 238	184	
27 to 39 weeks	397 211	20 618	123 144	253 449	2 905	2 905	1 967	479	100	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 056 803	65 364	343 422	648 017	8 730	8 730	5 037	1 788	227	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	11 903 293	634 923	3 718 557	7 549 813	87 918	87 918	54 337	16 810	2 517	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	719 374	22 858	182 123	514 393	2 703	2 703	2 247	338	27	
With a mobility limitation	294 451	9 326	75 108	210 017	1 127	1 127	884	166	14	
In labor force	81 220	2 919	23 147	55 154	367	367	243	89	7	
With a self-care limitation	575 237	18 400	143 752	413 085	2 195	2 195	1 853	269	20	
With a work disability	792 339	34 776	218 595	538 968	4 178	4 178	3 159	547	64	
In labor force	284 201	16 813	91 975	175 413	2 313	2 313	1 708	352	50	
Prevented from working	436 759	14 757	107 446	314 556	1 601	1 601	1 304	161	14	
No work disability	11 110 954	600 147	3 499 962	7 010 845	83 740	83 740	51 178	16 263	2 453	
In labor force	8 691 113	491 356	2 832 577	5 367 180	68 814	68 814	43 884	12 565	1 872	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 257 546	120 908	736 549	1 400 089	14 758	14 758	9 365	3 160	445	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	480 550	21 792	144 636	314 122	2 382	2 382	1 684	380	46	
With a mobility limitation	355 541	16 087	107 194	232 260	1 775	1 775	1 187	323	30	
With a self-care limitation	307 462	13 447	88 459	205 556	1 509	1 509	1 049	273	39	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	589 393	24 601	164 903	399 889	2 485	2 485	1 612	450	37	
Mean family income (dollars)	19 219	28 609	23 278	16 967	36 231	36 231	26 214	61 064	60 831	
1 worker	1 319 000	67 480	397 705	853 815	9 028	9 028	4 979	2 037	311	
Mean family income (dollars)	47 941	73 237	50 502	44 749	92 022	92 022	51 992	142 036	167 745	
2 or more workers	2 690 230	166 315	934 506	1 589 409	23 242	23 242	14 071	4 509	733	
Mean family income (dollars)	72 815	86 129	72 282	71 736	101 995	101 995	75 884	139 176	142 619	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT									
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 800	3 192	3 276	3 627	1 419	2 526	3 236	2 179	2 484	
In labor force	1 955	2 445	2 569	2 488	1 078	1 748	2 432	1 735	1 923	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.8	76.6	78.4	68.6	75.2	69.2	75.2	79.6	77.4	
Civilian labor force	1 955	2 445	2 569	2 488	1 078	1 748	2 426	1 735	1 923	
Employed	1 909	2 276	2 505	2 431	1 039	1 696	2 360	1 616	1 778	
Unemployed	46	169	64	57	39	52	66	119	145	
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	6.9	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.0	2.7	6.9	7.5	
Not in labor force	845	747	707	1 139	341	778	804	444	561	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	
Enrolled in school	150	141	113	136	95	149	144	68	109	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	313	325	288	490	124	386	338	178	243	
Females 16 years and over	1 439	1 705	1 725	1 990	725	1 268	1 671	1 174	1 301	
In labor force	909	1 171	1 207	1 164	480	777	1 108	845	928	
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.2	68.7	70.0	58.5	66.2	61.3	66.3	72.0	71.3	
Civilian labor force	909	1 171	1 207	1 164	480	777	1 108	845	928	
Employed	870	1 086	1 195	1 121	468	742	1 077	791	875	
Unemployed	39	85	12	43	12	35	31	54	53	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	7.3	1.0	3.7	2.5	4.5	2.8	6.4	5.7	
With own children under 6 years	162	208	179	267	81	166	195	146	204	
In labor force	83	107	123	127	62	100	108	101	123	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	215	218	190	289	79	193	203	170	116	
In labor force	168	212	131	202	63	125	166	135	85	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	240	267	261	356	142	253	286	237	243	
All parents present in household in labor force	132	126	161	176	119	149	133	158	153	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	382	412	313	539	152	369	432	308	329	
All parents present in household in labor force	273	356	218	349	112	225	338	244	236	
Persons 16 to 19 years	179	154	113	174	93	138	142	124	127	
Not enrolled in school	36	43	6	26	7	16	16	25	20	
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	6	
Not high school graduate	6	21	6	12	—	—	—	11	6	
Employed	3	21	—	12	—	—	—	6	6	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 909	2 276	2 505	2 431	1 039	1 696	2 360	1 616	1 778	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	430	443	611	429	205	334	530	258	331	
Professional specialty occupations	420	396	465	512	264	317	474	176	188	
Technicians and related support occupations	61	119	72	37	39	78	44	84	65	
Sales occupations	339	311	366	349	221	234	304	221	161	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	318	398	477	479	106	258	383	319	322	
Private household occupations	14	—	6	19	7	17	6	14	7	
Protective service occupations	6	23	27	45	11	23	26	26	62	
Service occupations, except protective and household	103	108	148	76	55	112	112	125	139	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	14	—	24	—	15	25	30	30	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	129	296	205	236	117	135	311	193	275	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17	84	70	79	6	35	66	68	77	
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	31	34	82	—	66	60	37	61	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	53	24	64	8	72	19	65	60	
Construction	113	147	131	205	58	93	133	52	114	
Manufacturing	352	458	482	358	128	278	502	362	359	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	97	107	156	180	27	168	118	122	125	
Wholesale and retail trade	423	537	519	462	262	372	515	463	376	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	233	216	285	239	88	165	242	61	178	
Business and repair services	101	135	217	224	115	70	127	95	123	
Professional and related services	470	478	561	567	321	407	524	338	285	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 909	2 276	2 505	2 431	1 039	1 696	2 360	1 616	1 778	
Private wage and salary workers	1 505	1 815	2 185	1 938	864	1 319	1 958	1 372	1 437	
Government workers	202	195	162	271	96	188	168	83	182	
Local government workers	106	159	133	216	82	127	125	50	133	
Self-employed workers	197	254	152	216	79	183	234	161	159	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 125	2 584	2 682	2 651	1 123	1 904	2 554	1 786	1 988	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 608	2 080	2 202	2 115	849	1 510	2 092	1 408	1 661	
50 to 52 weeks	1 317	1 649	1 747	1 649	578	1 074	1 641	1 119	1 344	
40 to 49 weeks	129	242	295	211	160	253	210	94	94	
27 to 39 weeks	61	89	39	132	22	62	118	74	66	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	276	268	250	308	155	242	296	211	175	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 336	2 769	2 840	2 943	1 232	2 062	2 746	1 901	2 131	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	38	111	66	111	17	66	77	54	48	
With a mobility limitation	30	36	58	72	8	52	44	19	28	
In labor force	—	24	13	22	—	—	13	9	20	
With a self-care limitation	27	99	56	93	9	66	55	44	28	
With a work disability	125	79	124	180	30	123	237	95	143	
In labor force	49	50	41	75	11	56	141	62	122	
Prevented from working	64	29	72	91	8	67	71	33	14	
No work disability	2 211	2 690	2 716	2 763	1 202	1 939	2 509	1 806	1 988	
In labor force	1 776	2 306	2 403	2 311	1 011	1 618	2 139	1 573	1 699	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	464	423	436	592	187	464	484	278	353	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	47	58	129	6	115	72	24	55	
With a mobility limitation	44	41	46	96	—	75	41	19	49	
With a self-care limitation	47	33	27	89	6	72	46	11	35	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	72	33	50	102	44	82	69	51	60	
Mean family income (dollars)	75 627	24 065	33 951	26 218	43 085	21 130	40 125	32 282	31 248	
1 worker	254	236	226	312	74	180	245	136	168	
Mean family income (dollars)	67 686	64 261	49 770	61 267	56 448	51 669	80 183	62 275	32 023	
2 or more workers	665	795	798	766	370	556	835	554	643	
Mean family income (dollars)	82 422	82 892	77 764	75 778	92 490	91 660	94 809	72 325	77 242	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 030	2 107	2 365	1 536	5 828	4 155	4 211	2 504	3 157
In labor force	2 374	1 505	1 704	1 075	4 545	3 100	3 156	1 761	2 365
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.3	71.4	72.1	70.0	78.0	74.6	74.9	70.3	74.9
Civilian labor force	2 374	1 505	1 699	1 069	4 545	3 100	3 156	1 761	2 365
Employed	2 292	1 435	1 649	1 036	4 396	3 004	2 933	1 562	2 252
Unemployed	82	70	50	33	149	96	223	199	113
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	4.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	7.1	11.3	4.8
Not in labor force	656	602	661	461	1 283	1 055	1 055	743	792
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	277	—	—	34	91
Enrolled in school	55	117	61	13	108	144	218	127	123
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	349	303	429	271	474	512	410	223	350
Females 16 years and over	1 603	1 086	1 253	824	3 201	2 167	2 132	1 266	1 678
In labor force	1 111	716	784	474	2 348	1 477	1 507	747	1 143
Percent of females 16 years and over	69.3	65.9	62.6	57.5	73.4	68.2	70.7	59.0	68.1
Civilian labor force	1 111	716	784	474	2 348	1 477	1 507	747	1 143
Employed	1 111	664	761	474	2 284	1 432	1 401	697	1 111
Unemployed	—	52	23	—	64	45	106	50	32
Percent of civilian labor force	—	7.3	2.9	—	2.7	3.0	7.0	6.7	2.8
With own children under 6 years	153	143	132	83	389	283	297	209	181
In labor force	74	96	92	47	283	169	186	143	127
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	126	127	78	339	259	278	170	221
In labor force	138	110	99	57	295	198	241	140	175
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	191	186	203	111	602	351	442	306	272
All parents present in household in labor force	88	136	130	69	442	194	332	201	179
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	431	258	304	155	623	572	592	378	466
All parents present in household in labor force	278	207	212	96	506	417	460	309	357
Persons 16 to 19 years	141	119	133	39	220	196	218	107	262
Not enrolled in school	19	21	30	15	64	33	67	12	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	13	14	5	9	18	41	5	15
Not high school graduate	—	—	7	—	17	23	31	5	42
Employed	—	—	—	—	13	5	11	—	27
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	7
Not in labor force	—	—	7	—	—	18	20	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 292	1 435	1 649	1 036	4 396	3 004	2 933	1 562	2 252
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	333	242	310	130	778	591	405	202	451
Professional specialty occupations	251	280	273	142	671	323	369	125	301
Technicians and related support occupations	80	54	88	28	116	115	103	21	44
Sales occupations	260	143	184	104	360	518	239	138	228
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	451	284	236	175	868	706	488	215	338
Private household occupations	31	—	5	9	37	20	51	17	14
Protective service occupations	27	40	22	4	49	—	24	12	75
Service occupations, except protective and household	207	93	157	175	401	116	470	182	219
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37	—	7	14	89	30	38	30	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	295	161	192	113	486	317	331	285	290
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	170	40	83	50	273	107	224	217	155
Transportation and material moving occupations	59	45	59	56	132	99	83	44	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91	53	33	36	136	62	108	74	82
Construction	127	93	114	63	226	216	210	88	167
Manufacturing	606	303	404	160	893	471	650	427	527
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	164	43	100	50	286	249	174	114	83
Wholesale and retail trade	534	228	307	211	967	770	658	317	485
Finance, insurance, and real estate	197	176	139	90	278	308	244	138	233
Business and repair services	170	112	101	64	263	221	168	73	219
Professional and related services	324	340	376	279	1 129	607	641	270	410
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 292	1 435	1 649	1 036	4 396	3 004	2 933	1 562	2 252
Private wage and salary workers	2 028	1 131	1 406	828	3 751	2 396	2 555	1 364	1 958
Government workers	91	205	162	149	362	280	197	131	124
Local government workers	77	152	108	107	222	130	117	73	81
Self-employed workers	173	95	81	59	266	278	174	67	163
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 399	1 545	1 742	1 105	4 702	3 225	3 198	1 784	2 446
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 102	1 276	1 405	915	3 941	2 526	2 795	1 464	2 073
50 to 52 weeks	1 594	1 035	1 090	686	2 920	2 062	2 132	1 061	1 654
40 to 49 weeks	290	94	163	94	463	191	269	179	199
27 to 39 weeks	92	48	27	57	264	103	201	79	108
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	186	135	169	108	430	455	217	159	209
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 630	1 711	1 871	1 224	4 862	3 503	3 716	2 215	2 617
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89	58	134	80	76	100	150	255	156
With a mobility limitation	33	21	49	44	32	56	36	51	38
In labor force	13	6	29	14	—	8	8	—	9
With a self-care limitation	70	37	117	44	59	87	131	232	132
With a work disability	191	63	65	111	293	196	254	164	122
In labor force	136	45	45	65	162	114	154	50	55
Prevented from working	55	18	20	46	126	70	90	114	67
No work disability	2 439	1 648	1 806	1 113	4 569	3 307	3 462	2 051	2 495
In labor force	2 187	1 377	1 594	969	4 175	2 874	2 938	1 685	2 219
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	400	396	489	306	689	652	495	255	449
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	43	90	78	84	149	162	90	89
With a mobility limitation	35	32	83	43	47	68	134	60	44
With a self-care limitation	35	16	52	53	49	125	60	61	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	72	65	43	38	67	135	118	104	92
Mean family income (dollars)	20 710	28 324	26 699	30 566	18 247	23 305	16 813	6 625	19 418
1 worker	204	170	142	122	388	304	316	258	262
Mean family income (dollars)	28 144	52 833	45 102	22 104	38 670	64 541	37 391	46 536	37 122
2 or more workers	568	453	614	236	1 235	974	791	363	617
Mean family income (dollars)	55 314	71 997	75 457	58 791	58 446	82 095	55 382	53 346	60 072

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 944	2 658	2 085	2 913	2 945	3 063	6 089	2 080
In labor force	2 102	1 925	1 504	2 126	2 080	2 122	4 137	1 530
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.4	72.4	72.1	73.0	70.6	69.3	67.9	73.6
Civilian labor force	2 102	1 921	1 504	2 126	2 080	2 109	4 137	1 530
Employed	2 040	1 801	1 321	2 029	2 026	2 009	4 017	1 495
Unemployed	62	120	183	97	54	100	120	35
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	6.2	12.2	4.6	2.6	4.7	2.9	2.3
Not in labor force	842	733	581	787	865	941	1 952	550
Institutionalized persons	15	—	—	—	—	—	84	134
Enrolled in school	105	141	108	191	183	107	381	129
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	427	217	212	329	281	403	627	140
Females 16 years and over	1 546	1 417	1 136	1 544	1 530	1 659	3 135	1 102
In labor force	956	943	772	969	863	948	1 753	718
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.8	66.5	68.0	62.8	56.4	57.1	55.9	65.2
Civilian labor force	956	943	772	969	863	948	1 753	718
Employed	908	890	664	915	842	902	1 708	696
Unemployed	48	53	108	54	21	46	45	22
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	5.6	14.0	5.6	2.4	4.9	2.6	3.1
With own children under 6 years	198	292	223	189	226	173	364	117
In labor force	111	202	119	101	143	75	159	79
With own children 6 to 17 years only	155	230	212	180	265	236	496	81
In labor force	135	148	176	155	178	148	357	55
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	230	404	222	229	268	270	472	142
All parents present in household in labor force	98	264	122	113	177	96	202	78
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	401	666	572	326	500	490	1 094	209
All parents present in household in labor force	300	308	349	269	338	310	764	135
Persons 16 to 19 years	114	200	166	108	206	178	373	89
Not enrolled in school	10	36	53	—	26	29	50	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	26	—	16	17	16	—
Not high school graduate	10	9	44	—	5	24	—	—
Employed	10	9	18	—	—	7	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	16	—	5	17	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 040	1 801	1 321	2 029	2 026	2 009	4 017	1 495
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	357	184	79	581	690	443	1 099	375
Professional specialty occupations	289	198	76	532	579	579	1 069	342
Technicians and related support occupations	65	52	41	101	38	48	60	40
Sales occupations	339	180	83	340	396	393	868	278
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	401	356	317	225	119	260	441	142
Private household occupations	20	8	15	7	25	4	46	28
Protective service occupations	34	34	—	13	11	12	34	13
Service occupations, except protective and household	119	274	190	64	69	141	151	96
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	46	33	18	6	14	24	51	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	209	226	204	116	59	63	126	112
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	102	138	183	6	15	14	8	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	43	73	22	—	—	27	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	75	42	16	11	28	37	9
Construction	119	105	59	164	70	64	151	96
Manufacturing	359	360	331	411	281	287	476	202
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	153	139	97	123	71	84	152	55
Wholesale and retail trade	458	410	314	235	324	397	712	343
Finance, insurance, and real estate	267	130	68	279	276	297	549	208
Business and repair services	124	108	46	121	236	122	354	95
Professional and related services	401	329	250	595	582	556	1 269	361
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 040	1 801	1 321	2 029	2 026	2 009	4 017	1 495
Private wage and salary workers	1 681	1 409	1 064	1 580	1 617	1 570	2 980	1 174
Government workers	174	288	216	108	140	129	401	81
Local government workers	115	166	115	83	101	70	275	57
Self-employed workers	162	104	41	328	269	304	630	240
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 271	1 977	1 499	2 383	2 316	2 318	4 464	1 557
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 799	1 560	1 246	1 946	1 818	1 822	3 355	1 252
50 to 52 weeks	1 457	1 120	939	1 292	1 272	1 361	2 441	944
40 to 49 weeks	164	177	123	296	184	206	310	155
27 to 39 weeks	57	122	57	89	94	95	135	67
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	271	160	132	225	227	224	538	193
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 370	2 377	1 823	2 458	2 500	2 497	5 121	1 688
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	228	246	39	27	60	135	40
With a mobility limitation	16	59	63	39	14	42	60	22
In labor force	11	—	25	19	7	18	43	13
With a self-care limitation	48	188	225	6	20	52	118	25
With a work disability	98	199	168	99	64	130	165	59
In labor force	68	73	77	57	50	53	111	50
Prevented from working	30	120	63	36	14	70	44	9
No work disability	2 272	2 178	1 655	2 355	2 436	2 367	4 956	1 629
In labor force	1 910	1 788	1 377	1 959	1 866	1 912	3 775	1 362
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	559	277	262	455	445	553	884	258
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95	66	86	42	46	94	132	26
With a mobility limitation	74	66	54	36	30	83	107	21
With a self-care limitation	65	15	55	28	39	61	110	19
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	67	107	83	58	37	76	174	20
Mean family income (dollars)	35 092	12 677	11 627	44 565	60 831	44 305	62 899	32 514
1 worker	236	264	261	221	311	288	612	184
Mean family income (dollars)	89 288	33 375	22 083	97 433	167 745	93 984	156 350	125 139
2 or more workers	661	517	366	694	728	654	1 424	417
Mean family income (dollars)	89 433	57 598	50 780	127 913	143 258	111 130	140 460	150 853

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Troct 505	Troct 506	Troct 451	Troct 452	Troct 453	Troct 454	Troct 501 (pt.)	Troct 551	Troct 552
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 446	2 578	6 564	1 991	1 828	2 114	17	3 777	2 995
In labor force	2 424	1 671	4 432	1 347	1 140	1 575	6	2 629	2 039
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.3	64.8	67.5	67.7	62.4	74.5	35.3	69.6	68.1
Civilian labor force	2 424	1 671	4 432	1 347	1 140	1 575	6	2 629	2 039
Employed	2 316	1 645	4 271	1 287	1 100	1 511	6	2 493	1 935
Unemployed	108	26	161	60	40	64	—	136	104
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	1.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	4.1	—	5.2	5.1
Not in labor force	1 022	907	2 132	644	688	539	11	1 148	956
Institutionalized persons	—	—	121	—	161	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	230	189	431	81	105	121	—	349	190
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	384	271	519	294	146	189	—	254	247
Females 16 years and over	1 826	1 351	3 316	1 080	1 025	1 086	12	1 938	1 565
In labor force	1 099	707	1 785	614	472	729	6	1 154	808
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.2	52.3	53.8	56.9	46.0	67.1	50.0	59.5	51.6
Civilian labor force	1 099	707	1 785	614	472	729	6	1 154	808
Employed	1 045	690	1 722	590	438	710	6	1 101	771
Unemployed	54	17	63	24	34	19	—	53	37
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	2.4	3.5	3.9	7.2	2.6	—	4.6	4.6
With own children under 6 years	206	201	490	118	150	119	—	397	245
In labor force	113	67	156	42	84	54	—	180	100
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	178	717	130	175	205	—	353	269
In labor force	150	119	430	110	83	161	—	258	161
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	248	212	705	190	193	194	—	443	288
All parents present in household in labor force	138	59	228	77	106	85	—	209	104
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	497	395	1 569	326	387	443	—	768	593
All parents present in household in labor force	349	230	684	231	156	318	—	492	329
Persons 16 to 19 years	199	174	551	91	111	146	—	277	179
Not enrolled in school	20	14	87	14	25	21	—	—	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	45	14	20	6	—	—	7
Not high school graduate	—	—	48	6	13	21	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	10	—	—	15	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	38	6	7	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 316	1 645	4 271	1 287	1 100	1 511	6	2 493	1 935
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	588	565	1 325	293	461	455	6	799	672
Professional specialty occupations	586	447	845	337	223	263	—	708	465
Technicians and related support occupations	64	27	66	38	16	69	—	73	18
Sales occupations	491	298	951	255	178	248	—	453	403
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	281	121	462	172	96	238	—	250	195
Private household occupations	7	10	40	—	16	—	—	32	6
Protective service occupations	26	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	132	54	204	44	37	72	—	36	70
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	—	27	34	5	13	—	8	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33	77	185	85	60	114	—	79	63
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14	13	21	8	—	6	—	19	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	9	62	14	—	20	—	22	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	11	57	7	8	13	—	14	3
Construction	41	31	169	60	62	106	—	94	118
Manufacturing	358	198	729	236	170	238	—	406	344
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	105	89	167	41	40	100	—	85	121
Wholesale and retail trade	401	307	898	212	246	319	—	440	322
Finance, insurance, and real estate	385	198	614	203	169	168	—	374	271
Business and repair services	149	127	307	94	99	100	6	136	150
Professional and related services	669	548	1 095	342	228	361	—	745	499
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 316	1 645	4 271	1 287	1 100	1 511	6	2 493	1 935
Private wage and salary workers	1 837	1 285	3 395	967	925	1 192	6	1 994	1 500
Government workers	140	133	192	70	94	159	—	176	102
Local government workers	109	98	153	41	78	89	—	129	76
Self-employed workers	339	227	670	238	81	154	—	315	325
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 601	1 949	4 998	1 444	1 303	1 717	12	2 989	2 244
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 939	1 461	3 640	1 059	1 022	1 268	12	2 274	1 675
50 to 52 weeks	1 469	1 085	2 701	831	811	976	6	1 765	1 269
40 to 49 weeks	209	174	420	138	92	126	—	186	96
27 to 39 weeks	58	30	112	21	31	62	6	127	100
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	365	241	686	197	154	238	—	329	301
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 839	2 165	5 743	1 624	1 473	1 857	17	3 434	2 623
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	7	22	13	12	22	—	26	23
With a mobility limitation	28	—	22	7	—	17	—	8	23
In labor force	8	—	14	—	—	11	—	—	10
With a self-care limitation	47	7	8	13	12	5	—	18	17
With a work disability	65	64	93	69	59	65	—	117	69
In labor force	41	47	68	44	23	26	—	49	43
Prevented from working	24	—	17	19	36	27	—	25	12
No work disability	2 774	2 101	5 650	1 555	1 414	1 792	17	3 317	2 554
In labor force	2 168	1 482	4 200	1 230	1 075	1 481	6	2 502	1 871
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	607	413	700	367	194	257	—	343	372
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	39	124	48	22	23	—	53	48
With a mobility limitation	43	39	90	48	17	15	—	53	42
With a self-care limitation	26	18	65	30	22	17	—	25	28
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	102	41	144	74	39	31	—	65	70
Mean family income (dollars)	58 699	104 360	49 526	44 369	63 721	46 383	—	47 957	40 623
1 worker	347	295	741	167	211	186	—	318	389
Mean family income (dollars)	118 929	169 864	130 562	98 017	136 226	111 519	—	156 350	180 620
2 or more workers	730	546	1 591	442	414	536	5	1 012	662
Mean family income (dollars)	130 401	167 302	152 621	127 050	129 640	109 295	49 580	148 853	170 919

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ--CT CMSA					Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Fairfield County, CT	
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501		
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	6 617 074	355 615	2 055 153	4 206 306	48 416	48 416	30 531	9 268	1 370	
Less than \$5,000	377 103	10 023	78 165	288 915	1 199	1 199	921	116	15	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	533 729	19 284	129 833	384 612	1 726	1 726	1 356	196	23	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	408 190	16 639	117 509	274 042	1 818	1 818	1 414	242	12	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	847 137	37 084	246 691	563 362	3 834	3 834	3 005	482	48	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	855 914	41 606	264 057	550 251	4 938	4 938	3 901	560	90	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 113 178	57 930	369 688	685 560	6 874	6 874	5 289	941	119	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 252 187	77 191	435 121	739 875	10 334	10 334	7 220	1 629	226	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	591 985	39 933	209 207	342 845	6 197	6 197	3 763	1 361	171	
\$100,000 or more	637 651	55 925	204 882	376 844	11 496	11 496	3 662	3 741	666	
Median (dollars)	38 445	48 551	42 160	35 749	57 822	57 822	48 171	81 998	96 521	
Mean (dollars)	51 235	67 320	53 443	48 797	82 174	82 174	58 668	119 810	134 239	
Families	4 598 623	258 396	1 497 114	2 843 113	34 755	34 755	20 662	6 996	1 081	
Median income (dollars)	45 818	56 265	49 676	42 434	67 049	67 049	55 269	95 862	108 753	
Males 15 years and over, with income	6 196 365	350 150	2 029 209	3 817 006	47 561	47 561	29 232	9 287	1 378	
Median income (dollars)	25 655	30 562	27 228	24 130	35 177	35 177	29 602	55 972	68 935	
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.2	59.2	57.6	53.5	61.7	61.7	61.4	59.9	60.7	
Median income (dollars)	35 651	40 339	36 531	34 541	47 205	47 205	37 446	81 866	94 651	
Females 15 years and over, with income	6 358 369	350 397	2 016 013	3 991 959	47 434	47 434	29 934	9 114	1 376	
Median income (dollars)	13 591	15 553	13 710	13 319	17 620	17 620	17 776	19 704	18 000	
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.0	37.0	36.6	35.6	39.5	39.5	44.1	33.0	32.0	
Median income (dollars)	24 895	25 912	24 155	25 127	27 844	27 844	26 522	34 129	36 058	
Per capita income (dollars)	18 953	25 097	19 573	18 131	31 407	31 407	23 075	45 660	50 898	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	6 617 074	355 615	2 055 153	4 206 306	48 416	48 416	30 531	9 268	1 370	
With earnings	5 303 620	298 889	1 683 486	3 321 245	42 646	42 646	26 640	8 197	1 262	
Mean earnings (dollars)	53 502	66 967	55 003	51 530	79 466	79 466	57 717	113 698	125 931	
With Social Security income	1 721 296	92 533	563 747	1 065 016	10 745	10 745	6 882	2 173	289	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 269	8 613	8 483	8 127	9 203	9 203	8 808	10 193	10 524	
With public assistance income	561 925	16 929	114 935	430 061	1 597	1 597	1 325	181	58	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 561	5 118	4 323	4 603	5 417	5 417	5 282	6 849	8 218	
With retirement income	983 027	57 650	331 519	593 858	6 349	6 349	3 793	1 361	208	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 269	9 943	8 857	9 434	12 640	12 640	9 209	17 116	18 662	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	58 812	77 286	61 099	55 928	94 702	94 702	66 251	134 984	147 049	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 742	78 142	59 881	51 667	95 250	95 250	61 659	135 313	148 176	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 332	76 610	62 062	59 509	94 319	94 319	69 302	134 778	146 220	
Married-couple families (dollars)	67 842	85 969	67 692	66 061	104 071	104 071	72 432	146 703	159 837	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 319	89 754	68 539	64 361	106 697	106 697	70 286	146 619	163 328	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 271	82 974	67 008	67 469	102 242	102 242	73 811	146 758	157 363	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 110	35 900	32 539	27 454	42 103	42 103	37 470	54 051	43 966	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 643	24 901	21 982	18 573	32 252	32 252	25 472	48 368	49 562	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 183	46 091	41 317	36 435	50 157	50 157	47 703	58 108	37 273	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	4 598 623	258 396	1 497 114	2 843 113	34 755	34 755	20 662	6 996	1 081	
Householder worked in 1989	3 542 537	211 493	1 198 714	2 132 330	29 311	29 311	17 046	6 014	951	
With related children under 18 years	2 259 568	120 954	709 934	1 428 680	15 314	15 314	9 104	2 778	468	
With related children under 5 years	978 682	52 931	300 355	625 396	6 598	6 598	4 053	1 117	179	
Married-couple families	3 432 832	209 766	1 188 410	2 034 656	29 014	29 014	16 455	6 067	957	
Householder worked in 1989	2 799 669	177 403	985 171	1 637 095	25 041	25 041	13 977	5 292	835	
With related children under 18 years	1 620 161	96 100	553 225	970 836	12 397	12 397	6 848	2 399	407	
With related children under 5 years	732 680	43 744	245 066	443 870	5 648	5 648	3 203	1 066	168	
Female householder, no husband present	925 366	38 033	238 327	649 006	4 511	4 511	3 339	665	112	
Householder worked in 1989	558 463	25 627	157 834	375 002	3 310	3 310	2 377	523	104	
With related children under 18 years	545 567	20 936	129 600	395 031	2 463	2 463	1 923	306	61	
With related children under 5 years	207 879	7 559	44 412	155 908	784	784	705	37	11	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 774 627	134 664	759 852	1 880 111	19 319	19 319	13 788	3 382	440	
Nonfamily householder	2 018 451	97 219	558 039	1 363 193	13 661	13 661	9 869	2 272	289	
65 years and over	750 651	36 932	225 947	487 772	4 239	4 239	2 847	836	114	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	17 730 235	944 637	5 557 628	11 227 970	126 068	126 068	77 552	24 162	3 623	
Persons under 18 years	4 092 474	215 883	1 269 721	2 606 870	26 470	26 470	15 502	4 853	774	
Related children under 18 years	4 074 771	214 941	1 264 931	2 594 899	26 315	26 315	15 376	4 828	774	
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 870 458	149 497	890 255	1 830 706	18 016	18 016	10 154	3 467	566	
Persons 65 years and over	2 257 502	120 908	736 527	1 400 067	14 758	14 758	9 365	3 160	445	
Persons 75 years and over	906 466	46 826	287 339	572 301	5 472	5 472	3 619	1 056	147	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	417 195	11 130	81 659	324 406	1 015	1 015	784	89	17	
Percent below poverty level	9.1	4.3	5.5	11.4	2.9	2.9	3.8	1.3	1.6	
Householder worked in 1989	132 538	4 050	30 978	97 510	456	456	329	30	12	
With related children under 18 years	326 107	8 814	63 063	254 230	761	761	616	54	11	
With related children under 5 years	166 565	4 968	31 453	130 144	436	436	372	19	—	
Married-couple families	139 375	3 670	29 452	106 253	404	404	268	58	17	
Householder worked in 1989	59 866	1 539	12 857	45 470	194	194	124	22	12	
With related children under 18 years	88 841	2 145	17 645	69 051	254	254	176	30	11	
With related children under 5 years	47 955	1 206	9 613	37 136	155	155	106	19	—	
Female householder, no husband present	253 418	6 955	47 602	198 861	569	569	481	31	—	
Householder worked in 1989	62 823	2 281	15 965	44 577	244	244	187	8	—	
With related children under 18 years	221 703	6 319	42 324	173 060	471	471	411	24	—	
With related children under 5 years	111 033	3 559	20 210	87 264	255	255	247	—	—	
Unrelated individuals	585 065	17 859	130 771	436 435	2 150	2 150	1 509	419	43	
Nonfamily householder	336 358	9 929	74 346	252 083	1 166	1 166	869	176	11	
65 years and over	179 100	6 031	45 120	127 949	685	685	501	110	7	
Persons	2 066 407	55 073	412 547	1 598 787	5 488	5 488	4 034	762	104	
Percent below poverty level	11.7	5.8	7.4	14.2	4.4	4.4	5.2	3.2	2.9	
Persons under 18 years	726 095	19 772	140 373	565 950	1 712	1 712	1 346	188	21	
Related children under 18 years	712 639	19 114	136 708	556 817	1 600	1 600	1 247	179	21	
Related children 5 to 17 years	493 481	12 471	94 451	386 559	1 030	1 030	781	139	21	
Persons 65 years and over	254 972	8 187	62 204	184 581	852	852	608	159	7	
Persons 75 years and over	126 685	4 440	31 920	90 325	508	508	370	73	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 055 851	24 545	207 472	823 834	2 640	2 640	1 972	340	50	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 612 352	71 979	544 683	1 995 690	7 393	7 393	5 619	1 002	124	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	4 264 367	132 590	995 654	3 136 123	13 543	13 543	10 825	1 476	204	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT									
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 205	1 443	1 719	1 682	622	1 118	1 479	1 056	1 106	
Less than \$5,000	9	14	10	29	—	10	8	44	36	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	26	34	63	17	58	—	39	33	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22	75	31	62	22	47	13	35	37	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	108	134	132	33	73	88	108	66	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	96	89	180	188	25	103	132	109	178	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	219	243	334	279	90	200	186	198	175	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	370	372	570	396	211	300	382	281	280	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	161	263	248	298	92	127	314	129	175	
\$100,000 or more	243	253	178	235	132	200	356	113	126	
Median (dollars)	58 828	60 755	54 330	55 000	61 189	54 621	69 061	49 811	51 958	
Mean (dollars)	73 404	67 314	63 475	60 578	75 678	71 191	91 176	58 911	62 781	
Families	991	1 064	1 074	1 180	488	818	1 149	741	871	
Median income (dollars)	62 349	69 199	60 236	62 255	66 272	60 498	71 298	59 804	55 820	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 341	1 469	1 516	1 600	681	1 200	1 517	976	1 124	
Median income (dollars)	36 396	35 423	36 742	36 250	37 417	31 167	39 073	31 250	30 682	
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.0	69.6	64.8	61.5	53.5	56.8	67.2	60.9	65.8	
Median income (dollars)	46 057	43 156	43 399	45 000	46 688	39 562	47 276	41 414	37 656	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 183	1 520	1 516	1 704	641	1 102	1 437	1 095	1 164	
Median income (dollars)	16 819	19 299	23 069	17 536	17 989	17 206	22 331	18 317	19 663	
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.1	41.3	50.4	39.0	33.4	35.7	43.3	47.9	51.9	
Median income (dollars)	30 862	26 701	31 540	27 454	29 936	31 597	29 052	25 674	27 037	
Per capita income (dollars)	26 347	25 242	28 434	23 121	28 542	26 309	34 655	22 817	23 319	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 205	1 443	1 719	1 682	622	1 118	1 479	1 056	1 106	
With earnings	1 066	1 305	1 593	1 435	543	958	1 365	939	1 003	
Mean earnings (dollars)	65 398	64 493	59 957	58 177	70 192	70 621	86 831	56 915	62 924	
With Social Security income	270	349	314	463	143	330	350	180	241	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 348	8 650	10 929	9 243	8 133	10 514	8 991	9 444	10 251	
With public assistance income	20	8	21	64	6	13	12	69	22	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 038	451	1 261	2 858	7 000	3 846	2 110	5 871	8 578	
With retirement income	267	203	209	234	152	207	179	96	155	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 920	12 698	8 332	9 064	9 412	11 815	13 952	16 382	5 055	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	78 151	76 935	69 834	67 657	82 570	75 790	88 406	67 724	65 352	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	86 586	77 206	56 476	66 517	102 637	68 137	96 729	65 012	51 089	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 060	76 773	76 854	68 433	73 919	81 658	84 012	69 410	73 076	
Married-couple families (dollars)	79 392	78 753	73 099	69 804	88 829	78 704	91 951	76 696	69 186	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	89 041	77 389	60 655	72 204	104 187	71 313	99 514	74 251	53 452	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 400	79 626	79 302	68 122	80 898	84 613	87 869	78 258	79 378	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	65 573	51 829	39 453	47 765	44 979	40 576	56 530	30 022	49 522	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 113	26 629	31 198	33 118	58 600	31 175	66 870	25 661	30 856	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	76 094	60 442	47 919	58 486	43 740	46 687	51 908	32 667	55 265	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	991	1 064	1 074	1 180	488	818	1 149	741	871	
Householder worked in 1989	810	928	948	972	387	666	974	622	760	
With related children under 18 years	393	415	397	518	164	381	403	335	360	
With related children under 5 years	168	198	167	223	69	146	169	130	211	
Married-couple families	911	930	956	971	417	727	1 007	590	697	
Householder worked in 1989	742	805	850	802	350	610	852	518	586	
With related children under 18 years	357	371	345	417	154	336	359	236	312	
With related children under 5 years	156	175	156	216	64	140	169	80	197	
Female householder, no husband present	57	106	79	168	60	66	123	143	136	
Householder worked in 1989	45	95	64	141	37	39	103	96	136	
With related children under 18 years	27	33	40	87	10	33	38	99	48	
With related children under 5 years	12	19	11	7	5	—	—	50	14	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	309	481	826	704	187	493	512	375	373	
Nonfamily householder	214	379	645	502	134	300	330	315	235	
65 years and over	94	104	127	199	57	114	76	90	49	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 357	3 810	3 811	4 370	1 670	3 096	3 880	2 703	3 036	
Persons under 18 years	637	696	606	939	294	632	727	582	591	
Related children under 18 years	637	679	606	895	294	632	723	582	591	
Related children 5 to 17 years	409	435	372	576	178	420	490	389	375	
Persons 65 years and over	464	423	436	592	187	464	484	278	353	
Persons 75 years and over	122	168	124	270	53	172	147	88	127	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	21	14	—	11	—	6	8	27	43	
Percent below poverty level	2.1	1.3	—	.9	—	.7	.7	3.6	4.9	
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	—	5	—	6	—	—	27	
With related children under 18 years	9	8	—	5	—	6	—	17	35	
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	
Married-couple families	21	14	—	6	—	—	8	—	33	
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
With related children under 18 years	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	27	10	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	10	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	17	10	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	
Unrelated individuals	42	22	10	100	6	14	14	57	46	
Nonfamily householder	8	5	10	39	—	10	—	47	25	
65 years and over	8	—	10	39	—	4	—	15	6	
Persons	94	61	10	122	6	32	29	125	222	
Percent below poverty level	2.8	1.6	.3	2.8	.4	1.0	.7	4.6	7.3	
Persons under 18 years	13	16	—	49	—	12	—	31	78	
Related children under 18 years	13	7	—	5	—	12	—	31	78	
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	—	—	5	—	12	—	15	50	
Persons 65 years and over	21	—	10	39	—	4	—	15	6	
Persons 75 years and over	13	—	10	31	—	4	—	15	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	46	56	10	65	6	8	15	57	187	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	110	114	15	178	12	80	62	155	222	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	187	244	204	405	80	352	133	307	392	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.									
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 580	928	1 140	885	2 846	1 900	2 070	1 307	1 513	
Less than \$5,000	84	—	45	26	69	76	91	127	57	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	94	34	59	172	83	45	109	79	167	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	94	73	85	49	146	59	108	99	52	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	201	65	87	133	343	159	297	186	197	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	247	84	143	103	471	225	478	175	271	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	286	188	156	180	641	299	358	271	290	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	368	264	261	132	676	410	401	219	348	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	160	119	166	68	308	320	123	9	149	
\$100,000 or more	46	101	138	22	109	307	105	54	70	
Median (dollars)	37 303	51 110	49 219	31 199	40 862	55 877	34 084	29 402	40 776	
Mean (dollars)	41 895	57 248	56 299	36 426	45 627	68 113	40 793	41 014	44 248	
Families	844	688	799	396	1 690	1 413	1 225	725	971	
Median income (dollars)	46 250	56 757	60 977	36 607	49 178	59 172	43 902	29 648	46 583	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 348	1 005	1 051	699	2 542	1 888	1 957	1 099	1 425	
Median income (dollars)	26 826	30 273	30 856	23 516	26 335	32 237	22 451	18 685	25 818	
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.9	60.6	57.0	52.6	59.5	66.8	61.9	54.3	64.1	
Median income (dollars)	30 981	35 509	38 438	28 611	31 840	42 162	27 669	27 277	33 375	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 422	936	1 122	751	2 983	1 906	1 860	1 119	1 484	
Median income (dollars)	18 391	18 024	20 607	14 819	16 786	17 645	16 572	11 884	17 208	
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.6	45.5	43.8	42.3	47.2	42.0	49.1	41.5	49.4	
Median income (dollars)	26 620	25 690	27 288	21 630	26 250	27 845	22 570	20 926	27 219	
Per capita income (dollars)	18 554	21 553	22 494	17 717	18 568	26 279	16 548	17 553	17 794	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 580	928	1 140	885	2 846	1 900	2 070	1 307	1 513	
With earnings	1 351	790	904	648	2 630	1 670	1 768	1 067	1 336	
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 990	56 310	57 987	40 791	44 783	67 062	42 796	45 880	45 036	
With Social Security income	322	252	371	296	535	573	359	176	270	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 036	9 755	8 431	7 822	8 358	8 619	7 584	5 210	8 143	
With public assistance income	71	10	62	62	71	49	182	233	65	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 387	13 692	4 594	4 337	6 280	4 167	4 968	5 851	3 932	
With retirement income	103	136	162	78	273	304	215	83	155	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 435	9 964	7 849	8 429	5 869	7 937	7 273	4 208	7 263	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	45 794	63 136	67 439	44 780	52 312	72 702	47 026	44 220	50 028	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 824	59 905	66 476	28 589	49 820	86 399	36 977	31 409	47 158	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 066	65 147	67 885	57 086	53 913	64 942	55 800	58 099	52 189	
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 397	64 591	73 005	45 220	57 904	71 721	50 178	67 776	55 713	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 275	62 487	73 980	32 032	57 204	82 165	44 940	41 168	54 624	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 616	65 934	72 518	53 753	58 359	66 062	53 704	104 537	56 550	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	35 502	48 583	47 536	36 264	36 696	50 688	37 889	20 636	26 368	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 228	40 492	28 842	24 917	28 816	33 920	20 307	19 043	17 783	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 661	55 361	54 445	59 715	41 797	67 163	75 345	21 959	33 114	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	844	688	799	396	1 690	1 413	1 225	725	971	
Householder worked in 1989	676	525	685	316	1 443	1 126	980	522	822	
With related children under 18 years	384	319	277	201	720	540	629	450	461	
With related children under 5 years	144	124	116	99	310	271	259	229	219	
Married-couple families	634	598	637	224	1 252	1 218	947	362	771	
Householder worked in 1989	536	472	549	183	1 086	990	817	332	683	
With related children under 18 years	278	279	220	88	524	444	415	235	369	
With related children under 5 years	133	115	100	63	239	228	179	104	153	
Female householder, no husband present	144	68	126	92	341	113	216	335	112	
Householder worked in 1989	92	40	116	60	260	76	117	171	112	
With related children under 18 years	74	40	50	70	162	69	171	196	66	
With related children under 5 years	11	9	16	26	43	16	60	114	40	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 010	314	410	580	1 642	688	1 253	861	723	
Nonfamily householder	736	240	341	489	1 156	487	845	582	542	
65 years and over	165	115	211	213	179	130	205	114	114	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 641	2 478	2 815	1 794	6 702	4 988	5 140	3 156	3 704	
Persons under 18 years	665	448	513	272	1 225	943	1 071	747	752	
Related children under 18 years	645	448	513	272	1 225	930	1 047	747	752	
Related children 5 to 17 years	480	312	340	168	744	611	667	477	514	
Persons 65 years and over	400	396	489	306	689	652	495	255	449	
Persons 75 years and over	207	146	269	137	237	260	237	112	155	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	32	—	6	17	35	36	113	124	31	
Percent below poverty level	3.8	—	.8	4.3	2.1	2.5	9.2	17.1	3.2	
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	6	11	20	25	17	29	12	
With related children under 18 years	21	—	6	17	35	36	101	64	27	
With related children under 5 years	11	—	6	17	13	31	24	64	20	
Married-couple families	26	—	—	11	6	19	47	10	7	
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	—	11	6	19	10	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	21	—	—	11	6	19	35	—	7	
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	11	6	14	9	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	6	6	29	11	56	114	24	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	6	—	14	—	7	29	12	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	6	6	29	11	56	64	20	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	6	6	7	11	15	64	20	
Unrelated individuals	136	29	59	47	172	87	137	237	72	
Nonfamily householder	86	5	52	26	114	68	95	93	69	
65 years and over	60	5	32	26	27	21	65	71	36	
Persons	240	29	78	117	275	222	478	553	168	
Percent below poverty level	6.6	1.2	2.8	6.5	4.1	4.5	9.3	17.5	4.5	
Persons under 18 years	42	—	5	37	60	92	179	105	39	
Related children under 18 years	33	—	5	37	60	79	155	105	39	
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	—	—	17	34	42	114	40	11	
Persons 65 years and over	83	5	38	26	27	21	89	92	40	
Persons 75 years and over	42	5	21	16	20	21	56	41	24	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	112	4	24	41	102	169	191	178	85	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	397	39	137	226	361	307	565	701	280	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	809	161	272	517	807	439	1 002	1 214	673	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 375	1 182	956	1 419	1 365	1 492	2 676	912
Less than \$5,000	49	19	70	48	15	28	32	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	31	46	109	38	23	62	31	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	177	52	32	12	69	73	16
\$15,000 to \$24,999	99	192	188	51	48	113	160	47
\$25,000 to \$34,999	185	169	156	94	90	82	102	98
\$35,000 to \$49,999	249	117	162	168	114	196	225	81
\$50,000 to \$74,999	263	287	148	281	226	258	459	134
\$75,000 to \$99,999	156	101	46	231	171	288	417	134
\$100,000 or more	299	74	25	476	666	396	1 177	359
Median (dollars)	51 479	34 189	28 716	74 735	96 966	69 329	88 549	80 499
Mean (dollars)	70 546	44 992	34 167	97 678	134 549	88 879	125 890	116 422
Families	964	888	710	973	1 076	1 028	2 210	621
Median income (dollars)	65 015	34 655	31 453	88 560	109 146	79 905	102 550	96 756
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 369	1 168	881	1 376	1 373	1 373	2 826	964
Median income (dollars)	32 850	20 795	18 113	46 242	69 241	45 208	62 037	39 318
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.5	50.2	54.8	61.6	61.0	61.8	56.8	60.3
Median income (dollars)	41 320	30 395	23 775	62 820	94 651	68 297	99 119	73 158
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 389	1 236	975	1 389	1 364	1 466	2 652	991
Median income (dollars)	18 617	14 904	11 875	23 652	18 000	19 896	18 409	17 034
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.9	43.2	46.8	32.0	31.9	35.0	31.5	36.6
Median income (dollars)	26 675	22 090	20 100	34 545	36 635	32 940	36 108	33 669
Per capita income (dollars)	28 012	14 878	11 766	40 524	51 059	35 899	45 593	44 017
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 375	1 182	956	1 419	1 365	1 492	2 676	912
With earnings	1 163	1 063	794	1 249	1 257	1 243	2 341	854
Mean earnings (dollars)	73 156	42 657	34 386	87 122	126 294	87 586	120 198	103 823
With Social Security income	361	242	181	304	284	400	595	193
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 664	8 794	8 035	8 725	10 692	10 289	10 315	7 998
With public assistance income	—	150	115	20	58	—	66	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	6 960	6 035	1 995	8 218	—	7 797	3 411
With retirement income	201	129	113	139	203	214	441	79
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 985	9 160	9 158	10 461	18 777	12 176	19 677	15 874
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	85 621	44 984	35 654	116 022	147 502	101 386	138 754	139 423
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	76 096	37 277	27 984	130 068	148 176	97 644	142 589	155 363
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	90 811	54 691	45 666	108 375	147 002	104 208	136 282	132 071
Married-couple families (dollars)	88 460	61 091	43 469	122 878	160 416	111 676	145 677	154 258
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	82 310	54 157	40 938	139 366	163 328	109 215	148 484	161 283
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	91 723	67 941	45 427	113 551	158 334	113 436	143 784	150 521
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	52 500	23 973	22 977	67 677	43 966	56 374	62 280	61 058
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 833	19 681	17 374	53 168	49 562	54 572	50 319	23 025
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	76 716	32 675	41 736	75 811	37 273	58 457	68 627	64 596
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	964	888	710	973	1 076	1 028	2 210	621
Householder worked in 1989	833	669	526	856	951	869	1 906	538
With related children under 18 years	354	546	487	370	468	456	882	204
With related children under 5 years	174	277	188	162	179	159	326	109
Married-couple families	851	493	415	847	952	818	2 021	527
Householder worked in 1989	734	403	318	759	835	698	1 746	468
With related children under 18 years	299	253	234	323	407	348	822	183
With related children under 5 years	148	126	100	162	168	147	316	101
Female householder, no husband present	90	336	287	103	112	138	150	47
Householder worked in 1989	76	227	200	74	104	109	131	32
With related children under 18 years	49	261	253	47	61	81	60	4
With related children under 5 years	26	138	88	—	11	6	10	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	511	498	374	664	440	673	646	460
Nonfamily householder	411	294	246	446	289	464	466	291
65 years and over	186	62	87	156	114	204	160	59
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 492	3 668	2 829	3 412	3 606	3 717	7 386	2 285
Persons under 18 years	631	1 117	848	566	774	773	1 584	365
Related children under 18 years	631	1 117	844	566	774	764	1 577	356
Related children 5 to 17 years	428	758	652	359	566	533	1 168	229
Persons 65 years and over	559	277	262	455	445	553	884	258
Persons 75 years and over	249	125	62	152	147	189	258	69
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	16	110	129	5	17	14	13	17
Percent below poverty level	1.7	12.4	18.2	.5	1.6	1.4	.6	2.7
Householder worked in 1989	16	33	77	—	12	8	—	10
With related children under 18 years	7	98	124	—	11	14	—	10
With related children under 5 years	9	70	66	—	—	—	—	10
Married-couple families	9	19	27	5	17	—	13	10
Householder worked in 1989	9	6	7	—	12	—	—	10
With related children under 18 years	—	13	22	—	11	—	—	10
With related children under 5 years	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	10
Female householder, no husband present	7	78	102	—	—	14	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	7	21	70	—	—	8	—	—
With related children under 18 years	7	72	102	—	—	14	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	57	44	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	48	44	68	62	43	79	79	91
Nonfamily householder	48	—	26	43	11	52	29	26
65 years and over	27	6	—	43	7	40	18	12
Persons	83	593	425	72	104	144	107	167
Percent below poverty level	2.4	16.2	15.0	2.1	2.9	3.9	1.4	7.3
Persons under 18 years	9	373	206	—	21	51	—	52
Related children under 18 years	9	373	206	—	21	51	—	43
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	267	144	—	21	51	—	22
Persons 65 years and over	27	12	—	53	7	40	46	12
Persons 75 years and over	16	6	—	29	—	18	22	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	50	372	148	46	50	32	69	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	110	818	623	107	124	183	220	177
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	202	1 281	995	149	204	251	426	210

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 637	1 186	2 829	1 020	784	967	5	1 660	1 352
Less than \$5,000	18	5	56	30	14	—	—	41	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25	30	33	89	11	15	—	19	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	20	53	12	17	6	—	47	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	64	50	111	87	—	39	—	47	63
\$25,000 to \$34,999	129	99	159	70	36	82	—	54	76
\$35,000 to \$49,999	226	99	211	105	55	98	5	88	82
\$50,000 to \$74,999	332	220	474	202	174	157	—	240	238
\$75,000 to \$99,999	218	133	250	124	119	211	—	236	133
\$100,000 or more	573	570	1 482	301	358	359	—	888	705
Median (dollars)	72 569	94 718	103 465	62 179	91 306	83 088	48 750	104 851	103 876
Mean (dollars)	106 555	148 941	133 430	90 368	117 494	100 084	49 580	131 137	148 251
Families	1 179	882	2 476	683	664	753	5	1 395	1 121
Median income (dollars)	80 162	110 345	110 138	78 414	102 025	88 831	48 750	114 650	117 772
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 556	1 195	3 129	905	797	1 012	5	1 802	1 392
Median income (dollars)	50 334	60 197	70 808	48 261	69 101	45 319	16 250	64 177	73 588
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.2	63.3	64.4	61.7	67.6	60.8	—	65.4	65.9
Median income (dollars)	66 872	94 220	99 794	77 172	98 372	75 682	—	99 188	100 000+
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 584	1 057	2 753	921	873	985	12	1 607	1 235
Median income (dollars)	20 048	23 295	11 535	18 955	11 319	19 688	17 500	17 485	18 906
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.6	31.0	24.6	28.3	31.2	36.6	50.0	36.5	28.5
Median income (dollars)	31 212	40 323	29 167	32 062	32 105	36 161	26 250	35 184	36 053
Per capita income (dollars)	42 622	56 499	44 360	37 668	39 748	35 942	16 616	44 970	53 004
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 637	1 186	2 829	1 020	784	967	5	1 660	1 352
With earnings	1 418	1 084	2 631	807	701	987	—	1 549	1 229
Mean earnings (dollars)	105 287	133 777	122 932	94 056	113 804	93 752	34 580	123 450	134 814
With Social Security income	395	306	491	296	158	202	5	248	290
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 801	11 261	10 207	8 766	10 090	9 543	1 000	8 629	9 841
With public assistance income	21	—	38	12	10	12	—	5	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 980	—	5 375	3 106	5 142	2 260	—	2 424	5 740
With retirement income	277	147	325	151	128	142	5	204	240
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 551	27 367	18 897	17 978	14 821	14 883	14 000	19 236	21 535
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	120 821	165 233	140 023	110 993	127 861	107 254	49 580	145 860	166 149
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	115 281	161 529	147 004	107 479	131 479	119 181	—	162 197	163 629
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	123 698	167 426	132 813	113 048	124 222	98 343	49 580	128 976	168 127
Married-couple families (dollars)	135 853	177 309	147 025	121 112	131 609	113 361	49 580	148 476	174 989
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	127 075	177 763	152 118	121 102	132 500	124 227	—	167 095	173 452
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	140 837	177 059	141 641	121 117	130 729	104 543	49 580	128 686	176 182
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	50 678	50 295	69 010	34 317	44 970	64 308	—	51 061	55 279
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 862	55 764	97 265	23 015	48 791	59 243	—	35 712	48 447
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 511	38 331	50 173	43 965	40 990	66 492	—	68 412	60 945
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 179	882	2 476	683	664	753	5	1 395	1 121
Householder worked in 1989	983	767	2 191	553	588	660	—	1 263	996
With related children under 18 years	426	342	1 274	266	338	329	—	714	511
With related children under 5 years	185	159	506	125	133	127	—	326	211
Married-couple families	961	788	2 263	602	610	663	5	1 312	1 037
Householder worked in 1989	848	697	2 030	489	546	585	—	1 180	942
With related children under 18 years	359	280	1 179	231	303	304	—	676	457
With related children under 5 years	180	154	491	119	129	107	—	326	187
Female householder, no husband present	167	51	175	76	49	83	—	49	75
Householder worked in 1989	107	40	145	59	37	75	—	49	45
With related children under 18 years	59	41	70	35	30	25	—	26	48
With related children under 5 years	5	5	8	6	4	—	—	—	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	732	431	562	429	149	296	—	394	319
Nonfamily householder	458	304	353	337	120	214	—	265	231
65 years and over	188	111	113	140	65	69	—	61	108
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 069	3 099	8 397	2 465	2 180	2 662	17	4 844	3 789
Persons under 18 years	750	607	2 274	524	580	637	—	1 215	885
Related children under 18 years	750	607	2 274	524	580	637	—	1 215	885
Related children 5 to 17 years	535	436	1 689	341	408	467	—	847	643
Persons 65 years and over	607	413	700	367	194	257	—	343	372
Persons 75 years and over	239	154	213	171	69	108	—	110	126
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	13	15	56	18	10	6	—	17	35
Percent below poverty level	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.5	.8	—	1.2	3.1
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	49	11	5	6	—	12	14
With related children under 18 years	13	6	29	18	10	6	—	6	22
With related children under 5 years	9	—	17	13	—	—	—	—	15
Married-couple families	9	9	16	13	5	6	—	11	27
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	6	—	6	—	6	14
With related children under 18 years	9	—	10	13	5	6	—	—	14
With related children under 5 years	9	—	10	13	—	—	—	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	4	6	33	5	5	—	—	6	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	33	5	—	—	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years	4	6	12	5	5	—	—	6	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Unrelated individuals	74	53	41	56	21	37	—	52	15
Nonfamily householder	38	20	7	50	14	15	—	35	—
65 years and over	27	6	7	39	7	9	—	12	—
Persons	147	93	208	138	66	63	—	89	128
Percent below poverty level	3.6	3.0	2.5	5.6	3.0	2.4	—	1.8	3.4
Persons under 18 years	51	13	54	37	24	14	—	8	41
Related children under 18 years	51	13	54	37	24	14	—	8	37
Related children 5 to 17 years	32	13	39	12	24	14	—	8	13
Persons 65 years and over	27	27	7	39	7	—	—	23	—
Persons 75 years and over	18	15	7	34	7	—	—	17	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	88	38	120	63	14	6	—	64	61
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	195	103	241	156	66	63	—	108	138
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	255	130	406	270	76	101	—	180	209

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA					Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Troct 431	Troct 432	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	12 715 178	830 398	4 469 943	7 414 837	109 817	109 817	62 215	23 670	3 421	1 933
Native	10 963 149	753 296	3 951 990	6 257 863	98 559	98 559	55 275	21 040	3 169	1 722
Foreign born	1 752 029	77 102	517 953	1 156 974	11 258	11 258	6 940	2 630	252	211
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	281 959	9 440	76 877	195 642	1 033	1 033	893	98	14	41
Persons 5 years and over	11 943 416	776 781	4 190 461	6 976 174	102 899	102 899	58 263	22 358	3 207	1 803
Speak a language other than English	2 637 563	112 080	761 014	1 764 469	13 838	13 838	10 074	2 156	450	286
Do not speak English "very well"	1 105 353	41 642	320 620	743 091	5 185	5 185	4 253	568	60	174
In linguistically isolated households	608 580	20 495	172 668	415 417	2 345	2 345	2 124	161	20	132
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 872 639	188 182	1 000 695	1 683 762	23 914	23 914	12 373	5 461	671	397
Preprimary school	234 376	19 374	88 948	126 054	2 595	2 595	1 194	646	74	44
Public school	105 756	8 714	41 319	55 723	1 047	1 047	529	268	29	23
Elementary or high school	1 717 318	115 472	614 734	987 112	14 209	14 209	7 050	3 213	382	208
Public school	1 368 901	96 700	515 935	756 266	12 287	12 287	5 953	2 844	302	171
College	920 945	53 336	297 013	570 596	7 110	7 110	4 129	1 602	215	145
Public college	536 614	28 748	197 575	310 291	3 669	3 669	2 646	554	101	106
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	8 958 102	582 315	3 125 932	5 249 855	79 359	79 359	45 748	17 286	2 549	1 419
Less than 9th grade	804 610	40 687	282 444	481 479	3 758	3 758	3 133	325	63	77
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 081 877	58 621	380 269	642 987	6 408	6 408	5 069	867	224	191
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 626 435	156 465	972 778	1 497 192	15 808	15 808	11 720	2 116	653	338
Some college, no degree	1 391 754	90 638	482 203	818 913	12 542	12 542	7 654	2 684	325	302
Associate degree	471 563	34 825	158 694	278 044	4 840	4 840	3 073	861	158	149
Bachelor's degree	1 498 657	121 948	542 728	833 981	21 636	21 636	9 719	5 848	700	274
Graduate or professional degree	1 083 206	79 131	306 816	697 259	14 367	14 367	5 380	4 585	426	88
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.9	82.9	78.8	78.6	87.2	87.2	82.1	93.1	88.7	81.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.8	34.5	27.2	29.2	45.4	45.4	33.0	60.4	44.2	25.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	950	970	978	930	853	853	765	879	687	775
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	11 943 416	776 781	4 190 461	6 976 174	102 899	102 899	58 263	22 358	3 207	1 803
Some house	7 863 581	477 350	2 664 059	4 722 172	62 030	62 030	35 330	13 426	2 094	1 052
Different house in United States	3 775 261	282 815	1 442 628	2 049 818	38 190	38 190	21 763	7 993	1 075	685
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 051 088	76 726	106 970	867 392	10 096	10 096	9 069	289	432	276
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 500 964	77 880	753 451	669 633	5 172	5 172	1 069	2 265	60	30
Different MSA/PMSA	1 154 816	120 178	561 848	472 790	21 773	21 773	11 072	5 226	578	379
Not in on MSA/PMSA	68 393	8 031	20 359	40 003	1 149	1 149	553	213	5	-
Abroad	304 574	16 616	83 774	204 184	2 679	2 679	1 170	939	38	66
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	6 322 478	434 759	2 273 067	3 614 652	61 318	61 318	36 284	12 989	2 056	1 177
Car, truck, or van	4 459 286	381 006	1 938 663	2 139 617	50 275	50 275	31 494	9 370	1 787	1 023
Drove alone	3 843 907	341 399	1 696 002	1 806 506	45 924	45 924	28 393	8 656	1 618	893
Carpooled	615 379	39 607	242 661	333 111	4 351	4 351	3 101	714	169	130
Public transportation	1 276 751	25 654	183 354	1 067 743	6 163	6 163	2 690	2 057	150	80
Other means	414 963	12 938	98 893	303 132	1 544	1 544	869	375	41	39
Worked at home	171 478	15 161	52 157	104 160	3 336	3 336	1 231	1 187	78	35
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.2	23.2	26.0	31.9	24.2	24.2	21.7	28.4	22.0	22.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 981 883	286 137	1 559 206	3 136 540	32 287	32 287	19 826	6 586	964	557
Central city	2 124 869	140 764	158 124	1 825 981	19 697	19 697	16 721	1 402	814	516
Outside central city	2 857 014	145 373	1 401 082	1 310 559	12 590	12 590	3 105	5 184	150	41
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 340 595	148 622	713 861	478 112	29 031	29 031	16 458	6 403	1 092	620
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	10 490 652	673 181	3 637 534	6 098 937	90 477	90 477	52 113	19 609	2 896	1 609
In labor force	6 790 658	463 824	2 430 982	3 895 852	64 614	64 614	38 289	13 545	2 146	1 275
Employed	6 429 918	442 017	2 310 506	3 677 395	62 275	62 275	36 928	13 113	2 074	1 209
Unemployed	343 575	21 408	114 309	207 858	2 311	2 311	1 346	419	66	66
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	5.2
Females 16 years and over	5 483 405	352 670	1 906 416	3 224 319	47 384	47 384	27 338	10 309	1 479	863
Employed	2 895 090	200 747	1 038 018	1 656 325	28 124	28 124	17 256	5 721	908	580
Unemployed	154 257	8 786	52 648	92 823	1 050	1 050	638	188	31	39
With own children under 6 years	665 565	47 202	239 607	378 756	5 928	5 928	3 199	1 254	156	92
In labor force	321 004	25 638	125 090	170 276	3 062	3 062	1 845	625	69	57
With own children 6 to 17 years only	718 885	49 526	267 227	402 132	6 284	6 284	3 055	1 411	167	112
In labor force	508 172	37 278	197 864	273 030	4 566	4 566	2 436	958	143	88
Persons 16 to 19 years	585 919	38 230	211 065	336 624	4 759	4 759	2 254	1 194	135	69
Not enrolled in school	105 189	6 558	37 494	61 137	735	735	440	139	16	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	42 068	2 130	13 294	26 644	251	251	110	49	-	5
Not high school graduate	44 270	2 533	15 083	26 654	283	283	172	29	-	11
Employed	19 243	1 187	7 306	10 750	138	138	112	7	-	6
Unemployed	6 370	347	2 091	3 932	23	23	11	-	-	-
Not in labor force	18 566	999	5 637	11 930	122	122	49	22	-	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 210 886	498 898	2 586 877	4 125 111	69 466	69 466	40 382	14 766	2 281	1 320
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 705 865	390 002	2 050 738	3 265 125	54 744	54 744	32 818	11 281	1 857	1 035
50 to 52 weeks	4 270 009	296 647	1 551 685	2 421 677	41 688	41 688	25 230	8 297	1 450	842
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 347 916	549 636	2 922 908	4 875 372	75 782	75 782	43 195	16 280	2 419	1 366
With a mobility or self-care limitation	358 020	16 050	110 898	231 072	1 817	1 817	1 374	325	46	42
With a mobility limitation	172 043	7 276	51 385	113 382	876	876	633	166	34	19
In labor force	46 471	2 259	15 109	29 103	310	310	186	89	13	9
With a self-care limitation	269 220	12 367	83 248	173 605	1 456	1 456	1 127	256	34	32
With a work disability	500 066	28 411	162 926	308 729	3 391	3 391	2 389	530	168	68
In labor force	195 835	14 155	71 968	109 712	1 923	1 923	1 329	341	106	51
Prevented from working	260 427	11 614	76 485	172 328	1 250	1 250	959	155	50	17
No work disability	7 847 850	521 225	2 759 982	4 566 643	72 391	72 391	40 806	15 750	2 251	1 298
In labor force	6 262 448	428 391	2 249 099	3 584 958	59 247	59 247	35 101	12 169	1 888	1 143
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 914 727	114 297	668 741	1 131 689	13 783	13 783	8 501	3 116	471	243
With a mobility or self-care limitation	381 940	19 964	126 551	235 425	2 148	2 148	1 460	375	72	16
With a mobility limitation	284 763	14 773	93 965	176 025	1 619	1 619	1 041	318	41	11
With a self-care limitation	240 858	12 194	77 058	151 606	1 350	1 350	890	273	46	11

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 867	870	5 519	4 457	3 381	1 401	2 961	1 433	956
Native	2 631	756	4 725	4 139	2 842	1 021	2 487	1 309	738
Foreign born	236	114	794	318	539	380	474	124	218
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	30	22	99	18	79	116	62	24	63
Persons 5 years and over	2 718	841	5 214	4 162	3 171	1 292	2 768	1 308	911
Speak a language other than English	468	127	890	572	966	490	604	435	456
Do not speak English "very well"	131	28	449	168	449	359	289	153	243
In linguistically isolated households	59	28	201	24	202	353	182	24	185
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	511	85	920	880	631	232	686	326	242
Preprimary school	10	17	96	99	42	15	23	57	15
Public school	10	9	56	46	22	15	17	9	15
Elementary or high school	332	29	500	516	399	156	342	208	196
Public school	318	29	425	478	387	145	286	181	168
College	169	39	324	265	190	61	321	61	31
Public college	123	22	202	171	132	33	230	51	31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 094	720	4 149	3 309	2 421	992	2 126	955	639
Less than 9th grade	178	76	272	220	273	156	185	119	117
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	283	93	534	439	425	105	417	141	252
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	533	211	1 249	829	543	242	504	245	112
Same college, no degree	385	116	694	483	389	197	364	142	98
Associate degree	150	25	240	251	172	49	110	50	22
Bachelor's degree	428	120	742	683	494	182	384	157	27
Graduate or professional degree	137	79	418	404	125	61	162	101	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	76.5	80.6	80.1	71.2	73.7	71.7	72.8	42.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.0	27.6	28.0	32.8	25.6	24.5	25.7	27.0	5.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	705	411	719	790	907	710	573	1 327	940
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 718	841	5 214	4 162	3 171	1 292	2 768	1 308	911
Same house	1 398	279	2 390	2 735	1 532	550	1 599	828	581
Different house in United States	1 301	506	2 661	1 383	1 491	645	1 111	475	292
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	540	275	1 015	496	666	349	522	301	231
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	47	40	76	76	47	—	44	18	7
Different MSA/PMSA	671	191	1 484	811	778	259	516	144	54
Not in an MSA/PMSA	43	—	86	—	—	37	29	12	—
Abroad	19	56	163	44	148	97	58	5	38
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 811	511	3 459	2 605	1 930	809	1 778	791	458
Car, truck, or van	1 658	471	2 918	2 229	1 728	677	1 570	683	413
Drove alone	1 454	413	2 578	2 043	1 483	646	1 433	549	284
Carpooled	204	58	340	186	245	31	137	134	129
Public transportation	85	11	272	206	134	72	92	88	14
Other means	40	22	178	37	48	60	61	—	31
Worked at home	28	7	91	133	20	—	55	20	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	17.1	20.1	21.6	20.8	22.2	20.2	23.8	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	970	332	2 014	1 381	952	519	1 128	458	349
Central city	772	275	1 797	1 185	783	418	957	409	327
Outside central city	198	57	196	196	169	101	171	49	22
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	841	179	1 445	1 224	978	290	650	333	109
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 390	803	4 738	3 725	2 795	1 142	2 517	1 110	734
In labor force	1 886	528	3 615	2 732	2 073	844	1 900	809	510
Employed	1 847	528	3 524	2 653	1 979	838	1 837	795	473
Unemployed	39	—	91	79	94	8	63	10	37
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	—	2.5	2.9	4.5	9	3.3	1.2	7.3
Females 16 years and over	1 237	429	2 586	1 955	1 430	550	1 345	553	392
Employed	872	216	1 837	1 258	908	337	903	368	239
Unemployed	—	—	43	36	44	—	15	4	21
With own children under 6 years	136	21	275	248	188	62	129	98	41
In labor force	74	8	196	139	101	39	89	74	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	95	6	254	220	172	58	121	69	76
In labor force	85	6	223	159	150	50	96	32	71
Persons 16 to 19 years	93	4	142	169	102	14	161	45	16
Not enrolled in school	8	4	51	28	44	—	34	12	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	9	18	—	—	7	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	17	18	21	—	34	—	11
Employed	—	—	13	—	11	—	27	—	11
Unemployed	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	18	10	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 886	552	3 769	2 871	2 167	896	1 978	851	479
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 608	479	3 191	2 224	1 869	738	1 660	703	406
50 to 52 weeks	1 270	372	2 361	1 818	1 370	548	1 293	523	318
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 058	580	3 869	3 098	2 406	1 005	2 073	919	564
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	34	66	85	98	68	106	48	100
With a mobility limitation	20	24	32	41	28	16	29	—	25
In labor force	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
With a self-care limitation	40	18	49	72	87	68	91	48	92
With a work disability	154	80	281	164	156	47	113	71	58
In labor force	121	42	150	89	77	15	46	23	39
Prevented from working	33	38	126	63	79	32	67	42	14
No work disability	1 904	500	3 588	2 934	2 250	958	1 960	848	506
In labor force	1 720	460	3 276	2 539	1 942	819	1 769	737	439
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	332	223	634	627	389	137	384	187	170
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	53	67	141	138	56	63	45	50
With a mobility limitation	35	34	42	68	110	35	44	45	25
With a self-care limitation	35	28	37	117	60	33	43	—	25

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA					Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA		Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 431	Tract 432
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 429 918	442 017	2 310 506	3 677 395	62 275	62 275	36 928	13 113	2 074	1 209
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 089 852	87 084	389 376	613 392	14 971	14 971	7 380	3 621	469	226
Professional specialty occupations	1 165 431	77 074	369 218	719 139	12 459	12 459	6 280	3 489	431	226
Technicians and related support occupations	216 814	15 460	85 041	116 313	1 795	1 795	1 246	277	44	58
Sales occupations	832 826	61 537	305 364	465 925	10 083	10 083	4 990	2 673	277	188
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 189 240	72 049	431 026	686 165	9 064	9 064	6 311	1 352	318	262
Private household occupations	21 929	2 134	5 614	14 181	415	415	216	116	6	16
Protective service occupations	144 337	6 513	43 893	93 931	594	594	459	109	26	1
Service occupations, except protective and household	495 430	31 986	167 705	295 739	3 329	3 329	2 338	590	91	58
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	49 399	5 034	19 703	24 662	676	676	446	139	25	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	612 444	44 877	236 337	331 230	5 142	5 142	4 111	461	267	123
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	234 956	18 418	104 404	112 134	1 614	1 614	1 467	90	55	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	202 179	10 126	80 727	111 326	1 126	1 126	883	92	46	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	175 081	9 725	72 098	93 258	1 007	1 007	801	104	19	29
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	4 928 317	315 266	1 690 325	2 922 726	42 741	42 741	25 314	9 052	1 342	810
Less than \$5,000	186 521	7 146	48 979	130 396	836	836	579	116	8	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999	341 168	15 775	97 678	227 715	1 309	1 309	953	196	—	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	279 603	13 828	93 259	172 516	1 433	1 433	1 064	226	13	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	564 954	30 715	192 124	342 115	3 057	3 057	2 245	465	88	68
\$25,000 to \$34,999	611 297	35 551	210 317	365 429	4 263	4 263	3 243	549	122	80
\$35,000 to \$49,999	849 590	51 119	305 354	493 117	5 985	5 985	4 446	919	154	124
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 015 761	70 458	373 656	571 647	9 215	9 215	6 162	1 599	349	254
\$75,000 to \$99,999	504 102	37 037	182 887	284 178	5 672	5 672	3 321	1 317	284	109
\$100,000 or more	575 321	53 637	186 071	335 613	10 971	10 971	3 301	3 665	324	99
Median (dollars)	42 806	50 912	44 623	41 253	60 574	60 574	50 366	82 059	68 661	57 320
Mean (dollars)	56 979	70 508	56 289	55 919	86 390	86 390	61 329	120 418	92 588	63 169
Families	3 349 795	227 465	1 218 818	1 903 512	30 470	30 470	16 743	6 819	1 049	538
Median income (dollars)	51 941	59 327	52 480	50 784	71 170	71 170	58 097	96 113	72 109	64 505
Per capita income (dollars)	22 263	26 953	21 435	22 237	33 843	33 843	25 187	46 206	36 312	26 560
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	4 928 317	315 266	1 690 325	2 922 726	42 741	42 741	25 314	9 052	1 342	810
With earnings	3 951 659	264 338	1 372 384	2 314 937	37 600	37 600	22 007	7 992	1 241	718
Mean earnings (dollars)	58 605	69 850	57 669	57 875	83 278	83 278	59 969	114 168	88 200	60 197
With Social Security income	1 450 840	86 752	506 561	857 527	9 948	9 948	6 161	2 140	337	163
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 643	8 767	8 724	8 583	9 436	9 436	9 118	10 264	8 763	9 900
With public assistance income	247 393	10 320	64 221	172 852	864	864	599	181	12	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 751	5 231	4 519	4 809	5 442	5 442	5 117	6 849	2 110	3 789
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	66 774	81 649	65 040	66 107	100 213	100 213	69 984	135 786	89 773	74 469
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 754	85 495	65 655	65 146	103 957	103 957	68 312	135 537	102 945	78 777
Married-couple families (dollars)	72 530	88 439	69 820	72 341	107 776	107 776	74 240	147 534	93 537	80 591
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 713	93 807	71 598	72 560	112 543	112 543	74 161	146 954	106 262	82 993
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	36 128	40 922	37 018	35 162	47 299	47 299	44 410	54 492	55 072	37 317
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 268	29 056	25 108	23 316	35 931	35 931	30 312	49 013	64 347	39 353
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	3 349 795	227 465	1 218 818	1 903 512	30 470	30 470	16 743	6 819	1 049	538
Householder worked in 1989	2 621 618	186 702	974 342	1 460 574	25 787	25 787	13 830	5 862	887	461
With related children under 18 years	1 440 038	99 751	526 255	814 032	12 575	12 575	6 528	2 703	344	197
With related children under 5 years	615 984	43 280	220 635	352 069	5 404	5 404	2 935	1 097	150	78
Married-couple families	2 756 323	192 069	1 019 599	1 544 655	26 353	26 353	14 105	5 914	925	454
Householder worked in 1989	2 233 677	161 887	836 950	1 234 840	22 673	22 673	11 867	5 159	783	398
With related children under 18 years	1 195 619	84 813	445 405	665 761	10 853	10 853	5 452	2 329	309	165
With related children under 5 years	541 688	38 624	197 155	305 909	4 948	4 948	2 579	1 046	150	63
Female householder, no husband present	448 401	27 020	149 621	271 760	3 128	3 128	1 997	655	114	76
Householder worked in 1989	278 310	18 310	98 884	161 116	2 355	2 355	1 458	518	94	55
With related children under 18 years	200 113	12 318	65 401	122 394	1 399	1 399	874	301	29	32
With related children under 5 years	58 819	3 678	17 965	37 176	353	353	274	37	—	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 019 979	116 727	607 381	1 295 871	16 960	16 960	11 623	3 259	454	313
Nonfamily householder	1 578 522	87 801	471 507	1 019 214	12 271	12 271	8 571	2 233	293	272
65 years and over	628 437	34 463	203 312	390 662	3 844	3 844	2 484	819	76	65
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12 491 607	816 817	4 399 861	7 274 929	108 700	108 700	61 618	23 443	3 421	1 933
Persons under 18 years	2 568 900	175 211	929 958	1 463 731	21 622	21 622	11 042	4 693	601	371
Related children under 18 years	2 560 711	174 586	927 205	1 458 920	21 530	21 530	10 979	4 668	597	371
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 796 044	121 444	649 674	1 024 926	14 694	14 694	7 103	3 362	383	241
Persons 65 years and over	1 914 690	114 297	668 719	1 131 674	13 783	13 783	8 501	3 116	471	243
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	159 330	6 421	40 767	112 142	515	515	318	83	8	10
Percent below poverty level	4.8	2.8	3.3	5.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.9
Householder worked in 1989	54 188	2 511	16 452	35 225	238	238	138	24	—	—
With related children under 18 years	111 073	4 603	28 332	78 138	361	361	229	48	—	—
With related children under 5 years	54 670	2 540	13 505	38 625	166	166	109	19	—	—
Married-couple families	76 971	2 806	19 578	54 587	293	293	170	52	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	31 092	1 207	8 433	21 452	142	142	78	16	—	—
With related children under 18 years	43 931	1 515	10 619	31 797	172	172	107	24	—	—
With related children under 5 years	24 542	820	5 885	17 837	99	99	57	19	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	73 982	3 359	19 003	51 620	197	197	130	31	—	10
Householder worked in 1989	19 799	1 173	6 925	11 701	78	78	42	8	—	—
With related children under 18 years	62 378	2 932	16 452	42 994	170	170	110	24	—	—
With related children under 5 years	28 034	1 616	7 010	19 408	48	48	40	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	320 367	13 410	85 273	221 684	1 602	1 602	998	389	7	49
Nonfamily householder	205 801	7 926	53 319	144 556	919	919	629	176	—	39
65 years and over	122 125	5 034	35 146	81 945	499	499	322	110	—	15
Persons	859 540	33 578	216 922	609 040	3 285	3 285	1 971	707	22	69
Percent below poverty level	6.9	4.1	4.9	8.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.6	3.6
Persons under 18 years	246 621	9 702	60 088	176 831	816	816	483	176	—	—
Related children under 18 years	241 118	9 276	58 178	173 664	744	744	424	167	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	168 288	6 144	40 243	121 901	521	521	291	127	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	168 624	6 863	47 630	114 131	630	630	393	159	—	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	411 293	15 179	102 033	294 081	1 682	1 682	1 075	314	15	30
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 150 909	45 194	302 730	802 985	4 482	4 482	2 877	924	55	69

Table 21. Occupation, Income, and Poverty Status in 1989, of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 847	528	3 524	2 653	1 979	838	1 837	795	473
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	319	95	654	558	257	184	415	142	19
Professional specialty occupations	251	94	576	315	312	80	251	130	11
Technicians and related support occupations	80	4	100	56	56	—	—	13	16
Sales occupations	220	69	338	466	224	85	199	76	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	340	78	621	610	351	77	280	90	116
Private household occupations	—	—	37	20	35	—	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	15	4	43	—	—	12	47	19	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	116	80	297	94	259	52	166	87	74
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37	14	84	24	38	13	8	19	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	212	51	394	258	211	177	218	137	92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	158	—	173	86	141	90	93	38	97
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	39	111	58	24	17	47	20	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	—	96	55	71	34	62	24	13
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 277	554	2 339	1 731	1 481	644	1 270	546	340
Less than \$5,000	59	16	54	56	43	39	42	—	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	94	121	83	45	56	66	46	—	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	28	132	51	101	6	41	—	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	109	74	260	159	180	84	180	89	89
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207	59	385	196	377	105	246	63	79
\$35,000 to \$49,999	213	108	498	283	322	147	257	68	55
\$50,000 to \$74,999	340	83	623	337	273	142	282	131	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	145	59	225	311	87	9	119	78	7
\$100,000 or more	40	6	79	293	42	46	57	56	9
Median (dollars)	42 326	30 833	41 105	55 662	34 552	37 200	40 553	49 000	28 000
Mean (dollars)	44 192	35 532	45 095	66 701	39 692	48 005	43 721	55 993	31 111
Families	644	159	1 369	1 274	796	282	766	328	250
Median income (dollars)	49 397	37 054	49 304	58 638	42 955	32 637	45 104	60 348	31 042
Per capita income (dollars)	19 928	22 408	19 394	26 240	18 299	21 524	19 016	22 042	11 202
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 277	554	2 339	1 731	1 481	644	1 270	546	340
With earnings	1 085	373	2 138	1 515	1 257	555	1 122	474	272
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 581	41 700	44 352	64 931	41 012	52 031	44 132	54 124	31 655
With Social Security income	267	209	497	507	290	118	231	131	86
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 119	7 825	8 658	9 330	8 055	4 949	8 378	10 316	9 348
With public assistance income	37	16	37	35	98	45	49	41	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 013	4 047	7 742	3 722	5 359	5 274	4 894	5 879	6 888
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	49 231	44 565	51 320	70 049	46 066	47 313	49 104	63 123	35 286
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 926	26 289	49 580	79 307	35 846	32 511	47 443	59 372	24 909
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 336	49 463	55 546	73 204	49 864	54 852	53 479	73 627	37 031
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 385	24 768	56 288	86 669	41 774	35 342	51 435	72 880	27 256
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	38 475	38 751	37 620	53 178	26 404	29 237	28 090	25 044	25 847
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 228	31 732	27 033	34 880	11 582	17 983	26 289	17 174	19 076
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	644	159	1 369	1 274	796	282	766	328	250
Householder worked in 1989	508	133	1 148	992	659	228	651	237	149
With related children under 18 years	240	49	533	448	388	164	303	172	131
With related children under 5 years	111	17	209	232	176	66	168	98	48
Married-couple families	495	115	1 031	1 117	647	199	636	256	211
Householder worked in 1989	409	95	880	889	572	177	567	201	131
With related children under 18 years	175	18	398	384	286	135	257	126	98
With related children under 5 years	100	7	176	213	131	53	122	56	32
Female householder, no husband present	95	16	276	95	97	83	87	44	39
Householder worked in 1989	63	10	206	63	41	51	57	21	18
With related children under 18 years	45	10	122	51	69	29	20	40	33
With related children under 5 years	11	10	26	6	25	13	20	36	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	838	457	1 379	658	949	491	678	290	143
Nonfamily householder	633	395	970	457	685	362	504	218	90
65 years and over	128	176	173	113	149	56	86	43	45
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 845	870	5 253	4 448	3 367	1 396	2 867	1 433	949
Persons under 18 years	472	67	797	825	627	268	495	341	220
Related children under 18 years	463	67	797	812	627	268	495	341	220
Related children 5 to 17 years	314	38	515	526	421	164	313	216	175
Persons 65 years and over	332	223	634	627	389	137	384	187	170
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	32	6	35	31	49	16	4	19	20
Percent below poverty level	5.0	3.8	2.6	2.4	6.2	5.7	.5	5.8	8.0
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	20	25	10	—	—	6	6
With related children under 18 years	21	6	35	31	49	—	—	19	20
With related children under 5 years	11	6	13	26	8	—	—	19	9
Married-couple families	26	—	6	19	26	10	—	—	9
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	6	19	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	21	—	6	19	26	—	—	—	9
With related children under 5 years	11	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	29	6	23	6	4	13	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	6	29	6	23	—	—	13	11
With related children under 5 years	—	6	7	6	8	—	—	13	—
Unrelated individuals	98	23	126	72	67	84	56	6	31
Nonfamily householder	61	16	87	53	62	29	53	—	6
65 years and over	35	16	27	12	32	13	20	—	—
Persons	202	29	229	189	217	118	68	90	85
Percent below poverty level	7.1	3.3	4.4	4.2	6.4	8.5	2.4	6.3	9.0
Persons under 18 years	42	—	60	79	75	—	—	65	28
Related children under 18 years	33	—	60	66	75	—	—	65	28
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	—	34	37	66	—	—	51	21
Persons 65 years and over	58	16	27	12	32	34	24	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	112	8	68	136	79	65	17	78	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	252	111	315	267	273	183	161	114	146

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA					Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA		Total	Norwalk city	Tract 432	Tract 434
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 291 819	84 682	736 853	2 470 284	12 585	12 585	12 083	591	589
Native	2 570 962	72 183	653 857	1 844 922	10 899	10 899	10 478	563	405
Foreign born	720 857	12 499	82 996	625 362	1 686	1 686	1 605	28	184
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	47 354	646	6 421	40 287	144	144	144	-	15
Persons 5 years and over	3 018 956	76 705	676 841	2 265 410	11 587	11 587	11 109	541	573
Speak a language other than English	489 762	8 026	73 010	408 726	1 151	1 151	1 093	-	156
Do not speak English "very well"	217 278	3 691	31 515	182 072	595	595	589	-	60
In linguistically isolated households	118 898	1 861	16 983	100 054	368	368	368	-	82
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 003 160	25 776	212 218	765 166	3 864	3 864	3 722	209	186
Preprimary school	57 250	1 924	13 504	41 822	299	299	280	17	-
Public school	39 824	1 603	8 929	29 292	224	224	209	17	-
Elementary or high school	674 796	18 315	146 246	510 235	2 470	2 470	2 394	131	131
Public school	593 429	16 758	128 808	447 863	2 345	2 345	2 282	123	131
College	271 114	5 537	52 468	213 109	1 095	1 095	1 048	61	55
Public college	192 729	3 903	38 168	150 658	874	874	854	61	55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 952 399	48 237	431 452	1 472 710	7 742	7 742	7 402	342	351
Less than 9th grade	223 121	5 087	45 736	172 298	818	818	812	30	59
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	449 780	10 855	96 772	342 153	1 562	1 562	1 537	50	76
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	569 549	16 097	132 587	420 865	2 591	2 591	2 566	128	106
Some college, no degree	343 312	8 024	75 177	260 111	1 221	1 221	1 172	62	59
Associate degree	110 683	2 455	20 586	87 642	495	495	460	24	12
Bachelor's degree	165 589	3 252	40 808	121 529	552	552	469	38	31
Graduate or professional degree	90 365	2 467	19 786	68 112	503	503	386	10	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.5	67.0	67.0	65.1	69.3	69.3	68.3	76.6	61.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.1	11.9	14.0	12.9	13.6	13.6	11.6	14.0	11.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 262	1 401	1 260	1 257	1 191	1 191	1 218	1 317	461
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 018 956	76 705	676 841	2 265 410	11 587	11 587	11 109	541	573
Same house	1 837 518	37 380	379 731	1 420 407	6 436	6 436	6 124	400	213
Different house in United States	1 041 125	36 254	277 427	727 444	4 854	4 854	4 697	141	336
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	673 420	22 651	100 067	550 764	3 284	3 284	3 248	132	207
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	183 283	2 471	101 429	80 083	154	154	149	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	166 712	10 176	71 114	85 422	1 325	1 325	1 209	9	114
Not in on MSA/PMSA	17 010	956	4 879	11 175	91	91	91	-	15
Abroad	140 313	3 071	19 683	117 559	297	297	288	-	24
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 349 238	37 713	322 138	989 387	6 360	6 360	6 049	283	315
Car, truck, or van	610 372	29 746	229 423	351 203	4 987	4 987	4 755	255	259
Drove alone	468 031	23 532	176 751	267 748	4 189	4 189	3 963	184	231
Carpooled	142 341	6 214	52 672	83 455	798	798	771	28	28
Public transportation	629 236	4 306	66 282	558 648	696	696	673	28	11
Other means	93 356	3 084	22 746	67 526	497	497	491	-	45
Worked at home	16 274	577	3 687	12 010	180	180	130	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	35.6	19.8	26.5	39.2	19.1	19.1	18.7	17.9	19.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 184 224	29 062	237 257	917 905	4 290	4 290	4 153	211	250
Central city	890 393	21 671	79 062	789 660	3 848	3 848	3 826	204	232
Outside central city	293 831	7 391	158 195	128 245	442	442	327	7	18
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	165 014	8 651	84 881	71 482	2 070	2 070	1 896	72	65
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 445 425	61 043	550 304	1 834 078	9 592	9 592	9 163	424	452
In labor force	1 583 062	43 820	376 192	1 163 050	7 246	7 246	6 910	332	358
Employed	1 385 418	38 635	329 074	1 017 709	6 470	6 470	6 159	292	315
Unemployed	191 693	5 126	44 839	141 728	770	770	743	40	43
Percent of civilian labor force	12.2	11.7	12.0	12.2	10.6	10.6	10.8	12.0	12.0
Females 16 years and over	1 371 158	33 571	299 674	1 037 913	5 326	5 326	5 071	250	256
Employed	749 409	20 927	174 206	554 276	3 511	3 511	3 315	169	174
Unemployed	89 479	2 063	21 654	65 762	307	307	289	8	-
With own children under 6 years	212 546	5 973	45 339	161 234	833	833	814	29	17
In labor force	129 938	3 927	30 163	95 848	598	598	584	19	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	231 193	6 023	51 953	173 217	867	867	845	52	32
In labor force	177 554	4 861	41 224	131 469	677	677	655	41	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	214 082	5 635	51 254	157 193	837	837	787	43	29
Not enrolled in school	35 391	1 370	14 355	37 666	128	128	122	-	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	35 625	696	9 139	25 790	35	35	35	-	-
Not high school graduate	31 288	681	8 220	22 387	47	47	41	-	-
Employed	6 915	216	1 789	4 910	17	17	11	-	-
Unemployed	5 761	108	1 638	4 015	12	12	12	-	-
Not in labor force	18 597	357	4 789	13 451	18	18	18	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 601 309	44 705	385 368	1 171 236	7 277	7 277	6 920	343	370
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 335 231	37 000	321 514	976 717	6 000	6 000	5 737	278	351
50 to 52 weeks	896 847	26 770	216 983	653 094	4 566	4 566	4 417	212	272
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 131 868	54 140	481 265	1 596 463	8 651	8 651	8 285	389	410
With a mobility or self-care limitation	234 783	4 557	47 953	182 273	669	669	656	-	30
With a mobility limitation	76 317	1 334	16 419	58 564	155	155	155	-	-
In labor force	20 510	415	4 975	15 120	22	22	22	-	-
With a self-care limitation	201 469	4 113	40 591	156 765	592	592	579	-	30
With a work disability	195 220	4 516	42 334	148 370	642	642	630	21	9
In labor force	60 789	2 035	14 743	44 011	318	318	312	11	-
Prevented from working	115 865	2 107	24 099	89 659	278	278	272	10	9
No work disability	1 936 648	49 624	438 931	1 448 093	8 009	8 009	7 655	368	401
In labor force	1 473 952	40 466	349 716	1 083 770	6 771	6 771	6 453	302	352
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	251 327	5 258	51 910	194 159	828	828	765	35	42
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72 928	1 485	13 810	57 633	218	218	213	8	-
With a mobility limitation	51 964	1 047	10 110	40 807	146	146	141	8	-
With a self-care limitation	49 870	1 050	8 840	39 980	153	153	153	-	-

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.							
	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	809	967	409	1 395	1 279	581	1 966	1 488
Native	681	899	403	1 207	1 106	491	1 639	1 412
Foreign born	128	68	6	188	173	90	327	76
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	22	16	—	34	12	13	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	743	881	376	1 221	1 165	549	1 749	1 386
Speak a language other than English	103	79	52	132	88	39	187	64
Do not speak English "very well"	88	24	—	96	70	25	86	9
In linguistically isolated households	74	16	—	87	12	39	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	173	255	111	433	343	192	744	539
Preprimary school	8	22	9	40	23	—	49	86
Public school	8	22	—	14	23	—	18	86
Elementary or high school	109	131	73	258	217	145	514	340
Public school	109	105	73	242	189	145	501	331
College	56	102	29	135	103	47	181	113
Public college	47	69	11	116	78	29	153	113
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	544	636	212	849	791	341	1 070	861
Less than 9th grade	100	27	16	132	153	33	93	83
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	170	121	20	152	186	32	306	249
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	160	209	70	234	309	131	399	377
Some college, no degree	50	133	77	146	91	66	193	85
Associate degree	16	37	6	120	34	28	14	22
Bachelor's degree	11	69	15	37	18	38	24	21
Graduate or professional degree	37	40	8	28	—	13	41	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.4	76.7	83.0	66.5	57.1	80.9	62.7	61.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.8	17.1	10.8	7.7	2.3	15.0	6.1	5.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 018	919	1 184	1 423	1 129	1 760	1 460	1 538
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	743	881	376	1 221	1 165	549	1 749	1 386
Same house	418	437	288	657	484	311	812	931
Different house in United States	248	428	88	490	668	238	862	455
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	199	273	21	307	512	196	602	356
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16	—	—	—	—	—	108	7
Different MSA/PMSA	26	142	67	140	156	42	152	83
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7	13	—	43	—	—	—	9
Abroad	77	16	—	74	13	—	75	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	424	572	241	626	454	265	882	655
Car, truck, or van	320	432	223	506	215	236	635	490
Drove alone	241	361	176	448	164	180	507	432
Carpooled	79	71	47	58	51	56	128	58
Public transportation	63	88	—	57	100	—	133	123
Other means	41	36	6	44	80	18	114	42
Worked at home	—	16	12	19	59	11	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	19.1	17.9	16.5	20.9	14.6	20.2	19.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	314	390	94	410	390	220	653	523
Central city	273	360	84	389	371	198	622	501
Outside central city	41	30	10	21	19	22	31	22
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	110	182	147	216	64	45	229	132
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	637	790	311	1 070	989	418	1 363	1 086
In labor force	465	662	263	777	625	308	978	774
Employed	426	604	250	659	454	265	887	675
Unemployed	33	58	13	118	171	43	91	99
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	8.8	4.9	15.2	27.4	14.0	9.3	12.8
Females 16 years and over	357	456	163	557	533	228	757	639
Employed	228	320	136	380	245	154	465	365
Unemployed	—	21	5	51	50	10	39	69
With own children under 6 years	38	35	31	93	107	33	166	153
In labor force	19	20	26	77	86	27	123	90
With own children 6 to 17 years only	67	54	39	94	64	62	137	104
In labor force	46	41	39	79	64	50	99	84
Persons 16 to 19 years	35	78	27	103	60	50	142	117
Not enrolled in school	11	13	5	10	12	15	21	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	—	—	10	5	—	—	15
Not high school graduate	—	—	5	10	5	—	6	15
Employed	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7
Not in labor force	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	471	668	249	742	608	330	991	802
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	378	530	209	654	508	289	736	654
50 to 52 weeks	274	398	155	539	354	263	526	474
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	548	698	286	974	858	337	1 273	994
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	10	8	44	134	35	135	128
With a mobility limitation	14	—	8	—	25	—	49	31
In labor force	17	10	8	44	121	35	102	122
With a self-care limitation	31	12	25	79	101	—	118	93
In labor force	23	12	25	69	29	—	50	27
Prevented from working	8	—	—	—	72	—	68	43
No work disability	517	686	261	895	757	337	1 155	901
In labor force	427	631	230	708	582	302	913	729
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	83	50	25	96	97	50	90	92
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	17	8	24	34	20	21	36
With a mobility limitation	9	5	—	24	25	—	21	29
With a self-care limitation	25	12	8	—	28	20	15	30

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Tract 432	Tract 434
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 385 418	38 635	329 074	1 017 709	6 470	6 470	6 159	292	315
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	125 324	2 992	30 051	92 281	638	638	577	11	14
Professional specialty occupations	168 006	3 910	36 743	127 353	675	675	600	17	—
Technicians and related support occupations	46 089	1 126	11 694	33 269	154	154	154	20	—
Sales occupations	96 950	2 801	24 353	69 796	536	536	468	21	28
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	341 128	8 491	77 589	255 048	1 420	1 420	1 409	34	95
Private household occupations	17 052	557	2 380	14 115	102	102	87	9	31
Protective service occupations	51 961	1 178	9 445	41 338	105	105	105	10	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	238 604	6 872	48 343	183 389	1 117	1 117	1 042	62	53
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5 336	166	1 745	3 425	37	37	37	10	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	95 406	3 435	23 431	68 540	659	659	659	51	65
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	73 798	3 627	26 677	43 494	434	434	434	17	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	71 058	1 807	20 032	49 219	269	269	263	—	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54 706	1 673	16 591	36 442	324	324	324	30	—
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 080 799	27 235	237 040	816 524	4 175	4 175	4 003	195	212
Less than \$5,000	126 921	2 053	22 020	102 848	312	312	291	10	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	125 786	2 472	24 929	98 385	338	338	338	8	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	80 951	1 948	17 194	61 809	343	343	319	17	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	184 634	4 701	37 747	142 186	605	605	598	29	80
\$25,000 to \$34,999	157 843	4 255	35 128	118 460	518	518	512	29	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999	168 894	4 468	40 951	123 475	559	559	551	68	41
\$50,000 to \$74,999	149 978	4 393	36 682	108 903	786	786	772	14	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	54 025	1 865	14 144	38 016	393	393	364	20	15
\$100,000 or more	31 767	1 080	8 245	22 442	321	321	258	—	6
Median (dollars)	26 179	30 362	29 561	25 213	34 498	34 498	34 005	38 625	24 107
Mean (dollars)	32 903	38 638	35 706	31 898	46 216	46 216	43 588	37 870	31 317
Families	756 107	19 879	168 753	567 475	3 000	3 000	2 885	152	134
Median income (dollars)	30 378	33 137	33 909	29 185	41 944	41 944	41 819	43 889	22 407
Per capita income (dollars)	11 133	12 756	11 799	10 878	15 450	15 450	14 662	12 076	12 533
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 080 799	27 235	237 040	816 524	4 175	4 175	4 003	195	212
With earnings	846 937	23 030	193 761	630 146	3 656	3 656	3 511	177	188
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 138	41 028	39 216	36 356	47 491	47 491	44 591	38 736	32 065
With Social Security income	207 322	4 516	47 071	155 735	658	658	619	17	42
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 539	6 512	6 559	6 533	6 639	6 639	6 512	5 065	7 349
With public assistance income	198 295	4 490	37 616	156 189	630	630	630	37	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 213	4 844	4 008	4 244	5 162	5 162	5 162	6 622	4 794
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	36 707	41 546	39 824	35 611	51 083	51 083	48 631	42 504	30 298
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 642	35 582	35 338	31 747	41 282	41 282	37 798	44 665	31 239
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 173	56 213	52 281	47 890	69 427	69 427	65 054	54 979	32 696
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 323	52 637	51 335	47 229	61 805	61 805	55 046	57 699	34 416
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 278	24 650	25 649	23 898	27 285	27 285	27 691	23 375	29 737
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 401	19 694	19 483	18 058	22 511	22 511	22 477	22 073	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	756 107	19 879	168 753	567 475	3 000	3 000	2 885	152	134
Householder worked in 1989	552 840	15 857	130 013	406 970	2 402	2 402	2 313	123	102
With related children under 18 years	485 436	13 411	106 916	365 109	1 896	1 896	1 864	112	91
With related children under 5 years	211 879	6 169	45 854	159 856	762	762	753	38	33
Married-couple families	357 915	10 068	85 453	262 394	1 608	1 608	1 526	92	73
Householder worked in 1989	290 671	8 662	71 823	210 186	1 384	1 384	1 328	82	61
With related children under 18 years	210 354	6 114	48 972	155 268	869	869	843	52	50
With related children under 5 years	93 198	2 837	21 527	68 834	352	352	343	10	33
Female householder, no husband present	341 649	8 427	70 480	262 742	1 204	1 204	1 177	60	49
Householder worked in 1989	219 142	5 956	48 127	165 059	870	870	843	41	29
With related children under 18 years	244 509	6 473	50 772	187 264	933	933	927	60	29
With related children under 5 years	105 189	2 942	21 092	81 155	376	376	376	28	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	520 694	12 790	110 378	397 526	1 862	1 862	1 747	62	147
Nonfamily householder	324 692	7 356	68 287	249 049	1 175	1 175	1 118	43	78
65 years and over	101 122	2 097	20 383	78 642	335	335	316	25	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 192 029	82 161	710 170	2 399 698	12 435	12 435	11 933	580	589
Persons under 18 years	916 641	25 697	203 987	686 957	3 411	3 411	3 294	167	155
Related children under 18 years	910 274	25 477	202 599	682 198	3 360	3 360	3 243	167	144
Related children 5 to 17 years	649 620	17 722	144 638	487 260	2 386	2 386	2 293	117	128
Persons 65 years and over	251 330	5 258	51 910	194 162	828	828	765	35	42
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	147 638	2 881	27 439	117 318	399	399	378	10	—
Percent below poverty level	19.5	14.5	16.3	20.7	13.3	13.3	13.1	6.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	44 867	1 026	9 462	34 379	174	174	153	—	—
With related children under 18 years	123 157	2 603	23 386	97 168	299	299	299	10	—
With related children under 5 years	65 600	1 513	12 406	51 681	199	199	199	10	—
Married-couple families	27 213	401	4 497	22 315	65	65	65	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	10 550	154	1 687	8 709	20	20	20	—	—
With related children under 18 years	18 611	279	3 075	15 257	36	36	36	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10 035	156	1 626	8 253	23	23	23	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	111 437	2 364	21 274	87 799	317	317	296	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	30 964	813	7 080	23 071	154	154	133	—	—
With related children under 18 years	98 409	2 227	19 076	77 106	246	246	246	10	—
With related children under 5 years	52 444	1 300	10 106	41 038	169	169	169	10	—
Unrelated individuals	179 086	3 067	33 568	142 451	414	414	396	8	25
Nonfamily householder	94 899	1 610	17 579	75 710	203	203	203	8	12
65 years and over	44 108	850	8 821	34 437	142	142	142	—	—
Persons	720 588	13 783	135 251	571 554	1 733	1 733	1 672	35	25
Percent below poverty level	22.6	16.8	19.0	23.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	6.0	4.2
Persons under 18 years	284 385	6 579	55 924	221 882	730	730	730	17	—
Related children under 18 years	278 947	6 428	54 684	217 835	690	690	690	17	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	190 784	4 177	37 444	149 163	418	418	418	8	—
Persons 65 years and over	62 707	1 085	12 054	49 568	178	178	178	—	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	399 435	5 919	72 908	320 608	701	701	687	27	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	867 225	17 472	166 224	683 529	2 286	2 286	2 219	35	133

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.							
	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	426	604	250	659	454	265	887	675
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	30	91	10	117	18	26	42	22
Professional specialty occupations	48	73	8	57	30	21	56	57
Technicians and related support occupations	15	8	6	27	10	—	39	10
Sales occupations	26	22	40	15	33	17	104	70
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	86	168	88	101	82	58	246	179
Private household occupations	9	—	—	—	—	7	8	15
Protective service occupations	—	6	—	24	—	15	15	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	89	81	22	164	112	47	165	80
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	5	6	—	—	—	6	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54	66	21	27	73	42	71	81
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	34	36	12	60	50	19	61	71
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	8	30	59	11	—	23	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	40	7	8	35	13	51	25
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	286	354	122	457	522	178	559	496
Less than \$5,000	10	—	20	48	88	—	19	56
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45	—	—	53	101	24	27	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16	14	8	7	78	11	105	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	73	—	67	77	17	89	85
\$25,000 to \$34,999	44	71	16	46	43	25	103	64
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	62	16	28	59	21	49	68
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43	21	62	117	68	54	126	92
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	83	—	36	—	19	23	33
\$100,000 or more	16	30	—	55	8	7	18	9
Median (dollars)	32 097	37 917	51 176	41 172	14 423	46 429	30 815	26 452
Mean (dollars)	39 676	51 639	43 312	46 123	34 874	46 380	36 186	33 748
Families	192	205	92	339	321	149	483	367
Median income (dollars)	38 750	54 863	58 068	53 317	16 797	51 441	30 995	30 536
Per capita income (dollars)	14 274	17 800	12 893	13 333	16 650	14 993	10 511	11 810
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	286	354	122	457	522	178	559	496
With earnings	230	354	108	379	380	173	531	407
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 059	47 981	47 160	51 920	42 027	44 016	32 927	33 077
With Social Security income	—	32	30	58	58	—	104	95
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 813	5 000	5 178	4 581	5 742	7 578	7 129	6 847
With public assistance income	—	28	—	84	165	—	90	91
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 438	5 265	—	4 511	4 903	518	7 374	5 859
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	49 412	64 484	53 705	51 669	46 513	52 979	35 038	35 061
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 694	53 958	49 120	38 056	29 826	43 508	28 275	26 985
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 347	82 146	56 386	56 353	128 774	68 149	48 407	50 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 264	77 389	54 423	54 979	57 158	65 365	37 190	52 732
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 483	34 537	37 545	47 250	16 876	20 373	24 788	22 980
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 948	33 857	29 500	25 834	17 407	17 050	21 934	16 588
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	192	205	92	339	321	149	483	367
Householder worked in 1989	144	185	87	242	199	130	391	295
With related children under 18 years	107	99	65	209	208	109	319	279
With related children under 5 years	42	44	25	70	122	36	150	104
Married-couple families	69	134	68	210	84	94	199	143
Householder worked in 1989	54	119	68	166	76	82	170	126
With related children under 18 years	30	53	47	97	59	71	101	91
With related children under 5 years	16	21	15	35	27	24	64	32
Female householder, no husband present	71	59	18	119	217	48	253	216
Householder worked in 1989	45	54	13	76	112	48	197	161
With related children under 18 years	55	40	18	102	138	38	192	188
With related children under 5 years	16	17	10	35	84	12	79	72
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	104	207	30	208	287	29	191	172
Nonfamily householder	94	149	30	118	201	29	76	129
65 years and over	37	6	17	46	43	19	19	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	791	925	409	1 381	1 245	550	1 966	1 488
Persons under 18 years	168	204	106	398	314	173	682	487
Related children under 18 years	168	204	106	374	314	173	682	487
Related children 5 to 17 years	112	118	73	214	200	141	465	385
Persons 65 years and over	83	50	25	96	97	50	90	92
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	5	64	108	12	68	91
Percent below poverty level	—	—	5.4	18.9	33.6	8.1	14.1	24.8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	7	29	12	27	58
With related children under 18 years	—	—	5	52	64	12	56	86
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	16	64	12	28	50
Married-couple families	—	—	—	21	—	—	19	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	13	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	5	33	108	12	42	80
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	7	29	12	21	58
With related children under 18 years	—	—	5	33	64	12	36	80
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	7	64	12	21	44
Unrelated individuals	10	31	15	57	129	7	29	33
Nonfamily householder	10	12	15	33	64	7	—	20
65 years and over	10	—	9	33	43	7	6	—
Persons	31	31	33	240	411	30	445	276
Percent below poverty level	3.9	3.4	8.1	17.4	33.0	5.5	22.6	18.5
Persons under 18 years	21	—	13	104	105	11	282	142
Related children under 18 years	21	—	13	80	105	11	282	142
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	—	5	48	40	—	197	99
Persons 65 years and over	10	—	9	57	43	7	12	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	19	33	99	109	7	239	85
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	58	31	33	271	472	42	629	364

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ--CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	40 295	1 247	8 601	30 447
Native	29 847	1 063	7 208	21 576
Foreign born	10 448	184	1 393	8 871
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	1 455	20	241	1 194
Persons 5 years and over	37 320	1 170	7 997	28 153
Speak a language other than English	12 323	216	2 020	10 087
Do not speak English "very well"	6 302	123	1 044	5 135
In linguistically isolated households	4 218	104	599	3 515
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	11 693	270	2 213	9 210
Preprimary school	408	5	95	308
Public school	236	—	49	187
Elementary or high school	7 784	176	1 404	6 204
Public school	6 864	165	1 234	5 465
College	3 501	89	714	2 698
Public college	2 455	56	542	1 857
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	24 975	783	5 607	18 585
Less than 9th grade	3 520	72	767	2 681
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 027	172	1 022	3 833
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6 256	206	1 570	4 480
Some college, no degree	4 498	152	890	3 456
Associate degree	1 208	47	361	800
Bachelor's degree	2 766	81	597	2 088
Graduate or professional degree	1 700	53	400	1 247
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.8	68.8	68.1	65.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	17.1	17.8	17.9
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 236	1 351	1 138	1 256
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	37 320	1 170	7 997	28 153
Some house	19 929	428	3 921	15 580
Different house in United States	14 442	674	3 606	10 162
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 972	253	645	6 074
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 882	81	1 763	2 038
Different MSA/PMSA	3 213	294	1 131	1 788
Not in on MSA/PMSA	375	46	67	262
Abroad	2 949	68	470	2 411
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	17 591	658	4 141	12 792
Car, truck, or van	8 949	547	3 239	5 163
Drove alone	6 618	488	2 443	3 687
Carpooled	2 331	59	796	1 476
Public transportation	6 469	70	427	5 972
Other means	1 813	22	386	1 405
Worked at home	360	19	89	252
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	32.5	22.0	24.5	35.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	15 186	466	3 054	11 666
Central city	9 520	231	514	8 775
Outside central city	5 666	235	2 540	2 891
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 405	192	1 087	1 126
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	31 063	1 031	6 901	23 131
In labor force	20 281	725	4 873	14 683
Employed	18 217	683	4 250	13 284
Unemployed	1 966	42	587	1 357
Percent of civilian labor force	9.8	5.8	12.1	9.3
Females 16 years and over	16 760	614	3 431	12 715
Employed	8 818	350	1 867	6 601
Unemployed	1 084	23	347	714
With own children under 6 years	2 542	121	467	1 954
In labor force	1 429	57	312	1 060
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 778	38	580	2 160
In labor force	1 811	31	404	1 376
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 531	82	603	1 846
Not enrolled in school	706	36	227	443
Unemployed or not in labor force	384	29	98	257
Not high school graduate	496	29	146	321
Employed	155	—	63	92
Unemployed	81	—	45	36
Not in labor force	260	29	38	193
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	20 804	728	5 219	14 857
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	16 680	571	4 140	11 969
50 to 52 weeks	10 786	399	2 672	7 715
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	27 313	914	6 039	20 360
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 248	55	627	2 566
With a mobility limitation	1 394	9	261	1 124
In labor force	483	—	101	382
With a self-care limitation	2 675	54	486	2 135
With a work disability	3 194	119	690	2 385
In labor force	1 328	68	350	910
Prevented from working	1 488	39	252	1 197
No work disability	24 119	795	5 349	17 975
In labor force	18 385	617	4 394	13 374
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 935	78	635	2 222
With a mobility or self-care limitation	963	15	146	802
With a mobility limitation	627	7	104	516
With a self-care limitation	722	15	109	598

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ--CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	18 217	683	4 250	13 284
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 842	77	491	1 274
Professional specialty occupations	2 464	123	562	1 779
Technicians and related support occupations	569	39	170	360
Sales occupations	1 618	67	379	1 172
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 349	106	720	2 523
Private household occupations	218	—	28	190
Protective service occupations	420	27	121	272
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 809	83	432	2 294
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	119	3	22	94
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 586	73	415	1 098
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 369	49	344	976
Transportation and material moving occupations	926	21	210	695
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	928	15	356	557
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	13 639	502	3 071	10 066
Less than \$5,000	1 517	31	316	1 170
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 588	68	339	1 181
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 142	26	159	957
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 306	23	432	1 851
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 873	78	394	1 401
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 175	111	490	1 574
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 777	86	492	1 199
\$75,000 to \$99,999	776	59	264	453
\$100,000 or more	485	20	185	280
Median (dollars)	25 987	37 500	32 199	24 115
Mean (dollars)	34 558	41 852	41 671	32 024
Families	9 470	337	2 189	6 944
Median income (dollars)	29 566	41 458	38 194	26 457
Per capita income (dollars)	12 139	14 872	14 105	11 472
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	13 639	502	3 071	10 066
With earnings	11 013	426	2 651	7 936
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 875	45 697	43 768	35 486
With Social Security income	2 459	75	565	1 819
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 600	6 786	5 998	6 779
With public assistance income	2 385	60	329	1 996
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 912	4 585	3 463	3 966
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	37 263	44 204	47 001	33 856
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 675	42 581	44 294	31 483
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 991	55 605	56 437	42 751
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 852	58 787	58 754	42 194
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 168	19 091	24 965	21 703
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 896	9 516	13 555	17 948
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	9 470	337	2 189	6 944
Householder worked in 1989	6 974	266	1 752	4 956
With related children under 18 years	5 854	208	1 264	4 382
With related children under 5 years	2 667	106	528	2 033
Married-couple families	5 287	213	1 438	3 636
Householder worked in 1989	4 318	182	1 216	2 920
With related children under 18 years	3 158	123	769	2 266
With related children under 5 years	1 592	46	348	1 198
Female householder, no husband present	3 349	98	556	2 695
Householder worked in 1989	1 987	58	360	1 569
With related children under 18 years	2 294	65	402	1 827
With related children under 5 years	903	50	123	730
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7 206	243	1 652	5 311
Nonfamily householder	4 169	165	882	3 122
65 years and over	1 237	44	294	899
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	39 203	1 188	8 345	29 670
Persons under 18 years	10 095	245	1 937	7 913
Related children under 18 years	10 045	245	1 929	7 871
Related children 5 to 17 years	7 143	175	1 338	5 630
Persons 65 years and over	2 935	78	635	2 222
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	1 843	74	374	1 395
Percent below poverty level	19.5	22.0	17.1	20.1
Householder worked in 1989	701	40	197	464
With related children under 18 years	1 427	59	287	1 081
With related children under 5 years	681	56	108	517
Married-couple families	456	22	88	346
Householder worked in 1989	233	15	46	172
With related children under 18 years	308	7	41	260
With related children under 5 years	186	7	33	146
Female householder, no husband present	1 239	52	262	925
Householder worked in 1989	409	25	133	251
With related children under 18 years	1 025	52	234	739
With related children under 5 years	467	49	75	343
Unrelated individuals	2 382	40	515	1 827
Nonfamily householder	1 191	28	264	899
65 years and over	471	13	89	369
Persons	8 258	189	1 563	6 506
Percent below poverty level	21.1	15.9	18.7	21.9
Persons under 18 years	2 766	49	550	2 167
Related children under 18 years	2 729	49	542	2 138
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 052	41	416	1 595
Persons 65 years and over	680	21	127	532
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 571	80	850	3 641
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 513	207	1 783	8 523

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	866 394	17 542	230 117	618 735	2 083	2 083	1 282	458
Native	199 203	4 955	57 551	136 697	805	805	381	232
Foreign born	667 191	12 587	172 566	482 038	1 278	1 278	901	226
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	85 092	1 118	16 517	67 457	68	68	64	4
Persons 5 years and over	803 379	15 849	211 132	576 398	1 879	1 879	1 171	407
Speak a language other than English	685 448	11 961	180 087	493 400	1 274	1 274	902	251
Do not speak English "very well"	373 454	5 702	79 482	288 270	380	380	339	29
In linguistically isolated households	244 504	3 316	46 723	194 465	143	143	133	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	268 180	5 642	74 714	187 824	628	628	369	153
Preprimary school	14 918	504	5 623	8 791	80	80	20	27
Public school	6 641	210	2 137	4 294	33	33	13	14
Elementary or high school	156 201	3 657	45 373	107 171	420	420	265	89
Public school	132 205	3 185	37 183	91 837	385	385	238	81
College	97 061	1 481	23 718	71 862	128	128	84	37
Public college	55 646	669	14 904	40 073	89	89	65	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	556 025	10 481	142 718	402 826	1 272	1 272	775	274
Less than 9th grade	79 255	1 011	9 425	68 819	41	41	30	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	56 317	820	8 950	46 547	87	87	70	10
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92 346	1 464	18 155	72 727	172	172	150	22
Some college, no degree	56 281	946	13 101	42 234	115	115	74	22
Associate degree	33 861	641	9 569	23 651	97	97	70	8
Bachelor's degree	142 910	2 883	49 433	90 594	286	286	145	59
Graduate or professional degree	95 055	2 716	34 085	58 254	474	474	236	142
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.6	82.5	87.1	71.4	89.9	89.9	87.1	92.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.8	53.4	58.5	37.0	59.7	59.7	49.2	73.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	984	1 153	1 066	948	1 333	1 333	1 320	1 245
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	803 379	15 849	211 132	576 398	1 879	1 879	1 171	407
Some house	334 294	5 741	74 913	253 640	852	852	517	206
Different house in United States	278 418	6 114	85 443	186 861	876	876	597	141
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	139 752	2 075	9 208	128 469	227	227	189	38
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	47 212	851	30 562	15 799	89	89	37	39
Different MSA/PMSA	87 853	3 008	44 525	40 320	560	560	371	64
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 601	180	1 148	2 273	—	—	—	—
Abroad	190 667	3 994	50 776	135 897	151	151	57	60
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	432 415	8 571	115 952	307 892	1 092	1 092	738	194
Car, truck, or van	205 588	6 789	87 129	111 670	884	884	667	114
Drove alone	145 545	5 367	65 297	74 881	799	799	600	96
Carpooled	60 043	1 422	21 832	36 789	85	85	67	18
Public transportation	167 600	1 013	20 716	145 871	105	105	42	55
Other means	51 011	501	6 203	44 307	42	42	4	7
Worked at home	8 216	268	1 904	6 044	61	61	25	18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	34.7	26.2	30.3	36.6	22.9	22.9	22.9	27.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	347 714	5 157	65 028	277 529	569	569	389	89
Central city	260 629	2 942	11 712	245 975	376	376	351	25
Outside central city	87 085	2 215	53 316	31 554	193	193	38	64
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	84 701	3 414	50 924	30 363	523	523	349	105
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	669 716	12 704	170 055	486 957	1 485	1 485	924	332
In labor force	468 627	9 128	123 884	335 615	1 136	1 136	771	199
Employed	441 992	8 656	118 043	315 293	1 098	1 098	744	194
Unemployed	25 934	472	5 585	19 877	38	38	27	5
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.2	4.5	5.9	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.5
Females 16 years and over	338 022	6 252	87 146	244 624	727	727	441	180
Employed	193 156	3 302	51 562	138 292	436	436	308	76
Unemployed	12 154	304	3 023	8 827	25	25	20	5
With own children under 6 years	58 522	1 380	17 981	39 161	184	184	130	24
In labor force	32 090	726	10 390	20 974	116	116	95	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	66 955	1 323	20 750	44 882	168	168	112	49
In labor force	48 598	881	15 053	32 664	147	147	101	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	49 294	1 103	12 728	35 463	94	94	75	19
Not enrolled in school	4 513	109	1 035	3 369	20	20	20	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 493	54	423	2 016	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	2 359	65	460	1 834	8	8	8	—
Employed	799	34	179	586	8	8	8	—
Unemployed	218	3	22	193	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 338	28	255	1 055	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	480 100	9 604	127 720	342 776	1 180	1 180	800	230
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	406 761	8 081	108 693	289 987	1 012	1 012	690	185
50 to 52 weeks	270 042	5 934	77 043	187 065	806	806	555	141
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	622 102	12 055	160 687	449 360	1 420	1 420	902	305
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41 633	673	9 418	31 542	21	21	21	—
With a mobility limitation	10 015	160	2 151	7 704	16	16	16	—
In labor force	4 866	77	993	3 796	11	11	11	—
With a self-care limitation	37 457	605	8 520	28 332	21	21	21	—
With a work disability	18 951	295	3 496	15 160	6	6	6	—
In labor force	9 034	114	1 702	7 218	6	6	6	—
Prevented from working	8 043	118	1 419	6 506	—	—	—	—
No work disability	603 151	11 760	157 191	434 200	1 414	1 414	896	305
In labor force	450 906	8 884	120 223	321 799	1 121	1 121	756	199
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	45 587	575	8 992	36 020	65	65	22	27
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10 169	81	2 194	7 894	5	5	5	—
With a mobility limitation	6 754	55	1 562	5 137	5	5	5	—
With a self-care limitation	6 978	43	1 335	5 600	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-North- ern New Jersey- Long Island, NY- NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	441 992	8 656	118 043	315 293	1 098	1 098	744	194
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	63 769	1 507	19 543	42 719	255	255	148	75
Professional specialty occupations	84 437	1 848	29 025	53 564	281	281	119	82
Technicians and related support occupations	25 741	617	10 323	14 801	32	32	24	7
Sales occupations	57 967	798	15 190	41 979	98	98	57	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63 923	949	17 263	45 711	181	181	168	7
Private household occupations	3 164	109	477	2 578	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	3 121	67	581	2 473	12	12	12	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	51 922	741	8 621	42 560	91	91	75	9
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	732	114	149	469	8	8	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	25 672	661	5 847	19 164	61	61	54	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39 697	1 032	7 020	31 645	68	68	68	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11 055	67	1 400	9 588	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10 792	146	2 604	8 042	11	11	11	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	253 480	4 845	64 817	183 818	618	618	379	128
less than \$5,000	14 426	186	2 284	11 956	8	8	8	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13 662	91	1 500	12 071	20	20	6	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 184	199	1 985	13 000	16	16	5	11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	32 762	285	5 311	27 166	26	26	16	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33 959	437	7 431	26 091	11	11	5	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43 019	691	11 263	31 065	85	85	70	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	50 727	1 267	16 451	33 009	195	195	148	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23 934	632	9 530	13 772	89	89	50	23
\$100,000 or more	25 807	1 057	9 062	15 688	168	168	71	46
Median (dollars)	40 493	61 174	53 267	35 594	67 701	67 701	63 896	79 112
Mean (dollars)	51 663	78 046	63 004	46 969	79 840	79 840	72 447	80 737
Families	203 621	3 994	55 725	143 902	545	545	319	122
Median income (dollars)	43 298	64 367	56 088	37 627	71 415	71 415	66 241	81 853
Per capita income (dollars)	15 473	22 157	18 102	14 306	22 654	22 654	20 087	23 289
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	253 480	4 845	64 817	183 818	618	618	379	128
With earnings	235 153	4 623	62 153	168 377	600	600	379	117
Mean earnings (dollars)	51 912	77 062	62 256	47 403	77 735	77 735	69 399	82 839
With Social Security income	22 287	236	3 599	18 452	53	53	20	21
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 572	6 360	5 514	5 573	5 773	5 773	4 717	7 150
With public assistance income	14 957	174	2 856	11 927	14	14	7	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 445	5 535	3 884	4 563	1 680	1 680	1 200	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	54 784	84 322	65 720	49 729	84 477	84 477	76 443	83 134
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 368	83 718	67 681	50 276	82 685	82 685	68 730	84 451
Married-couple families (dollars)	57 967	89 321	68 562	52 663	88 615	88 615	80 277	89 504
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 935	89 410	69 771	52 773	86 328	86 328	71 765	91 294
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	35 828	30 008	41 028	34 654	38 169	38 169	42 057	13 287
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 334	23 867	31 872	26 167	14 762	14 762	15 376	13 287
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	203 621	3 994	55 725	143 902	545	545	319	122
Householder worked in 1989	180 014	3 635	51 816	124 563	507	507	313	104
With related children under 18 years	127 009	2 624	38 759	85 626	340	340	229	57
With related children under 5 years	52 033	1 099	15 775	35 159	176	176	109	20
Married-couple families	172 323	3 483	49 461	119 379	500	500	287	109
Householder worked in 1989	155 095	3 256	46 507	105 332	467	467	281	96
With related children under 18 years	113 739	2 317	35 694	75 728	317	317	211	52
With related children under 5 years	48 161	988	14 868	32 305	176	176	109	20
Female householder, no husband present	18 698	277	3 646	14 775	37	37	32	5
Householder worked in 1989	13 971	182	2 901	10 888	32	32	32	—
With related children under 18 years	9 417	196	2 084	7 137	23	23	18	5
With related children under 5 years	2 642	55	570	2 017	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	91 325	1 726	17 751	71 848	126	126	101	18
Nonfamily householder	49 859	851	9 092	39 916	73	73	60	6
65 years and over	6 699	60	637	6 002	13	13	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	854 884	17 277	226 680	610 927	2 083	2 083	1 282	458
Persons under 18 years	219 908	5 422	66 489	147 997	663	663	408	141
Related children under 18 years	219 243	5 389	66 362	147 492	655	655	400	141
Related children 5 to 17 years	156 720	3 696	47 446	105 578	451	451	289	90
Persons 65 years and over	45 577	575	8 992	36 010	65	65	22	27
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	20 695	221	3 140	17 334	32	32	19	6
Percent below poverty level	10.2	5.5	5.6	12.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	11 813	69	1 535	10 209	25	25	19	6
With related children under 18 years	14 161	156	2 147	11 858	32	32	19	6
With related children under 5 years	5 742	81	871	4 790	20	20	13	—
Married-couple families	15 335	97	2 433	12 805	26	26	13	6
Householder worked in 1989	9 610	40	1 296	8 274	19	19	13	6
With related children under 18 years	10 745	70	1 653	9 022	26	26	13	6
With related children under 5 years	4 665	38	781	3 846	20	20	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	3 718	85	522	3 111	6	6	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 293	22	160	1 111	6	6	6	—
With related children under 18 years	2 661	68	377	2 216	6	6	6	—
With related children under 5 years	855	36	50	769	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	25 949	344	3 969	21 636	18	18	7	4
Nonfamily householder	10 725	133	1 180	9 412	7	7	—	—
65 years and over	3 645	17	301	3 327	7	7	—	—
Persons	101 814	1 085	14 602	86 127	136	136	65	29
Percent below poverty level	11.9	6.3	6.4	14.1	6.5	6.5	5.1	6.3
Persons under 18 years	26 571	328	3 691	22 552	53	53	20	12
Related children under 18 years	26 028	303	3 581	22 144	53	53	20	12
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 882	165	2 539	16 178	25	25	6	12
Persons 65 years and over	7 987	52	935	7 000	7	7	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	48 025	566	8 641	38 818	68	68	29	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	136 109	1 292	18 553	116 264	151	151	65	44

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ--CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 704 960	69 863	614 256	2 020 841	7 924
Native	1 678 403	50 440	337 242	1 290 721	4 754
Foreign born	1 026 557	19 423	277 014	730 120	3 170
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	260 303	5 491	59 437	195 375	648
Persons 5 years and over	2 459 669	62 712	561 803	1 835 154	7 165
Speak a language other than English	2 155 088	52 879	494 448	1 607 761	5 941
Do not speak English "very well"	1 120 849	26 208	266 829	827 812	3 270
In linguistically isolated households	662 383	15 073	158 869	488 441	1 794
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	819 874	21 828	178 816	619 230	2 563
Preprimary school	36 580	1 506	8 974	26 100	253
Public school	26 011	1 077	5 503	19 431	128
Elementary or high school	586 052	16 069	127 042	442 941	1 667
Public school	507 306	14 627	106 974	385 705	1 530
College	197 242	4 253	42 800	150 189	643
Public college	137 545	2 863	29 758	104 924	452
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 545 793	37 312	356 514	1 151 967	4 518
Less than 9th grade	400 349	8 510	89 934	301 905	924
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	355 922	8 423	72 684	274 815	743
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	371 550	9 188	92 241	270 121	1 147
Some college, no degree	204 541	5 249	47 536	151 756	771
Associate degree	66 227	1 512	15 040	49 675	260
Bachelor's degree	91 168	2 577	25 405	63 186	379
Graduate or professional degree	56 036	1 853	13 674	40 509	294
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.1	54.6	54.4	49.9	63.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	11.9	11.0	9.0	14.9
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 376	1 429	1 327	1 389	1 294
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 459 669	62 712	561 803	1 835 154	7 165
Same house	1 312 889	23 030	250 282	1 039 577	2 679
Different house in United States	877 400	30 612	242 748	604 040	3 417
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	577 309	19 909	86 806	470 594	1 901
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	150 741	2 282	84 150	64 309	180
Different MSA/PMSA	143 703	8 192	70 656	64 855	1 323
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 647	229	1 136	4 282	13
Abroad	269 380	9 070	68 773	191 537	1 069
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 079 112	30 247	287 450	761 415	4 266
Car, truck, or van	509 803	24 505	208 553	276 745	3 573
Drove alone	358 891	18 298	145 869	194 724	2 612
Carpooled	150 912	6 207	62 684	82 021	961
Public transportation	434 706	2 650	45 486	386 570	397
Other means	115 515	2 485	29 598	83 432	181
Worked at home	19 088	607	3 813	14 668	115
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.8	19.2	24.3	35.1	19.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	930 787	23 883	201 815	705 089	2 755
Central city	671 705	16 558	61 858	593 289	2 222
Outside central city	259 082	7 325	139 957	111 800	533
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	148 325	6 364	85 635	56 326	1 511
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 970 450	48 929	454 757	1 466 764	5 719
In labor force	1 257 521	34 703	328 818	894 000	4 597
Employed	1 107 755	30 839	294 386	782 530	4 370
Unemployed	146 876	3 832	33 733	109 311	227
Percent of civilian labor force	11.7	11.1	10.3	12.3	4.9
Females 16 years and over	1 038 835	25 149	231 033	782 653	2 862
Employed	478 069	13 854	126 744	337 471	1 936
Unemployed	69 927	1 582	17 229	51 116	106
With own children under 6 years	205 536	5 646	45 271	154 619	547
In labor force	89 723	2 830	25 625	61 268	334
With own children 6 to 17 years only	200 259	5 465	46 613	148 181	669
In labor force	117 659	3 687	31 679	82 293	529
Persons 16 to 19 years	175 233	4 657	40 389	130 187	387
Not enrolled in school	48 839	1 288	10 933	36 618	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	28 462	703	5 431	22 328	39
Not high school graduate	33 512	919	6 866	25 727	29
Employed	11 887	360	2 951	8 576	10
Unemployed	5 396	211	1 223	3 962	3
Not in labor force	16 196	348	2 672	13 176	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 243 795	35 496	327 504	880 795	4 521
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 049 457	29 219	279 174	741 064	3 732
50 to 52 weeks	675 681	19 758	178 492	477 431	2 699
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 804 838	45 559	420 128	1 339 151	5 451
With a mobility or self-care limitation	178 079	3 482	34 883	139 714	485
With a mobility limitation	75 806	1 213	13 231	61 362	116
In labor force	22 228	383	5 479	16 366	31
With a self-care limitation	141 931	3 001	28 761	110 169	392
With a work disability	156 863	3 075	24 466	129 322	245
In labor force	40 567	1 063	9 094	30 410	116
Prevented from working	102 029	1 753	13 492	85 784	124
No work disability	1 647 975	42 484	395 662	1 209 829	5 206
In labor force	1 193 797	33 074	313 706	847 017	4 437
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	138 748	2 511	29 287	106 950	243
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42 470	895	7 764	33 811	51
With a mobility limitation	32 574	657	5 714	26 203	32
With a self-care limitation	27 384	595	4 878	21 911	43

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	7 924	6 977	560	683	955	980	580	744
Native	4 754	4 225	297	446	563	617	471	454
Foreign born	3 170	2 752	263	237	392	363	109	290
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	648	630	18	67	109	155	21	64
Persons 5 years and over	7 165	6 328	495	595	922	845	535	667
Speak a language other than English	5 941	5 531	253	479	887	793	493	615
Do not speak English "very well"	3 270	3 117	110	312	508	608	193	348
In linguistically isolated households	1 794	1 744	50	159	240	472	73	228
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 563	2 260	174	172	320	306	244	278
Preprimary school	253	217	22	16	20	42	19	27
Public school	128	119	9	—	16	42	5	21
Elementary or high school	1 667	1 487	106	94	188	222	204	202
Public school	1 530	1 378	89	94	176	211	180	196
College	643	556	46	62	112	42	49	49
Public college	452	413	20	42	85	34	21	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 518	3 952	321	370	603	476	248	372
Less than 9th grade	924	875	18	34	110	192	94	96
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	743	691	45	95	106	57	55	117
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 147	1 063	46	113	188	122	55	71
Some college, no degree	771	689	29	114	85	64	41	51
Associate degree	260	224	19	14	69	18	3	—
Bachelor's degree	379	261	58	—	45	23	—	37
Graduate or professional degree	294	149	106	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.1	60.4	80.4	65.1	64.2	47.7	39.9	42.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.9	10.4	51.1	—	7.5	4.8	—	9.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 294	1 350	938	1 209	1 549	1 286	1 988	1 540
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	7 165	6 328	495	595	922	845	535	667
Some house	2 679	2 284	163	129	274	274	200	283
Different house in United States	3 417	3 088	247	379	417	428	277	307
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 901	1 883	18	214	298	282	271	264
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	180	32	111	—	—	—	—	4
Different MSA/PMSA	1 323	1 160	118	165	119	146	6	39
Not in on MSA/PMSA	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abroad	1 069	956	85	87	231	143	58	77
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	4 266	3 801	294	436	593	495	229	351
Car, truck, or van	3 573	3 237	199	331	497	386	160	327
Drove alone	2 612	2 305	176	220	344	295	86	196
Carpooled	961	932	23	111	153	91	74	131
Public transportation	397	338	37	92	56	63	46	9
Other means	181	161	20	13	28	46	15	15
Worked at home	115	65	38	—	12	—	8	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	18.7	25.3	21.3	18.3	18.5	19.1	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 755	2 446	177	269	362	415	176	291
Central city	2 222	2 168	25	196	333	382	164	275
Outside central city	533	278	152	73	29	33	12	16
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 511	1 355	117	167	231	80	53	60
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 719	5 020	400	477	749	667	363	499
In labor force	4 597	4 103	307	436	616	521	254	411
Employed	4 370	3 905	294	436	601	501	229	351
Unemployed	227	198	13	—	15	20	25	60
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.8	4.2	—	2.4	3.8	9.8	14.6
Females 16 years and over	2 862	2 494	195	297	329	303	180	235
Employed	1 936	1 708	136	256	230	195	92	155
Unemployed	106	97	—	—	11	—	31	—
With own children under 6 years	547	484	49	48	32	77	50	52
In labor force	334	302	25	34	8	45	33	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	669	609	29	57	82	68	62	74
In labor force	529	491	12	57	82	38	23	58
Persons 16 to 19 years	387	319	34	26	37	47	31	38
Not enrolled in school	66	59	—	—	17	—	8	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	39	32	—	—	13	—	—	11
Not high school graduate	29	29	—	—	—	—	3	18
Employed	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not in labor force	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 521	4 043	296	419	623	514	276	374
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 732	3 375	233	356	557	430	192	325
50 to 52 weeks	2 699	2 417	200	241	457	317	120	216
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 451	4 851	372	477	724	634	363	491
With a mobility or self-care limitation	485	464	14	—	36	92	53	84
With a mobility limitation	116	109	7	—	8	16	10	7
In labor force	31	31	—	—	8	—	—	7
With a self-care limitation	392	378	7	—	28	82	46	77
With a work disability	245	229	7	—	36	16	32	22
In labor force	116	107	—	—	15	—	—	11
Prevented from working	124	117	7	—	21	16	32	6
No work disability	5 206	4 622	365	477	688	618	331	469
In labor force	4 437	3 960	307	436	586	521	254	400
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	243	169	10	—	25	33	—	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51	27	10	—	—	—	—	8
With a mobility limitation	32	21	5	—	—	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	43	19	10	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CM5A	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PM5A
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 107 755	30 839	294 386	782 530	4 370
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	86 097	2 491	21 722	61 884	470
Professional specialty occupations	81 402	2 276	19 440	59 686	253
Technicians and related support occupations	26 851	709	7 237	18 905	135
Sales occupations	97 175	2 378	25 410	69 387	311
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	195 302	4 407	48 808	142 087	546
Private household occupations	14 756	575	2 410	11 771	106
Protective service occupations	24 602	668	3 704	20 230	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	191 298	5 090	37 142	149 066	649
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9 254	519	2 623	6 112	81
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	117 136	4 288	33 616	79 232	736
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	143 726	5 080	55 079	83 567	674
Transportation and material moving occupations	56 484	970	15 908	39 606	128
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63 672	1 388	21 287	40 997	261
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	818 451	20 223	180 036	618 192	2 337
Less than \$5,000	95 676	1 377	12 558	81 741	85
\$5,000 to \$9,999	110 727	2 193	15 360	93 174	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71 308	1 445	14 254	55 609	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141 462	3 209	30 221	108 032	341
\$25,000 to \$34,999	123 304	3 143	30 132	90 029	438
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127 066	3 703	34 243	89 120	512
\$50,000 to \$74,999	98 296	3 185	27 599	67 512	378
\$75,000 to \$99,999	31 215	979	9 642	20 594	152
\$100,000 or more	19 397	989	6 027	12 381	251
Median (dollars)	24 189	31 242	30 737	21 995	37 192
Mean (dollars)	30 769	39 260	37 048	28 663	55 751
Families	644 964	16 868	149 229	478 867	1 951
Median income (dollars)	25 468	31 484	31 588	23 209	36 998
Per capita income (dollars)	9 522	11 650	11 077	8 976	16 149
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	818 451	20 223	180 036	618 192	2 337
With earnings	641 770	17 185	157 226	467 359	2 138
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 061	41 800	38 847	33 540	54 212
With Social Security income	113 738	2 519	23 691	87 528	232
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 794	5 940	6 101	5 707	6 121
With public assistance income	191 237	3 810	24 843	162 584	188
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 727	5 157	4 272	4 786	5 768
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	31 839	39 681	38 009	29 640	57 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 620	36 649	34 887	26 349	57 094
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 371	50 163	45 493	39 373	59 989
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 943	49 681	44 044	37 862	57 078
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 000	18 536	19 430	16 494	40 863
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 666	15 067	13 999	12 329	43 037
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	644 964	16 868	149 229	478 867	1 951
Householder worked in 1989	447 514	13 115	119 643	314 756	1 677
With related children under 18 years	432 688	11 903	97 393	323 392	1 305
With related children under 5 years	199 967	5 435	43 853	150 649	557
Married-couple families	365 348	10 551	100 648	254 149	1 478
Householder worked in 1989	302 882	9 276	87 971	205 635	1 351
With related children under 18 years	233 014	6 970	63 883	162 161	951
With related children under 5 years	110 733	3 093	29 440	78 200	400
Female householder, no husband present	224 131	4 882	35 240	184 009	337
Householder worked in 1989	99 693	2 556	19 949	77 188	195
With related children under 18 years	168 860	4 076	26 172	138 612	250
With related children under 5 years	73 896	1 888	10 630	61 378	107
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	347 830	8 266	68 642	270 922	915
Nonfamily householder	173 487	3 355	30 807	139 325	386
65 years and over	43 514	866	6 673	35 975	70
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 657 192	68 344	604 311	1 984 537	7 801
Persons under 18 years	801 019	22 823	176 269	601 927	2 289
Related children under 18 years	795 715	22 589	175 237	597 889	2 257
Related children 5 to 17 years	557 447	15 610	123 718	418 119	1 526
Persons 65 years and over	138 748	2 511	29 287	106 950	243
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	163 720	3 296	23 851	136 573	135
Percent below poverty level	25.4	19.5	16.0	28.5	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	41 830	955	8 258	32 617	25
With related children under 18 years	141 039	3 035	20 744	117 260	121
With related children under 5 years	72 431	1 721	10 208	60 502	79
Married-couple families	40 317	738	7 375	32 204	44
Householder worked in 1989	17 149	305	3 567	13 277	13
With related children under 18 years	30 769	589	5 506	24 674	36
With related children under 5 years	16 844	334	2 916	13 594	29
Female householder, no husband present	113 457	2 354	14 759	96 344	85
Householder worked in 1989	20 301	548	3 698	16 055	6
With related children under 18 years	102 984	2 271	13 921	86 792	79
With related children under 5 years	51 671	1 286	6 484	43 901	44
Unrelated individuals	133 339	2 279	21 190	109 870	206
Nonfamily householder	58 519	626	7 446	50 447	51
65 years and over	24 947	287	3 518	21 142	24
Persons	726 704	14 311	107 748	604 645	684
Percent below poverty level	27.3	20.9	17.8	30.5	8.8
Persons under 18 years	306 091	7 255	46 056	252 780	309
Related children under 18 years	301 789	7 073	45 204	249 512	281
Related children 5 to 17 years	210 247	4 632	31 995	173 620	168
Persons 65 years and over	39 323	473	5 906	32 944	24
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	370 189	6 518	56 393	307 278	482
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	874 928	16 904	135 273	722 751	954

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 370	3 905	294	436	601	501	229	351
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	470	389	43	41	37	9	14	25
Professional specialty occupations	253	151	64	8	31	20	8	—
Technicians and related support occupations	135	130	5	21	26	11	—	15
Sales occupations	311	236	53	14	4	20	—	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	546	520	26	43	94	53	26	63
Private household occupations	106	71	19	—	27	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	20	15	5	—	—	—	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	649	536	65	75	110	53	52	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	81	81	—	35	9	24	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	736	721	6	37	120	106	51	87
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	674	674	—	117	105	134	45	89
Transportation and material moving occupations	128	128	—	13	—	23	12	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	261	253	8	32	38	39	13	17
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 337	2 075	142	197	309	275	135	231
Less than \$5,000	85	85	—	15	17	—	—	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	107	96	4	—	—	15	—	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	54	—	—	9	15	17	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	341	329	5	—	67	41	34	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	438	419	12	47	124	76	16	43
\$35,000 to \$49,999	512	463	32	78	45	81	—	71
\$50,000 to \$74,999	378	324	27	24	34	38	48	23
\$75,000 to \$99,999	152	124	28	20	—	9	6	—
\$100,000 or more	251	181	34	13	13	—	14	—
Median (dollars)	37 192	36 002	67 613	42 813	30 817	32 426	50 063	31 845
Mean (dollars)	55 751	49 813	86 461	46 887	35 546	35 120	50 135	29 899
Families	1 951	1 735	103	164	224	229	135	203
Median income (dollars)	36 998	35 935	65 619	43 875	30 769	30 313	50 063	31 369
Per capita income (dollars)	16 149	14 757	23 254	11 878	12 059	9 777	10 477	8 662
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 337	2 075	142	197	309	275	135	231
With earnings	2 138	1 911	133	182	292	260	135	197
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 212	50 652	88 546	50 626	36 483	34 422	46 302	32 722
With Social Security income	232	175	5	—	26	24	18	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 121	4 801	3 650	—	5 015	3 458	6 553	—
With public assistance income	188	178	5	—	34	29	26	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 768	5 664	12 152	—	3 781	12 164	3 265	5 866
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	57 833	51 398	91 473	50 372	36 936	33 690	47 386	29 279
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 094	47 109	114 999	47 307	32 433	32 216	49 412	21 572
Married-couple families (dollars)	59 989	54 861	104 207	58 309	40 380	36 381	64 818	33 314
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 078	48 537	121 781	50 990	39 127	33 186	65 639	23 681
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	40 863	26 022	30 956	42 236	—	26 269	15 002	18 946
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 037	23 335	9 880	48 800	—	26 876	14 541	18 946
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 951	1 735	103	164	224	229	135	203
Householder worked in 1989	1 677	1 525	88	164	198	196	94	155
With related children under 18 years	1 305	1 172	74	95	123	165	117	153
With related children under 5 years	557	508	36	49	26	81	59	65
Married-couple families	1 478	1 293	84	105	196	173	89	146
Householder worked in 1989	1 351	1 226	73	105	185	173	72	128
With related children under 18 years	951	842	62	64	95	136	81	96
With related children under 5 years	400	359	28	34	26	64	23	51
Female householder, no husband present	337	314	11	36	15	48	40	57
Householder worked in 1989	195	176	7	36	—	15	16	27
With related children under 18 years	250	234	4	16	15	21	30	57
With related children under 5 years	107	107	—	—	—	17	30	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	915	790	88	96	203	112	36	53
Nonfamily householder	386	340	39	33	85	46	—	28
65 years and over	70	70	—	—	10	15	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 801	6 879	542	683	941	963	580	744
Persons under 18 years	2 289	2 012	167	218	199	333	240	264
Related children under 18 years	2 257	1 980	167	218	199	333	240	260
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 526	1 359	102	130	170	198	195	183
Persons 65 years and over	243	169	10	—	25	33	—	8
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	135	124	4	—	15	6	23	38
Percent below poverty level	6.9	7.1	3.9	—	6.7	2.6	17.0	18.7
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	—	—	—	—	6	13
With related children under 18 years	121	110	4	—	15	—	23	38
With related children under 5 years	79	72	—	—	—	—	23	22
Married-couple families	44	37	—	—	—	—	—	16
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years	36	29	—	—	—	—	—	16
With related children under 5 years	29	22	—	—	—	—	—	16
Female householder, no husband present	85	81	4	—	15	6	17	22
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	79	75	4	—	15	—	17	22
With related children under 5 years	44	44	—	—	—	—	17	6
Unrelated individuals	206	198	8	40	30	24	9	4
Nonfamily householder	51	51	—	15	17	—	—	—
65 years and over	24	24	—	—	—	15	—	—
Persons	684	613	23	40	76	37	123	109
Percent below poverty level	8.8	8.9	4.2	5.9	8.1	3.8	21.2	14.7
Persons under 18 years	309	264	11	—	23	—	91	55
Related children under 18 years	281	236	11	—	23	—	91	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	168	150	11	—	23	—	70	32
Persons 65 years and over	24	24	—	—	—	15	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	482	439	8	23	68	4	114	54
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	954	868	38	58	76	68	140	190

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	11 473 513	789 975	4 108 759	6 574 779	104 866
Native	10 197 649	725 385	3 759 338	5 712 926	95 625
Foreign born	1 275 864	64 590	349 421	861 853	9 241
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	161 636	6 408	41 152	114 076	655
Persons 5 years and over	10 803 742	740 395	3 858 280	6 205 067	98 419
Speak a language other than English	1 676 684	82 425	476 516	1 117 743	10 262
Do not speak English "very well"	609 960	27 230	168 491	414 239	3 289
In linguistically isolated households	311 962	12 386	80 669	218 907	1 245
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 517 759	175 739	900 165	1 441 855	22 206
Preprimary school	217 648	18 554	83 748	115 346	2 453
Public school	95 254	8 180	38 332	48 742	985
Elementary or high school	1 469 862	106 324	544 113	819 425	13 065
Public school	1 160 647	88 543	457 527	614 577	11 269
College	830 249	50 861	272 304	507 084	6 688
Public college	476 561	27 161	180 889	268 511	3 398
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	8 205 655	559 861	2 906 884	4 738 910	76 581
Less than 9th grade	629 792	36 081	229 792	363 919	3 226
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	924 059	54 027	337 909	532 123	6 009
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 436 266	150 892	915 315	1 370 059	15 098
Some college, no degree	1 285 752	87 219	452 372	746 161	12 079
Associate degree	438 449	33 892	149 187	255 370	4 713
Bachelor's degree	1 444 866	120 143	525 339	799 384	21 352
Graduate or professional degree	1 046 471	77 607	296 970	671 894	14 104
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1	83.9	80.5	81.1	87.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.4	35.3	28.3	31.0	46.3
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	909	946	948	880	826
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	10 803 742	740 395	3 858 280	6 205 067	98 419
Some house	7 245 148	463 435	2 507 948	4 273 765	60 122
Different house in United States	3 372 865	265 653	1 304 036	1 803 176	36 218
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	66 396	65 157	697 229	697 229	9 110
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 405 114	76 161	700 219	628 734	5 070
Different MSA/PMSA	1 073 395	115 251	518 893	439 251	20 889
Not in on MSA/PMSA	65 574	7 845	19 767	37 962	1 149
Abroad	185 729	11 307	46 296	128 126	2 079
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	5 779 152	416 723	2 099 382	3 263 047	58 714
Car, truck, or van	4 168 021	366 187	1 810 310	1 991 524	48 115
Drove alone	3 632 204	330 210	1 603 403	1 698 591	44 276
Carpooled	535 817	35 977	206 907	292 933	3 839
Public transportation	1 091 659	24 215	157 298	910 146	5 917
Other means	358 995	11 631	82 289	265 075	1 439
Worked at home	160 477	14 690	49 485	96 302	3 243
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.0	23.3	26.1	31.7	24.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 528 179	271 987	1 441 433	2 814 759	30 632
Central city	1 832 251	131 305	125 023	1 575 923	18 398
Outside central city	2 695 928	140 682	1 316 410	1 238 836	12 234
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 250 973	144 736	657 949	448 288	28 082
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	9 479 353	644 758	3 365 446	5 469 149	87 006
In labor force	6 172 182	443 554	2 235 358	3 493 270	61 846
Employed	5 873 458	423 704	2 132 809	3 316 945	59 611
Unemployed	282 934	19 472	96 692	166 770	2 207
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.6
Females 16 years and over	4 997 398	337 961	1 766 801	2 892 636	45 579
Employed	2 654 228	192 331	960 893	1 501 004	26 910
Unemployed	125 196	8 049	43 498	73 649	996
With own children under 6 years	579 187	43 978	213 904	321 305	5 633
In labor force	280 871	24 043	110 734	146 094	2 912
With own children 6 to 17 years only	628 856	46 361	239 642	342 853	5 849
In labor force	452 416	35 183	179 149	238 084	4 217
Persons 16 to 19 years	513 366	35 787	189 028	288 551	4 536
Not enrolled in school	85 929	5 938	31 770	48 221	711
Unemployed or not in labor force	31 906	1 794	10 547	19 565	244
Not high school graduate	31 682	2 156	11 571	17 955	283
Employed	14 171	1 064	5 722	7 385	138
Unemployed	4 438	267	1 523	2 648	23
Not in labor force	12 989	825	4 284	7 880	122
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	6 594 301	477 835	2 391 398	3 725 068	66 671
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 186 578	372 804	1 884 745	2 929 029	52 466
50 to 52 weeks	3 921 883	284 839	1 441 564	2 195 480	40 061
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	7 506 783	523 369	2 674 795	4 308 619	72 483
With a mobility or self-care limitation	284 303	14 197	91 748	178 358	1 509
With a mobility limitation	139 353	6 629	43 916	88 808	840
In labor force	35 678	2 054	12 046	21 578	303
With a self-care limitation	210 657	10 727	67 478	132 452	1 171
With a work disability	435 069	26 812	149 119	259 138	3 274
In labor force	177 100	13 548	66 718	96 834	1 868
Prevented from working	220 184	10 747	68 981	140 456	1 193
No work disability	7 071 714	496 557	2 525 676	4 049 481	69 209
In labor force	5 676 418	409 096	2 062 785	3 204 537	56 568
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 835 675	112 642	647 433	1 075 600	13 618
With a mobility or self-care limitation	359 242	19 381	121 117	218 744	2 103
With a mobility limitation	267 448	14 351	89 992	163 105	1 587
With a self-care limitation	226 171	11 785	73 532	140 854	1 313

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	104 866	58 051	23 180	5 136	2 826	915	1 071	536
Native	95 625	52 800	20 765	4 516	2 517	785	1 008	466
Foreign born	9 241	5 251	2 415	620	309	130	63	70
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	655	533	80	47	36	26	18	11
Persons 5 years and over	98 419	54 474	21 933	4 850	2 635	889	974	527
Speak a language other than English	10 262	6 849	1 919	615	430	122	127	100
Do not speak English "very well"	3 289	2 495	458	226	133	64	51	36
In linguistically isolated households	1 245	1 074	111	72	79	84	18	11
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	22 206	10 920	5 287	797	408	98	172	92
Preprimary school	2 453	1 074	624	96	35	—	43	—
Public school	985	476	259	56	19	—	9	—
Elementary or high school	13 065	6 071	3 107	439	238	49	81	81
Public school	11 269	5 072	2 755	364	238	49	67	59
College	6 688	3 775	1 556	262	135	49	48	11
Public college	3 398	2 395	534	160	96	29	38	11
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	76 581	43 428	17 019	3 941	2 100	754	816	404
Less than 9th grade	3 226	2 632	325	238	188	58	78	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 009	4 715	822	485	368	90	108	167
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 098	11 086	2 070	1 199	473	158	201	85
Some college, no degree	12 079	7 269	2 655	633	347	182	121	66
Associate degree	4 713	2 975	842	226	150	40	50	22
Bachelor's degree	21 352	9 505	5 810	742	449	165	157	9
Graduate or professional degree	14 104	5 246	4 495	418	125	61	101	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.9	83.1	93.3	81.7	73.5	80.4	77.2	47.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	46.3	34.0	60.5	29.4	27.3	30.0	31.6	5.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	826	711	879	681	633	420	863	758
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	98 419	54 474	21 933	4 850	2 635	889	974	527
Same house	60 122	33 780	13 281	2 283	1 328	397	651	390
Different house in United States	36 218	20 047	7 790	2 477	1 273	465	323	127
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 110	8 093	279	872	551	242	155	81
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 070	1 058	2 190	76	47	18	7	—
Different MSA/PMSA	20 889	10 343	5 108	1 443	675	186	138	39
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 149	553	213	86	—	37	12	—
Abroad	2 079	647	862	90	34	27	—	10
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	58 714	34 069	12 743	3 170	1 640	558	658	229
Car, truck, or van	48 115	29 598	9 219	2 734	1 472	461	576	195
Drive alone	44 276	26 980	8 528	2 443	1 311	454	492	153
Carpooled	3 839	2 618	691	291	161	7	84	42
Public transportation	5 917	2 503	2 020	180	106	68	70	10
Other means	1 439	784	355	165	42	29	—	24
Worked at home	3 243	1 184	1 149	91	20	—	12	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.4	21.8	28.4	20.1	21.3	22.8	25.4	16.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	30 632	18 416	6 445	1 800	775	317	347	151
Central city	18 398	15 476	1 377	1 617	617	244	310	145
Outside central city	12 234	2 940	5 068	183	158	73	37	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	28 082	15 653	6 298	1 370	865	241	311	78
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	87 006	49 210	19 279	4 435	2 400	828	890	455
In labor force	61 846	35 932	13 286	3 326	1 779	595	670	268
Employed	59 611	34 653	12 867	3 235	1 689	587	662	244
Unemployed	2 207	1 264	406	91	90	8	4	24
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	5.1	1.3	.6	9.0
Females 16 years and over	45 579	25 863	10 126	2 402	1 238	416	454	249
Employed	26 910	16 243	5 593	1 667	791	243	326	125
Unemployed	996	593	188	43	44	—	4	8
With own children under 6 years	5 633	2 956	1 209	261	164	25	74	18
In labor force	2 912	1 720	600	196	101	12	63	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 849	2 660	1 390	218	102	30	24	34
In labor force	4 217	2 105	954	187	80	30	19	34
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 536	2 103	1 160	128	78	—	27	11
Not enrolled in school	711	423	139	51	40	—	7	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	244	110	49	9	18	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	283	172	29	17	21	—	—	11
Employed	138	112	7	13	11	—	—	11
Unemployed	23	11	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	122	49	22	—	10	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	66 671	38 004	14 510	3 480	1 841	642	687	272
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 466	30 840	11 084	2 930	1 592	506	606	222
50 to 52 weeks	40 061	23 832	8 133	2 200	1 152	370	455	197
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	72 483	40 402	15 960	3 566	2 026	703	699	293
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 509	1 087	311	66	70	29	21	34
With a mobility limitation	840	604	159	32	28	10	—	25
In labor force	303	179	89	—	—	—	—	18
With a self-care limitation	1 171	856	249	49	59	29	21	26
With a work disability	3 274	2 288	523	281	139	41	49	53
In labor force	1 868	1 283	341	150	70	15	23	39
Prevented from working	1 193	909	148	126	69	26	20	14
No work disability	69 209	38 114	15 437	3 285	1 887	662	650	240
In labor force	56 568	32 816	11 910	2 987	1 660	568	598	197
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 618	8 391	3 106	634	374	125	187	162
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 103	1 439	365	67	138	56	45	42
With a mobility limitation	1 587	1 020	313	42	110	35	45	17
With a self-care limitation	1 313	877	263	37	60	33	—	25

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	5 873 458	423 704	2 132 809	3 316 945	59 611
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	1 038 623	85 330	374 192	579 101	14 626
Professional specialty occupations.....	1 117 593	75 472	355 837	686 284	12 269
Technicians and related support occupations.....	202 759	15 006	80 714	107 039	1 736
Sales occupations.....	782 834	60 018	288 629	434 187	9 892
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	1 092 480	69 523	402 302	620 655	8 742
Private household occupations.....	14 000	1 656	4 049	8 295	330
Protective service occupations.....	133 321	6 124	41 782	85 415	581
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	406 442	29 073	145 865	231 504	2 931
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	44 262	4 714	18 161	21 387	612
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	552 382	42 377	215 829	294 176	4 748
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	167 951	15 744	73 749	78 458	1 243
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	175 829	9 704	71 563	94 562	1 050
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	144 982	8 963	60 137	75 882	851
INCOME IN 1989					
Households.....	4 539 930	303 411	1 580 338	2 656 181	41 323
Less than \$5,000.....	152 155	6 473	41 956	103 726	787
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	296 471	14 470	88 814	193 187	1 249
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	248 208	13 082	84 711	150 415	1 405
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	502 006	29 004	174 537	298 465	2 872
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	551 768	33 801	192 928	325 039	3 993
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	783 490	49 048	284 608	449 834	5 699
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	959 847	68 347	355 163	536 337	9 006
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	484 447	36 384	176 077	271 986	5 556
\$100,000 or more.....	561 538	52 802	181 544	327 192	10 756
Median (dollars).....	44 574	51 584	45 645	42 829	61 185
Mean (dollars).....	58 818	71 558	57 464	58 169	87 298
Families.....	3 052 121	217 798	1 129 439	1 704 884	29 323
Median income (dollars).....	54 073	60 405	53 979	53 370	72 442
Per capita income (dollars).....	23 443	27 658	22 243	23 686	34 635
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households.....	4 539 930	303 411	1 580 338	2 656 181	41 323
With earnings.....	3 634 998	254 123	1 276 478	2 104 397	36 296
Mean earnings (dollars).....	60 309	70 803	58 916	59 886	84 147
With Social Security income.....	1 387 925	85 274	489 987	812 664	9 808
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 753	8 810	8 801	8 718	9 483
With public assistance income.....	179 432	8 523	51 126	119 783	746
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 789	5 223	4 601	4 839	5 553
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars).....	69 616	83 274	66 916	69 660	101 674
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	71 306	88 550	68 798	70 684	107 020
Married-couple families (dollars).....	74 541	89 496	71 248	74 802	108 885
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	76 721	95 586	73 842	76 126	114 694
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	39 729	43 259	39 298	39 589	48 646
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 493	32 142	27 999	28 334	37 363
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families.....	3 092 922	218 953	1 135 696	1 738 273	29 736
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 461 867	180 830	915 617	1 365 420	25 288
With related children under 18 years.....	1 343 721	96 120	496 051	751 550	12 288
With related children under 5 years.....	568 125	41 507	205 669	320 949	5 285
Married-couple families.....	2 570 912	185 112	955 734	1 430 066	25 660
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 101 748	156 519	787 817	1 157 412	22 143
With related children under 18 years.....	1 134 624	81 983	423 351	629 290	10 572
With related children under 5 years.....	508 136	37 185	185 479	285 472	4 849
Female householder, no husband present.....	396 237	26 107	136 376	233 754	3 177
Householder worked in 1989.....	264 571	18 297	94 111	152 163	2 450
With related children under 18 years.....	172 830	11 839	59 297	101 694	1 470
With related children under 5 years.....	48 431	3 476	15 658	29 297	360
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 797 841	110 493	551 865	1 135 483	16 245
Nonfamily householder.....	1 421 389	83 631	433 647	904 111	11 771
65 years and over.....	557 773	32 468	186 443	338 862	3 746
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	11 258 501	777 424	4 035 911	6 445 166	104 049
Persons under 18 years.....	2 229 945	162 646	832 129	1 235 170	20 182
Related children under 18 years.....	2 223 605	162 143	829 886	1 231 576	20 091
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 558 862	112 793	580 934	865 135	13 717
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 750 290	109 770	622 947	1 017 573	13 481
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families.....	121 072	5 222	32 186	83 664	521
Percent below poverty level.....	4.0	2.4	2.8	4.9	1.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	47 776	2 132	13 872	31 772	310
With related children under 18 years.....	79 768	3 503	21 314	54 551	369
With related children under 5 years.....	39 305	1 917	10 395	26 993	173
Married-couple families.....	65 939	2 366	16 783	46 790	270
Householder worked in 1989.....	28 650	997	7 198	20 455	166
With related children under 18 years.....	36 938	1 152	8 836	26 950	156
With related children under 5 years.....	20 229	675	4 920	14 634	103
Female householder, no husband present.....	49 005	2 657	13 931	32 417	232
Householder worked in 1989.....	16 716	1 041	6 052	9 623	132
With related children under 18 years.....	39 679	2 249	11 680	25 750	200
With related children under 5 years.....	17 799	1 172	5 120	11 507	57
Unrelated individuals.....	261 625	12 182	72 425	177 018	1 577
Nonfamily householder.....	172 808	7 472	47 083	118 253	945
65 years and over.....	101 702	4 747	30 916	66 039	561
Persons.....	618 800	26 680	165 020	427 100	3 093
Percent below poverty level.....	5.5	3.4	4.1	6.6	3.0
Persons under 18 years.....	145 487	5 991	38 250	101 246	658
Related children under 18 years.....	141 405	5 649	36 778	98 978	598
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	97 900	3 676	24 850	69 374	423
Persons 65 years and over.....	141 421	6 384	41 863	93 174	693
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	295 895	12 245	75 912	207 738	1 482
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	846 813	36 939	234 795	575 079	4 194

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
— Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	59 611	34 653	12 867	3 235	1 689	587	662	244
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14 626	7 100	3 590	624	251	175	128	19
Professional specialty occupations	12 269	6 180	3 437	576	281	75	130	11
Technicians and related support occupations	1 736	1 192	272	87	50	—	13	9
Sales occupations	9 892	4 874	2 620	324	220	85	76	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 742	6 015	1 326	609	293	66	69	75
Private household occupations	330	166	97	37	24	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	581	451	104	43	—	12	11	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 931	2 022	541	245	196	17	68	53
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	612	382	139	49	29	6	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 748	3 723	455	367	184	100	104	37
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 243	1 096	90	99	75	33	25	23
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 050	807	92	111	24	10	8	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	851	645	104	64	62	—	11	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	41 323	24 111	8 918	2 224	1 320	496	476	208
Less than \$5,000	787	530	116	54	26	39	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 249	897	192	83	56	51	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 405	1 036	226	132	92	51	25	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 872	2 072	460	260	163	60	55	53
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 993	2 992	537	353	324	60	69	49
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 699	4 200	887	462	285	56	50	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 006	6 007	1 572	609	250	113	120	25
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5 556	3 225	1 297	205	87	—	72	7
\$100,000 or more	10 756	3 152	3 631	66	37	46	42	9
Median (dollars)	61 185	50 978	82 408	40 906	34 967	38 875	49 500	25 750
Mean (dollars)	87 298	61 720	120 926	44 528	40 088	51 016	55 245	32 314
Families	29 323	15 773	6 716	1 272	678	161	258	146
Median income (dollars)	72 442	59 046	96 795	49 167	45 769	32 083	60 926	31 500
Per capita income (dollars)	34 635	25 895	46 669	19 802	19 716	27 313	25 536	13 537
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	41 323	24 111	8 918	2 224	1 320	496	476	208
With earnings	36 296	20 902	7 867	2 023	1 113	413	404	163
Mean earnings (dollars)	84 147	60 310	114 570	43 698	41 212	57 132	54 112	31 750
With Social Security income	9 808	6 055	2 135	497	275	94	120	86
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 483	9 194	10 279	8 658	8 460	5 330	10 574	9 348
With public assistance income	746	491	176	37	64	39	15	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 553	5 258	6 698	7 742	6 197	5 169	10 412	4 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	101 674	70 859	136 465	50 781	47 718	55 747	64 875	39 815
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	107 020	70 877	136 069	49 377	38 065	34 835	61 625	30 300
Married-couple families (dollars)	108 885	74 660	148 159	54 767	50 818	72 334	70 391	41 735
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	114 694	75 755	147 654	56 651	43 235	44 525	63 707	36 505
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	48 646	46 083	54 894	36 928	31 235	29 261	37 040	27 725
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 363	31 087	49 597	22 837	15 719	17 983	20 000	12 571
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	29 731	16 227	6 697	1 292	775	155	360	162
Householder worked in 1989	25 283	13 488	5 753	1 067	615	129	299	118
With related children under 18 years	12 288	6 413	2 598	471	370	74	191	97
With related children under 5 years	5 285	2 862	1 048	177	188	34	121	36
Married-couple families	25 660	13 593	5 811	956	589	102	267	102
Householder worked in 1989	22 143	11 474	5 058	812	496	88	240	76
With related children under 18 years	10 572	5 290	2 248	331	248	50	138	53
With related children under 5 years	4 849	2 512	1 005	132	131	24	103	18
Female householder, no husband present	3 177	2 080	630	273	147	53	71	52
Householder worked in 1989	2 450	1 570	504	192	86	41	43	34
With related children under 18 years	1 470	981	285	121	102	24	46	44
With related children under 5 years	360	287	37	32	37	10	18	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 250	10 974	3 203	1 339	810	470	243	110
Nonfamily householder	11 776	8 116	2 174	990	602	339	161	79
65 years and over	3 751	2 394	822	163	160	59	51	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	104 049	57 702	22 952	4 900	2 882	919	1 133	543
Persons under 18 years	20 182	9 794	4 552	717	480	87	186	74
Related children under 18 years	20 091	9 732	4 527	717	480	87	186	74
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 717	6 231	3 277	444	283	66	89	65
Persons 65 years and over	13 486	8 297	3 097	641	391	134	179	133
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	521	306	85	35	54	5	15	26
Percent below poverty level	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.8	8.0	3.1	5.8	17.8
Householder worked in 1989	310	188	30	20	10	—	—	26
With related children under 18 years	369	240	50	35	42	5	15	26
With related children under 5 years	173	116	19	13	17	—	—	—
Married-couple families	270	141	58	6	31	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	166	96	22	6	10	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	156	85	30	6	19	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	103	61	19	6	9	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	232	153	27	29	23	5	15	26
Householder worked in 1989	132	80	8	14	—	—	—	26
With related children under 18 years	200	149	20	29	23	5	15	26
With related children under 5 years	57	49	—	7	8	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	1 577	962	393	104	63	92	4	24
Nonfamily householder	945	648	176	89	58	27	—	10
65 years and over	561	377	110	27	21	—	—	—
Persons	3 093	1 782	702	207	195	108	19	60
Percent below poverty level	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.2	6.8	11.8	1.7	11.0
Persons under 18 years	658	349	165	60	52	—	—	10
Related children under 18 years	598	302	156	60	52	—	—	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	423	204	116	34	43	—	—	10
Persons 65 years and over	693	449	159	27	57	32	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 482	879	318	51	39	65	4	34
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	4 194	2 605	907	275	253	151	81	105

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-- Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ-- CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Fairfield County, CT
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501
All housing units-----	7 096 741	378 102	2 231 158	4 487 481	51 140	51 140	32 224	9 840	1 413
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990-----	66 932	4 356	28 719	33 857	876	876	689	64	28
1985 to 1988-----	337 063	25 397	157 349	154 317	3 566	3 566	2 320	514	49
1980 to 1984-----	297 315	24 018	127 293	146 004	3 157	3 157	1 749	613	29
1970 to 1979-----	800 458	55 824	299 987	444 647	6 818	6 818	4 343	801	167
1960 to 1969-----	1 194 688	64 388	390 576	739 724	9 383	9 383	5 449	1 805	290
1950 to 1959-----	1 298 215	70 611	402 687	824 917	10 931	10 931	6 515	2 752	334
1940 to 1949-----	893 260	40 205	254 455	598 700	4 205	4 205	2 795	826	111
1939 or earlier-----	2 208 710	93 303	570 092	1 545 315	12 204	12 204	8 364	2 465	405
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom-----	337 910	6 201	43 761	287 948	815	815	710	42	9
1 bedroom-----	1 652 150	46 078	386 861	1 219 211	6 527	6 527	5 590	467	42
2 bedrooms-----	1 924 471	101 013	620 750	1 202 708	11 970	11 970	9 691	1 415	145
3 bedrooms-----	1 967 157	132 104	708 231	1 126 822	15 529	15 529	10 303	2 963	386
4 bedrooms-----	902 380	70 378	360 461	471 541	12 223	12 223	4 859	3 357	536
5 or more bedrooms-----	312 673	22 328	111 094	179 251	4 076	4 076	1 071	1 596	295
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	283 606	24 568	100 313	158 725	3 406	3 406	2 839	307	21
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	177 849	13 693	46 872	117 284	2 034	2 034	1 807	82	14
Vacant condominium housing units-----	59 766	3 840	23 006	32 920	707	707	631	38	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	7 032 132	375 830	2 217 161	4 439 141	51 036	51 036	32 167	9 805	1 413
Source of water, public system or private company-----	6 689 102	301 224	2 053 043	4 334 835	40 199	40 199	30 263	8 806	828
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	6 211 704	256 622	2 010 336	3 944 746	30 950	30 950	27 047	3 236	213
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	55 610	1 547	11 972	42 091	158	158	125	28	4
Owner-occupied housing units-----	8 512	513	3 361	4 638	64	64	35	24	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	41 553	865	6 932	33 756	87	87	83	4	—
Occupied housing units-----	6 621 239	355 375	2 055 725	4 210 139	48 388	48 388	30 560	9 275	1 344
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas-----	3 014 523	101 245	1 223 092	1 690 186	7 798	7 798	6 566	1 011	41
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	129 791	5 513	40 128	84 150	726	726	430	190	22
Electricity-----	500 108	49 136	187 648	263 324	7 596	7 596	6 143	627	83
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	2 846 760	195 083	579 492	2 072 185	31 765	31 765	17 066	7 402	1 195
All other fuels-----	92 439	3 726	17 840	70 873	335	335	194	45	3
No fuel used-----	37 618	672	7 525	29 421	168	168	161	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None-----	2 013 823	32 241	280 682	1 700 900	2 996	2 996	2 623	272	37
1-----	2 102 469	105 369	712 315	1 284 785	13 572	13 572	10 006	2 097	198
2-----	1 727 020	143 552	740 384	843 084	20 990	20 990	12 355	4 518	666
3 or more-----	777 927	74 213	322 344	381 370	10 830	10 830	5 576	2 388	443
Vehicles per household-----	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	3 375 555	244 448	1 291 027	1 840 080	34 146	34 146	18 940	7 681	1 191
1989 to March 1990-----	223 815	17 208	88 622	117 985	2 444	2 444	1 315	530	113
1985 to 1988-----	736 587	59 702	309 251	367 634	8 815	8 815	4 889	1 834	285
1980 to 1984-----	498 949	35 870	190 857	272 222	5 318	5 318	2 663	1 235	216
1970 to 1979-----	825 913	56 328	302 344	467 241	7 946	7 946	4 275	1 903	291
1969 or earlier-----	1 090 291	75 340	399 953	614 998	9 623	9 623	5 798	2 179	286
Renter-occupied housing units-----	3 245 684	110 927	764 698	2 370 059	14 242	14 242	11 620	1 594	153
1989 to March 1990-----	709 963	38 645	220 441	450 877	5 009	5 009	4 008	608	85
1985 to 1988-----	919 497	39 810	254 621	625 066	5 370	5 370	4 314	666	56
1980 to 1984-----	578 711	14 977	126 494	437 240	1 824	1 824	1 490	183	10
1970 to 1979-----	629 212	11 152	107 631	510 429	1 298	1 298	1 195	66	—
1969 or earlier-----	408 301	6 343	55 511	346 447	741	741	613	71	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit-----	301 968	7 684	61 789	232 495	509	509	454	35	—
Householder 65 years and over-----	1 539 975	80 339	488 847	970 789	9 718	9 718	6 419	2 008	229
Owner-occupied housing units-----	861 688	60 624	339 532	461 532	7 627	7 627	4 684	1 806	222
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	8 743	303	1 791	6 649	35	35	22	8	—
No telephone in unit-----	34 557	868	7 400	26 289	61	61	48	13	—
No vehicle available-----	650 973	16 091	128 521	506 361	1 597	1 597	1 292	220	37
Complete plumbing facilities-----	6 571 174	353 997	2 045 432	4 171 745	48 237	48 237	30 442	9 247	1 340
1.00 or less persons per room-----	6 118 023	345 027	1 964 170	3 808 826	47 158	47 158	29 423	9 220	1 340
1.01 or more persons per room-----	453 151	8 970	81 262	362 919	1 079	1 079	1 019	27	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	50 065	1 378	10 293	38 394	151	151	118	28	4
1.00 or less persons per room-----	38 347	1 243	8 399	28 705	151	151	118	28	4
1.01 or more persons per room-----	11 718	135	1 894	9 689	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	68 294	79 983	65 043	69 022	98 634	98 634	70 627	132 315	146 266
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	32 538	38 009	32 567	32 273	43 430	43 430	39 595	62 100	75 282
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	762 612	21 408	158 869	582 335	2 153	2 153	1 648	263	28
Owner-occupied housing units-----	120 416	6 431	40 944	73 041	791	791	445	156	17
Renter-occupied housing units-----	642 196	14 977	117 925	509 294	1 362	1 362	1 203	107	11

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT								
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433
All housing units.....	1 273	1 516	1 843	1 734	652	1 149	1 506	1 144	1 103
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	116	6	111	29	9	15	53	7	6
1985 to 1988.....	99	126	248	35	71	46	207	20	29
1980 to 1984.....	65	77	390	89	17	12	88	67	22
1970 to 1979.....	92	159	298	263	71	146	157	382	97
1960 to 1969.....	320	547	169	291	143	269	334	187	256
1950 to 1959.....	369	377	500	484	146	226	442	218	238
1940 to 1949.....	65	63	68	169	32	147	76	93	190
1939 or earlier.....	147	161	59	374	163	288	149	170	265
BEDROOMS									
1 bedroom.....	—	68	25	—	5	23	—	—	7
2 bedrooms.....	46	166	346	164	15	78	64	102	105
3 bedrooms.....	185	350	703	436	133	207	299	509	282
4 bedrooms.....	569	526	580	794	205	488	635	381	529
5 or more bedrooms.....	392	307	160	280	246	319	410	134	148
or more bedrooms.....	81	99	29	60	48	34	98	18	32
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	120	189	499	185	41	29	129	186	43
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	103	250	22	12	—	101	32	—
Total condominium housing units.....	45	32	121	5	3	11	22	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 273	1 509	1 843	1 734	652	1 149	1 506	1 137	1 103
Access to water, public system or private company.....	884	1 459	1 766	1 705	350	979	846	955	1 091
Waste disposal, public sewer.....	271	1 301	1 529	1 518	54	762	644	922	1 089
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 215	1 452	1 691	1 682	645	1 102	1 465	1 104	1 056
USE HEATING FUEL									
City gas.....	71	108	111	484	—	146	78	288	174
Liquid, tank, or LP gas.....	14	8	26	6	8	—	17	12	7
Electricity.....	112	194	641	196	67	100	335	402	117
Oil, kerosene, etc.....	989	1 128	894	984	570	844	1 026	390	751
Other fuels.....	23	14	10	12	—	12	9	12	7
Fuel used.....	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	51	43	108	—	52	39	53	33
1.....	235	348	590	452	121	268	300	416	228
2.....	577	751	811	777	325	523	742	427	527
3 or more.....	403	302	247	345	199	259	384	208	268
Vehicles per household.....	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1
PER HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 144	1 176	1 271	1 343	575	861	1 249	648	854
1989 to March 1990.....	133	75	106	69	29	41	106	105	67
1985 to 1988.....	221	317	514	366	124	220	350	103	185
1980 to 1984.....	142	209	212	196	84	102	198	107	157
1970 to 1979.....	295	224	173	322	172	173	281	208	126
1960 to 1969.....	353	351	266	390	166	325	314	125	319
1950 to 1959.....	71	276	420	339	70	241	216	456	202
1940 to 1949.....	30	147	238	53	39	62	119	149	77
1939 or earlier.....	41	88	145	144	21	128	66	111	78
1930 to 1939.....	—	20	37	40	10	11	14	72	6
1920 to 1929.....	—	21	—	65	—	6	10	92	7
1910 or earlier.....	—	—	—	37	—	34	7	32	34
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Telephone in unit.....	—	11	10	—	9	—	10	37	6
Headholder 65 years and over.....	266	282	289	378	163	330	228	200	172
Owner-occupied housing units.....	235	282	213	271	163	270	221	168	155
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicle available.....	—	29	37	104	—	52	13	—	16
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 215	1 452	1 691	1 682	645	1 096	1 465	1 092	1 056
10 or less persons per room.....	1 197	1 424	1 678	1 667	645	1 096	1 465	1 019	1 039
11 or more persons per room.....	18	28	13	15	—	—	—	73	17
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—
10 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—
11 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	78 098	70 240	69 308	65 693	81 891	73 160	102 083	71 038	65 432
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 461	50 592	43 760	46 413	59 941	54 698	63 637	41 429	45 061
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	29	21	7	40	—	17	5	74	57
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	15	—	22	—	5	—	13	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12	6	7	18	—	12	5	61	18

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442
All housing units	1 723	891	1 099	1 071	2 974	1 974	2 266	1 481	1 637
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	89	56	5	172	6	9
1985 to 1988	128	—	13	74	409	97	196	217	111
1980 to 1984	65	35	20	73	179	115	158	39	6
1970 to 1979	98	127	184	168	418	370	390	174	240
1960 to 1969	180	430	154	161	518	385	326	144	40
1950 to 1959	85	185	222	73	744	505	244	58	124
1940 to 1949	147	67	165	49	241	236	144	89	155
1939 or earlier	1 020	47	341	364	409	261	636	754	887
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	87	16	99	63	70	11	48	112	43
2 bedrooms	464	105	80	472	837	120	740	711	348
3 bedrooms	666	199	194	412	1 249	606	728	455	674
4 bedrooms	374	345	498	79	534	848	529	142	373
5 or more bedrooms	101	210	174	45	265	337	159	61	146
	31	16	54	—	19	52	62	—	53
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	50	120	—	77	389	168	223	207	83
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	121	80	17	147	381	64	185	144	74
Vocant condominium housing units	21	10	—	48	44	32	36	144	25
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 723	891	1 099	1 071	2 974	1 974	2 250	1 477	1 637
Source of water, public system or private company	1 723	885	1 099	1 071	2 966	1 951	2 266	1 481	1 637
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 718	844	1 057	1 071	2 929	1 613	2 229	1 476	1 615
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	13	15
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	—
Occupied housing units	1 656	866	1 074	930	2 846	1 911	2 095	1 275	1 557
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	474	203	279	220	777	427	553	479	459
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	34	—	24	7	78	26	36	28	21
Electricity	470	64	79	332	846	261	605	399	367
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	672	590	685	251	1 101	1 197	894	359	713
All other fuels	6	9	—	8	34	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	7	112	10	—	7	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	186	35	137	190	156	60	329	354	277
1	666	241	271	503	1 268	531	823	575	54
2	489	420	458	170	1 052	929	661	245	53
3 or more	315	170	208	67	391	370	282	101	20
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	593	757	791	167	1 336	1 518	726	273	66
1989 to March 1990	49	41	71	17	105	74	71	20	3
1985 to 1988	129	156	112	77	414	414	204	171	11
1980 to 1984	62	101	96	6	142	233	66	36	10
1970 to 1979	101	246	179	39	230	288	196	12	18
1969 or earlier	252	213	333	28	445	509	189	34	22
Renter-occupied housing units	1 063	109	283	763	1 510	393	1 369	1 002	89
1989 to March 1990	422	43	89	230	609	116	488	272	28
1985 to 1988	413	17	112	284	631	162	450	424	30
1980 to 1984	87	21	59	130	98	87	164	88	20
1970 to 1979	84	9	23	88	110	22	204	150	4
1969 or earlier	57	19	—	31	62	6	63	68	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	22	—	—	39	28	22	58	30	5
Householder 65 years and over	360	261	372	264	476	468	384	171	32
Owner-occupied housing units	224	207	230	37	380	432	129	31	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	8	—	—	12	—	16	—	12	—
No vehicle available	124	35	115	131	63	29	169	114	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 656	866	1 074	930	2 831	1 911	2 095	1 269	1 537
1.00 or less persons per room	1 620	855	1 070	863	2 707	1 874	1 979	1 134	1 421
1.01 or more persons per room	36	11	4	67	124	37	116	135	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	49 664	62 561	65 032	66 631	52 308	70 365	51 876	69 333	51 73
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 752	33 088	26 449	32 397	39 027	50 541	33 965	35 293	36 66
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	121	9	62	48	139	102	257	162	13
Owner-occupied housing units	46	—	16	—	61	61	24	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	75	9	46	48	78	41	233	162	10

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
All housing units	1 467	1 219	1 033	1 469	1 407	1 578	2 807	1 023
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	28	15	9	12
1985 to 1988	104	29	40	16	49	104	55	29
1980 to 1984	50	18	9	75	29	148	216	37
1970 to 1979	191	109	68	141	167	107	249	143
1960 to 1969	153	192	97	153	290	190	781	179
1950 to 1959	319	297	330	329	334	521	884	217
1940 to 1949	184	90	131	194	105	132	258	69
1939 or earlier	466	484	358	561	405	361	355	337
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	7	26	—	9	9	7	17
1 bedroom	132	170	242	83	42	131	76	137
2 bedrooms	439	412	349	204	145	239	294	190
3 bedrooms	618	384	257	615	380	608	738	263
4 bedrooms	235	207	109	414	536	435	1 093	348
5 or more bedrooms	43	39	50	153	295	156	599	68
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	88	—	—	13	21	40	96	18
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	26	20	26	—	14	32	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	32	—	—	—	8	4	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 459	1 219	1 025	1 469	1 407	1 564	2 799	1 015
Source of water, public system or private company	1 455	1 212	1 033	1 449	828	1 542	2 443	1 023
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 295	1 124	987	999	213	700	563	404
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	23	26	—	4	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	8	23	26	—	4	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 394	1 171	965	1 414	1 338	1 504	2 700	946
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	338	615	287	—	41	194	447	5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	33	32	5	22	22	58	28
Electricity	202	42	111	203	83	176	75	106
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	845	473	525	1 886	1 189	1 112	2 109	800
All other fuels	—	8	10	20	3	—	11	7
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	48	215	246	15	37	74	88	15
1	443	401	377	404	198	465	535	264
2	638	419	261	623	660	645	1 341	446
3 or more	265	136	81	372	443	320	736	221
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 039	595	252	1 111	1 185	1 129	2 427	631
1989 to March 1990	30	40	—	33	113	86	84	39
1985 to 1988	253	92	70	281	285	277	493	176
1980 to 1984	82	89	35	204	216	145	411	89
1970 to 1979	352	168	58	247	291	225	666	182
1969 or earlier	322	206	89	346	280	396	773	145
Renter-occupied housing units	355	576	713	303	153	375	273	315
1989 to March 1990	110	162	181	86	85	168	66	100
1985 to 1988	171	207	186	128	56	142	163	137
1980 to 1984	29	133	140	43	10	26	16	60
1970 to 1979	29	58	124	46	—	31	—	5
1969 or earlier	16	16	82	—	2	8	28	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	36	82	—	—	12	—	14
Householder 65 years and over	388	167	152	325	229	438	634	143
Owner-occupied housing units	344	139	73	293	222	351	612	103
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	7	—	—	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6
No vehicle available	40	30	55	15	37	53	77	6
Complete plumbing facilities	1 379	1 148	939	1 414	1 334	1 496	2 700	946
1.00 or less persons per room	1 351	1 037	867	1 414	1 334	1 489	2 700	932
1.01 or more persons per room	28	111	72	—	—	7	—	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	23	26	—	4	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	15	23	26	—	4	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 974	63 083	44 854	101 896	146 756	102 338	132 494	143 860
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 752	30 941	31 399	78 970	75 282	45 691	47 709	63 064
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	68	99	156	45	28	60	44	41
Owner-occupied housing units	43	11	—	45	17	27	34	27
Renter-occupied housing units	25	88	156	—	11	33	10	14

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
All housing units	1 713	1 312	2 914	1 128	744	1 012	6	1 786	1 486
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	48	11	6	15	—	35	8
1985 to 1988	44	233	171	157	52	119	—	148	85
1980 to 1984	47	136	275	189	19	108	—	161	43
1970 to 1979	84	51	602	218	121	73	—	427	233
1960 to 1969	264	101	689	173	193	262	—	410	402
1950 to 1959	472	324	546	173	197	195	—	237	316
1940 to 1949	116	146	120	56	57	49	6	145	151
1939 or earlier	686	321	463	151	99	191	—	223	248
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	24	16	—	—	—	20	3
1 bedroom	42	39	58	231	12	56	—	74	39
2 bedrooms	268	279	207	196	45	191	—	107	118
3 bedrooms	659	315	778	222	157	270	6	456	374
4 bedrooms	540	405	1 451	293	439	359	—	860	605
5 or more bedrooms	204	274	396	170	91	136	—	269	347
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	132	—	102	26	132	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	36	—	124	—	21	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units	—	26	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 708	1 312	2 914	1 128	744	1 012	6	1 774	1 486
Source of water, public system or private company	1 695	1 275	22	445	157	395	—	43	68
Sewage disposal, public sewer	869	487	7	402	21	219	—	7	11
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 591	1 196	2 778	1 065	722	976	6	1 651	1 355
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	107	217	—	7	—	13	—	61	140
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	40	36	7	—	19	—	25	19
Electricity	84	103	149	333	—	201	—	87	56
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 380	812	2 564	696	717	738	6	1 454	1 122
All other fuels	—	24	29	15	5	5	—	24	18
No fuel used	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	21	37	22	57	—	4	—	6	12
1	401	234	388	265	116	208	—	216	276
2	790	636	1 379	476	392	483	6	765	616
3 or more	379	289	989	267	214	281	—	664	451
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 275	1 034	2 548	752	659	824	6	1 513	1 223
1989 to March 1990	88	120	209	66	53	62	—	124	85
1985 to 1988	298	305	687	221	182	255	—	485	262
1980 to 1984	211	163	526	94	79	140	—	330	251
1970 to 1979	319	220	628	166	204	213	—	236	321
1969 or earlier	359	226	498	205	141	154	6	338	304
Renter-occupied housing units	316	162	230	313	63	152	—	138	132
1989 to March 1990	92	97	73	105	28	67	—	63	57
1985 to 1988	120	48	104	112	14	71	—	67	22
1980 to 1984	54	17	16	90	—	—	—	8	37
1970 to 1979	30	—	—	6	21	—	—	—	10
1969 or earlier	20	—	37	—	—	14	—	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	9	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	7
Householder 65 years and over	336	228	379	233	109	128	—	183	259
Owner-occupied housing units	307	211	360	116	109	114	—	183	255
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	16	31	18	57	—	4	—	—	6
Complete plumbing facilities	1 582	1 189	2 778	1 065	722	976	6	1 646	1 355
1.00 or less persons per room	1 576	1 189	2 778	1 051	722	964	6	1 639	1 355
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	—	14	—	12	—	7	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	116 849	160 106	139 601	110 938	125 540	107 253	49 580	137 158	160 190
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	81 650	71 876	55 043	40 596	72 778	80 521	—	71 617	55 841
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	49	41	52	61	24	20	—	51	34
Owner-occupied housing units	21	30	45	29	24	20	—	51	21
Renter-occupied housing units	28	11	7	32	—	—	—	—	13

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York— Northern New Jersey—Long Island, NY—NJ— CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Totals for split tracts/BNAs's in Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 501	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 439 777	195 280	1 035 057	1 209 440	27 838	27 838	14 330	6 841	1 033	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 665 892	137 020	698 694	830 178	20 500	20 500	9 963	5 187	842	
Less than \$300	7 605	609	3 881	3 115	44	44	25	19	—	
\$300 to \$399	20 433	1 682	8 895	9 856	110	110	65	8	—	
\$400 to \$499	52 240	4 539	19 687	28 014	311	311	245	42	—	
\$500 to \$599	90 744	6 355	33 852	50 537	563	563	404	93	—	
\$600 to \$799	234 640	15 028	87 984	131 628	1 695	1 695	1 206	263	52	
\$800 to \$999	229 047	15 973	93 979	119 095	1 871	1 871	1 162	416	50	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	486 551	35 636	218 987	231 928	4 136	4 136	2 568	793	132	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	294 122	24 345	130 040	139 737	4 170	4 170	2 120	972	105	
\$2,000 or more	250 510	32 853	101 389	116 268	7 600	7 600	2 168	2 581	503	
Median (dollars)	1 192	1 334	1 218	1 147	1 682	1 682	1 342	1 994	2 000+	
Not mortgaged	773 885	58 260	336 363	379 262	7 338	7 338	4 367	1 654	191	
Less than \$100	2 946	114	988	1 844	16	16	11	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	23 014	1 833	9 172	12 009	156	156	108	36	—	
\$200 to \$299	116 515	9 984	49 033	57 498	400	400	259	94	—	
\$300 to \$399	201 378	19 082	98 055	84 241	1 815	1 815	1 246	277	55	
\$400 to \$499	178 207	13 270	87 768	77 169	2 160	2 160	1 491	369	19	
\$500 or more	251 825	13 977	91 347	146 501	2 791	2 791	1 252	878	117	
Median (dollars)	422	390	411	443	453	453	434	500+	500+	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	297 955	21 137	129 696	147 122	2 329	2 329	1 541	413	46	
Less than 20 percent	20 467	1 628	9 953	8 886	92	92	53	6	—	
20 to 24 percent	23 902	2 445	11 772	9 685	99	99	66	33	—	
25 to 29 percent	27 195	2 177	13 304	11 714	193	193	150	23	—	
30 to 34 percent	27 161	2 172	12 670	12 319	234	234	173	37	—	
35 percent or more	185 913	11 930	77 232	96 751	1 628	1 628	1 038	309	41	
Not computed	13 317	785	4 765	7 767	83	83	61	5	5	
Median	45.7	40.8	42.5	49.1	50.0+	50.0+	47.6	50.0+	50.0+	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	337 876	24 101	145 684	168 091	2 714	2 714	1 751	536	64	
Less than 20 percent	114 110	9 749	54 703	49 658	852	852	565	168	9	
20 to 24 percent	51 101	3 418	22 617	25 066	488	488	367	65	12	
25 to 29 percent	36 273	2 014	14 009	20 250	321	321	185	69	4	
30 to 34 percent	27 290	1 801	10 719	14 770	151	151	75	69	6	
35 percent or more	108 907	7 112	43 602	58 193	902	902	559	165	33	
Not computed	195	7	34	154	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	25.5	23.4	24.0	27.3	25.3	25.3	24.2	27.5	50.0+	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	407 468	29 063	176 055	202 350	3 301	3 301	2 288	602	70	
Less than 20 percent	173 053	13 278	74 765	85 010	1 439	1 439	1 044	214	11	
20 to 24 percent	51 743	3 413	20 752	27 578	371	371	275	74	28	
25 to 29 percent	43 979	2 871	19 693	21 415	288	288	207	56	—	
30 to 34 percent	40 017	2 589	18 999	18 429	251	251	174	40	—	
35 percent or more	98 554	6 912	41 822	49 820	952	952	588	218	31	
Not computed	122	—	24	98	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	23.0	21.8	23.2	22.9	22.9	22.9	21.8	26.2	24.3	
\$50,000 or more	1 396 478	120 979	583 622	691 877	19 494	19 494	8 750	5 290	853	
Less than 20 percent	848 074	70 179	337 694	440 201	11 130	11 130	5 031	3 126	494	
20 to 24 percent	196 722	16 710	88 683	91 329	2 581	2 581	1 195	589	118	
25 to 29 percent	146 636	13 819	68 165	64 652	1 928	1 928	958	477	64	
30 to 34 percent	93 543	8 887	43 380	41 276	1 523	1 523	696	385	43	
35 percent or more	111 216	11 349	45 616	54 251	2 325	2 325	870	706	134	
Not computed	287	35	84	168	7	7	—	—	—	
Median	16.7	17.5	17.6	15.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.9	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 235 043	109 970	760 151	2 364 922	14 135	14 135	11 599	1 569	145	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	23 151	1 093	7 928	14 130	167	167	161	6	—	
\$100 to \$199	213 351	5 803	36 318	171 230	614	614	538	31	—	
\$200 to \$299	218 081	4 375	35 306	178 400	511	511	469	42	—	
\$300 to \$399	374 794	5 465	62 546	306 783	554	554	460	49	—	
\$400 to \$499	523 966	8 850	95 054	420 062	890	890	811	36	—	
\$500 to \$599	482 715	13 124	120 517	349 074	1 236	1 236	1 056	99	—	
\$600 to \$749	591 338	21 901	184 325	385 112	2 605	2 605	2 379	139	17	
\$750 to \$999	465 078	25 542	135 371	304 165	3 425	3 425	3 033	245	17	
\$1,000 or more	279 914	20 215	64 850	194 849	3 695	3 695	2 411	827	106	
No cash rent	62 655	3 602	17 936	41 117	438	438	281	95	5	
Median (dollars)	545	699	610	519	770	770	738	1 109	1 340	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	734 566	18 594	141 821	574 151	1 718	1 718	1 517	112	11	
Less than 20 percent	14 408	656	4 229	9 523	111	111	111	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	23 290	1 002	5 606	16 682	107	107	77	12	—	
25 to 29 percent	50 658	1 790	12 190	36 678	170	170	153	6	—	
30 to 34 percent	39 004	1 316	7 619	30 069	139	139	121	13	—	
35 percent or more	507 381	11 507	94 101	401 773	982	982	903	54	11	
Not computed	99 825	2 323	18 076	79 426	209	209	152	27	—	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.4	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	553 996	16 834	129 176	407 986	1 776	1 776	1 508	156	5	
Less than 20 percent	45 211	1 178	7 288	36 745	149	149	149	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	40 637	824	7 185	32 628	161	161	141	20	—	
25 to 29 percent	63 689	1 674	12 181	49 834	148	148	91	19	—	
30 to 34 percent	67 973	1 301	13 783	52 889	152	152	138	6	—	
35 percent or more	325 246	11 171	85 163	228 912	1 101	1 101	946	89	5	
Not computed	11 240	686	3 576	6 978	65	65	43	22	—	
Median	39.4	44.8	43.1	38.1	43.8	43.8	43.7	45.3	50.0+	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	792 955	27 721	199 535	565 699	3 595	3 595	3 169	280	—	
Less than 20 percent	201 451	3 384	36 431	161 636	308	308	287	21	—	
20 to 24 percent	162 780	4 432	38 796	119 552	440	440	404	27	—	
25 to 29 percent	150 457	5 140	43 839	101 478	655	655	621	19	—	
30 to 34 percent	101 246	4 766	31 324	65 156	615	615	517	68	—	
35 percent or more	161 566	9 103	44 615	107 848	1 461	1 461	1 251	133	—	
Not computed	15 455	896	4 530	10 029	116	116	89	12	—	
Median	25.8	30.5	27.5	24.9	32.7	32.7	32.2	34.9	—	
\$35,000 or more	1 153 526	46 821	289 619	817 086	7 046	7 046	5 405	1 021	129	
Less than 20 percent	800 078	24 910	185 841	589 327	3 472	3 472	2 771	394	44	
20 to 24 percent	178 239	10 203	56 835	111 201	1 555	1 555	1 182	270	32	
25 to 29 percent	83 955	5 800	24 124	54 031	916	916	674	161	31	
30 to 34 percent	39 513	2 666	10 377	26 470	549	549	406	85	10	
35 percent or more	29 298	1 966	6 343	20 989	359	359	256	67	7	
Not computed	22 443	1 276	6 099	15 068	195	195	116	44	5	
Median	15.9	19.1	17.4	15.1	19.8	19.8	19.5	21.7	22.8	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT									
	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431	Tract 432	Tract 433	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	994	895	806	1 146	496	834	1 021	403	728	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	673	650	608	801	354	532	764	295	510	
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	
\$300 to \$399.....	6	6	7	7	—	—	4	—	7	
\$400 to \$499.....	4	41	—	33	6	6	11	19	—	
\$500 to \$599.....	9	35	17	38	—	13	28	—	33	
\$600 to \$799.....	71	87	68	90	28	49	65	52	68	
\$800 to \$999.....	40	111	48	80	22	48	97	51	68	
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	187	133	180	212	81	109	164	66	158	
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	145	128	163	157	88	135	172	41	116	
\$2,000 or more.....	211	109	125	178	129	172	223	66	51	
Median (dollars).....	1 567	1 181	1 405	1 329	1 727	1 652	1 538	1 125	1 197	
Not mortgaged.....	321	245	198	345	142	302	257	108	218	
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	13	
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	7	20	—	23	5	7	36	
\$300 to \$399.....	35	81	67	151	19	66	40	12	84	
\$400 to \$499.....	163	98	75	115	62	102	75	27	66	
\$500 or more.....	123	66	41	59	61	106	137	62	19	
Median (dollars).....	481	433	417	401	483	465	500+	500+	377	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	66	75	42	105	53	97	41	22	91	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	18	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	22	—	13	—	18	—	—	6	
30 to 34 percent.....	8	7	—	13	6	16	6	—	5	
35 percent or more.....	53	46	34	66	47	58	35	18	56	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	6	
Median.....	50.0+	38.0	42.2	50.0+	43.8	46.7	43.2	50.0+	45.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	101	80	119	151	19	86	120	68	129	
Less than 20 percent.....	23	28	39	70	14	20	22	18	46	
20 to 24 percent.....	36	33	6	23	—	29	45	23	31	
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	5	12	5	5	23	—	26	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	9	4	8	—	
35 percent or more.....	37	19	69	41	—	23	26	19	26	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	23.8	21.8	37.8	21.2	15.5	24.0	24.2	23.5	23.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	183	135	160	200	79	169	107	93	110	
Less than 20 percent.....	77	51	68	109	25	80	60	31	33	
20 to 24 percent.....	17	26	32	9	22	10	17	23	22	
25 to 29 percent.....	6	19	22	28	—	9	—	8	15	
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	15	12	—	14	13	6	12	
35 percent or more.....	78	39	23	42	32	56	17	25	28	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	24.3	23.2	21.9	18.6	23.3	22.2	18.7	23.4	25.0	
\$50,000 or more.....	644	605	485	690	345	482	753	220	398	
Less than 20 percent.....	387	398	173	379	154	283	439	119	243	
20 to 24 percent.....	88	95	97	99	22	47	100	34	34	
25 to 29 percent.....	53	41	64	90	46	37	82	26	59	
30 to 34 percent.....	32	25	75	61	55	49	47	22	25	
35 percent or more.....	84	46	76	61	68	66	85	19	37	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	16.7	15.6	23.6	18.5	24.2	17.9	18.2	18.0	15.1	
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	71	267	420	339	70	241	216	456	197	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	19	44	—	16	—	23	—	
\$200 to \$299.....	—	7	10	30	—	—	6	36	—	
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	19	17	—	29	—	25	16	
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	29	21	—	6	—	23	21	
\$500 to \$599.....	—	99	—	16	5	—	—	112	17	
\$600 to \$749.....	—	7	44	75	5	27	8	65	17	
\$750 to \$999.....	22	82	96	49	7	93	51	80	64	
\$1,000 or more.....	30	72	192	82	45	56	140	76	54	
No cash rent.....	19	—	4	5	8	14	11	16	8	
Median (dollars).....	1 133	813	958	718	1 311	845	1 268	652	842	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	12	—	30	44	—	54	5	61	13	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	7	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	12	5	5	5	—	34	—	44	7	
Not computed.....	—	—	7	—	—	4	5	10	6	
Median.....	50.0+	—	28.2	31.1	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	23	57	43	14	22	7	66	13	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	13	—	12	—	24	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	13	5	—	—	4	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	23	39	17	9	4	—	19	13	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	
Median.....	—	50.0+	41.3	33.3	50.0+	24.6	—	22.9	50.0+	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	19	43	96	86	5	22	22	72	66	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	13	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	22	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	10	—	18	5	5	—	17	7	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	26	12	14	—	14	—	—	27	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	72	25	—	—	22	20	24	
Not computed.....	19	—	4	5	—	3	—	—	8	
Median.....	—	30.9	42.6	29.6	27.5	31.6	47.3	25.3	34.1	
\$35,000 or more.....	40	201	237	166	51	143	182	257	105	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	105	78	86	12	81	72	169	82	
20 to 24 percent.....	19	24	52	58	—	28	20	23	7	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	61	48	8	13	—	52	32	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	21	—	40	7	18	27	13	17	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	11	19	7	—	—	21	—	16	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	4	16	—	
Median.....	30.2	19.6	23.9	19.3	28.7	18.4	24.2	14.3	14.6	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 435	Tract 436	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	335	644	768	28	771	1 270	391	10	351
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	199	472	485	6	483	870	302	5	252
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	10	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	6	14	20	—	—	8	—	—	21
\$500 to \$599.....	—	24	27	—	17	54	—	—	50
\$600 to \$799.....	39	85	84	—	89	90	57	—	24
\$800 to \$999.....	36	44	56	—	89	141	28	—	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	51	136	84	6	173	190	97	5	120
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	50	90	135	—	82	206	95	—	12
\$2,000 or more.....	17	69	79	—	23	163	25	—	18
Median (dollars).....	1 159	1 217	1 302	1 375	1 079	1 330	1 306	1 125	1 118
Not mortgaged.....	136	172	283	22	288	400	89	5	99
Less than \$100.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	7	12	16	13	—	5
\$200 to \$299.....	24	10	22	—	8	39	—	—	16
\$300 to \$399.....	65	69	72	—	91	86	32	—	43
\$400 to \$499.....	36	59	124	6	136	105	38	5	31
\$500 or more.....	—	34	65	9	41	154	6	—	4
Median (dollars).....	350	409	426	433	417	454	398	425	381
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	83	81	78	—	152	140	57	5	52
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	12	16	6	—	5
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	—	16	—	17	10	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	22	23	—	17	18	—	—	3
35 percent or more.....	48	59	31	—	98	83	44	5	39
Not computed.....	17	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	41.4	45.0	34.1	—	50.0+	39.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	32	77	95	16	90	202	29	—	61
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	44	7	33	51	—	—	27
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	17	—	8	37	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	10	—	9	16	34	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	10
35 percent or more.....	25	52	34	—	33	41	29	—	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	38.5	40.9	21.0	25.6	26.3	26.9	50.0+	—	21.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	63	114	120	—	143	160	68	5	48
Less than 20 percent.....	33	34	77	—	67	92	32	—	37
20 to 24 percent.....	9	9	6	—	14	6	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	27	18	—	10	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	15	—	9	—	35	5	—	5	4
35 percent or more.....	6	44	10	—	17	49	28	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.9	27.6	17.3	—	21.6	18.7	21.3	32.5	13.2
\$50,000 or more.....	157	372	475	12	386	768	237	—	190
Less than 20 percent.....	96	235	298	6	241	449	115	—	115
20 to 24 percent.....	13	43	39	—	47	150	48	—	21
25 to 29 percent.....	10	16	85	6	44	65	26	—	28
30 to 34 percent.....	12	21	25	—	25	65	38	—	22
35 percent or more.....	26	57	28	—	29	39	10	—	4
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.4	14.9	15.5	20.0	16.1	17.9	20.4	—	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 063	109	283	763	1 510	386	1 369	1 002	890
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	13	—	31	20	—	—	22	40	—
\$100 to \$199.....	10	—	36	57	—	—	71	86	38
\$200 to \$299.....	46	—	33	57	20	7	43	39	47
\$300 to \$399.....	6	—	50	47	9	10	33	57	6
\$400 to \$499.....	91	7	—	55	57	18	161	116	38
\$500 to \$599.....	92	19	23	97	122	25	128	89	76
\$600 to \$749.....	254	39	28	157	415	55	396	200	211
\$750 to \$999.....	349	35	27	216	517	110	316	246	237
\$1,000 or more.....	188	9	48	50	296	161	178	113	214
No cash rent.....	14	—	7	—	74	—	21	16	23
Median (dollars).....	759	724	382	639	796	927	683	629	768
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	124	16	80	184	81	41	198	218	109
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	14	12	—	—	11	20	—
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	—	31	—	—	13	20	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	—	22	—	—	33	14	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	28	29	—	—	—	10	15
35 percent or more.....	76	16	38	83	46	37	141	128	75
Not computed.....	25	—	—	7	35	4	—	26	14
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	34.6	34.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	124	7	64	110	142	26	199	186	95
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	17	—	20	—	19	14	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	18	—	—	8	14	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	15	—	—	—	7	6	16
30 to 34 percent.....	25	—	23	13	—	—	6	30	—
35 percent or more.....	99	7	9	79	98	26	159	116	53
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	6	6
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	30.0	41.3	49.1	50.0+	49.9	50.0+	38.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	320	38	74	152	503	88	476	265	273
Less than 20 percent.....	37	—	8	—	—	6	54	46	—
20 to 24 percent.....	43	7	9	24	56	6	91	21	45
25 to 29 percent.....	84	10	14	11	96	8	95	45	68
30 to 34 percent.....	30	16	7	10	126	18	71	50	40
35 percent or more.....	126	5	36	107	219	50	152	93	111
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	10	9
Median.....	29.8	30.6	34.3	38.2	33.8	37.0	29.6	31.5	32.4
\$35,000 or more.....	495	48	65	317	784	231	496	333	413
Less than 20 percent.....	299	29	31	204	308	157	285	187	183
20 to 24 percent.....	81	11	21	60	280	10	98	68	136
25 to 29 percent.....	60	8	6	42	82	7	51	30	64
30 to 34 percent.....	31	—	—	11	43	33	18	40	17
35 percent or more.....	24	—	—	—	43	24	36	—	5
Not computed.....	—	—	7	—	28	—	8	8	8
Median.....	18.4	18.5	19.4	17.8	21.3	17.7	18.5	18.6	20.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.				Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT			
	Tract 443	Tract 444	Tract 445	Tract 446	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 502	Tract 503	Tract 504
Specified owner-occupied housing units	927	446	82	984	1 027	981	2 182	530
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	617	328	50	707	842	622	1 683	416
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$400 to \$499	28	15	8	5	—	12	11	—
\$500 to \$599	39	13	—	7	—	29	25	8
\$600 to \$799	96	17	10	37	52	64	78	16
\$800 to \$999	75	35	9	77	50	39	192	28
\$1,000 to \$1,499	133	100	8	175	132	80	268	55
\$1,500 to \$1,999	102	69	15	119	105	107	302	124
\$2,000 or more	144	79	—	287	503	291	780	185
Median (dollars)	1 182	1 417	980	1 721	2 000+	1 907	1 898	1 907
Not mortgaged	310	118	32	277	185	359	499	114
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	11	—	7	—	7	23	—
\$200 to \$299	25	10	—	7	—	30	17	—
\$300 to \$399	124	61	22	26	49	77	37	7
\$400 to \$499	35	20	10	103	19	102	119	53
\$500 or more	115	16	—	134	117	143	303	54
Median (dollars)	392	363	386	496	500+	466	500+	447
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	131	67	34	69	46	74	136	44
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	7	—	33	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	—	7	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	6	21	—	—	—	—	14	10
35 percent or more	98	46	34	40	41	41	118	34
Not computed	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	40.8	50.0+	48.6	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	115	63	—	98	64	112	162	40
Less than 20 percent	62	31	—	13	9	41	52	7
20 to 24 percent	13	7	—	45	12	32	8	7
25 to 29 percent	21	14	—	—	4	15	36	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6	7	22	7
35 percent or more	19	11	—	40	33	17	44	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	20.4	—	24.0	50.0+	22.3	27.9	28.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	160	36	30	105	64	101	163	43
Less than 20 percent	89	11	7	31	5	55	63	12
20 to 24 percent	22	—	4	19	28	20	6	6
25 to 29 percent	5	—	5	23	—	—	20	12
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	12	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	28	25	14	20	31	26	63	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	50.0+	29.0	25.5	24.8	14.6	28.1	26.5
\$50,000 or more	521	280	18	712	853	694	1 721	403
Less than 20 percent	350	124	18	409	494	403	1 086	265
20 to 24 percent	88	36	—	94	118	61	205	36
25 to 29 percent	42	57	—	81	64	74	138	31
30 to 34 percent	34	26	—	37	43	78	70	24
35 percent or more	7	37	—	91	134	71	222	47
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median	16.4	22.2	10.5	17.8	17.9	16.5	16.7	17.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	355	576	713	303	145	375	262	315
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	28	—	—	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	34	99	5	—	22	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	53	27	8	—	9	17	—
\$300 to \$399	16	46	62	12	—	24	—	8
\$400 to \$499	25	63	64	16	—	10	6	20
\$500 to \$599	27	51	58	—	—	—	56	25
\$600 to \$749	69	100	190	17	17	29	11	41
\$750 to \$999	97	137	136	66	17	79	10	100
\$1,000 or more	107	85	44	171	106	180	145	115
No cash rent	14	7	5	8	5	16	17	6
Median (dollars)	836	659	622	1 137	1 340	1 003	1 155	901
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	25	35	167	20	11	46	10	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	35	8	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	5	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	25	35	89	7	11	15	—	14
Not computed	—	—	9	—	—	6	10	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.0	50.0+	31.4	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8	200	96	6	5	70	31	17
Less than 20 percent	—	47	8	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	27	4	—	—	9	6	—
25 to 29 percent	8	17	10	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	7	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	—	103	67	6	5	37	19	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6
Median	27.5	41.2	40.6	37.5	50.0+	44.5	43.9	39.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	128	150	234	37	—	58	59	91
Less than 20 percent	16	22	70	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	28	9	19	—	—	—	8	19
25 to 29 percent	26	35	67	—	—	—	10	9
30 to 34 percent	20	21	15	—	—	7	30	24
35 percent or more	38	56	58	37	—	46	—	39
Not computed	—	7	5	—	—	5	—	—
Median	28.8	31.3	26.9	50.0+	—	39.4	30.1	33.6
\$35,000 or more	194	191	216	240	129	201	162	193
Less than 20 percent	53	120	157	73	44	72	28	92
20 to 24 percent	90	19	25	52	32	59	40	72
25 to 29 percent	11	15	22	62	31	37	41	12
30 to 34 percent	13	37	12	8	10	13	28	5
35 percent or more	13	—	—	37	7	20	8	12
Not computed	14	—	—	8	5	—	17	—
Median	22.1	14.8	14.5	24.1	22.8	22.4	25.5	20.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westport CDP, Fairfield County, CT—Con.		Remainder of Fairfield County, CT						
	Tract 505	Tract 506	Tract 451	Tract 452	Tract 453	Tract 454	Tract 501 (pt.)	Tract 551	Tract 552
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 179	942	2 292	636	602	709	6	1 349	1 073
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	881	743	1 887	445	497	579	—	1 123	819
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$400 to \$499.....	7	12	10	—	6	—	—	8	—
\$500 to \$599.....	14	17	6	—	10	4	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	40	13	46	35	27	36	—	11	28
\$800 to \$999.....	69	38	106	20	38	16	—	45	68
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	139	119	257	51	89	122	—	113	143
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	218	116	375	106	104	143	—	192	158
\$2,000 or more.....	394	428	972	227	223	258	—	749	422
Median (dollars).....	1 893	2 000+	2 000+	2 000+	1 877	1 890	—	2 000+	2 000+
Not mortgaged.....	298	199	405	191	105	130	6	226	254
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
\$200 to \$299.....	30	17	19	—	—	—	—	22	6
\$300 to \$399.....	60	47	89	81	20	30	6	15	51
\$400 to \$499.....	60	16	155	32	42	39	—	27	5
\$500 or more.....	148	113	142	78	43	55	—	151	192
Median (dollars).....	494	500+	445	473	446	444	375	500+	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	63	50	105	63	31	33	—	101	42
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	10	6	—	6	—	5	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	7	7	6	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	6	11	8	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	44	31	67	43	31	20	—	91	29
Not computed.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median.....	50.0+	50.0	39.9	49.6	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	93	65	181	40	17	50	—	46	93
Less than 20 percent.....	34	25	40	6	12	14	—	21	26
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	14	14	—	6	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	52	—	—	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent.....	27	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	32	28	68	20	5	30	—	25	30
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.3	26.3	28.5	32.5	17.1	50.0+	—	41.8	24.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	143	88	159	44	45	63	6	50	44
Less than 20 percent.....	47	32	63	12	22	32	6	13	33
20 to 24 percent.....	14	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	7	19	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	17	15	6	6	5	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	53	32	54	12	17	26	—	26	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.1	31.5	27.2	23.6	30.4	19.9	10.0-	35.4	13.8
\$50,000 or more.....	880	739	1 847	489	509	563	—	1 152	894
Less than 20 percent.....	477	401	1 036	276	269	288	—	554	550
20 to 24 percent.....	93	76	292	48	104	104	—	131	118
25 to 29 percent.....	90	80	153	59	42	81	—	107	51
30 to 34 percent.....	99	71	153	31	36	43	—	146	33
35 percent or more.....	121	111	213	75	58	47	—	214	142
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.7	18.6	18.2	17.9	19.0	19.6	—	20.8	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	316	156	211	313	63	152	—	102	126
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	9	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	17	—	5	26	—	14	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	8	9	—	15	—	7	4
\$500 to \$599.....	7	11	25	23	5	9	—	14	5
\$600 to \$749.....	29	12	8	41	5	19	—	—	14
\$750 to \$999.....	34	5	30	54	—	19	—	25	19
\$1,000 or more.....	186	95	106	110	48	76	—	48	69
No cash rent.....	18	33	29	5	5	—	—	8	15
Median (dollars).....	1 203	1 353	1 142	796	1 396	1 000	—	1 021	1 196
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	20	11	14	69	—	—	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	14	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	11	14	10	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	36.4	—	—	30.5	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	5	28	9	40	—	29	—	17	17
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	29	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	17	9	23	—	—	—	17	17
Not computed.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	47.7	50.0+	36.7	—	27.5	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	51	21	41	67	11	9	—	—	18
Less than 20 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	9	21	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	27	21	26	36	6	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more.....	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	38.6	48.8	36.6	36.0	50.0+	22.5	—	—	50.0+
\$35,000 or more.....	240	96	147	137	52	114	—	85	85
Less than 20 percent.....	115	43	61	79	20	57	—	39	51
20 to 24 percent.....	55	12	15	15	13	31	—	18	11
25 to 29 percent.....	26	14	29	17	8	11	—	10	6
30 to 34 percent.....	23	6	18	9	—	15	—	10	6
35 percent or more.....	10	10	8	17	6	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	11	11	16	—	5	—	—	8	6
Median.....	20.0	14.9	21.5	18.8	21.3	20.0	—	19.6	18.1

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-- Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ-- CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 431	Tract 432
Occupied housing units -----	4 938 808	315 537	1 692 729	2 930 542	42 903	42 903	25 464	9 050	1 364	877
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	35 254	2 891	17 294	15 069	551	551	422	39	32	—
1985 to 1988 -----	242 297	20 509	121 055	100 733	2 817	2 817	1 682	458	154	6
1980 to 1984 -----	199 692	19 808	95 295	84 589	2 754	2 754	1 435	566	157	63
1970 to 1979 -----	559 981	47 613	230 169	282 199	5 758	5 758	3 462	773	302	343
1960 to 1969 -----	843 139	54 986	299 436	488 717	7 974	7 974	4 339	1 652	430	143
1950 to 1959 -----	940 631	61 073	316 365	563 193	9 382	9 382	5 287	2 568	76	41
1940 to 1949 -----	590 842	33 148	186 213	371 481	3 496	3 496	2 235	708	136	149
1939 or earlier -----	1 526 972	75 509	426 902	1 024 561	10 171	10 171	6 602	2 286	85	6
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	191 327	4 582	24 200	162 545	585	585	497	35	—	—
1 bedroom -----	1 025 841	34 439	259 729	731 673	4 818	4 818	3 995	404	64	86
2 bedrooms -----	1 243 242	77 484	443 796	721 962	9 291	9 291	7 255	1 286	218	385
3 bedrooms -----	1 487 743	115 008	569 673	803 062	13 530	13 530	8 794	2 661	613	282
4 bedrooms -----	749 559	63 896	306 949	378 714	11 030	11 030	4 083	3 173	384	118
5 or more bedrooms -----	241 096	20 128	88 382	132 586	3 649	3 649	840	1 491	85	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	4 908 941	314 178	1 686 056	2 908 707	42 817	42 817	25 418	9 015	1 364	877
Source of water, public system or private company -----	4 591 435	245 012	1 534 748	2 811 675	32 741	32 741	23 605	8 085	723	722
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	4 192 371	204 009	1 498 746	2 489 616	24 184	24 184	20 644	2 926	521	688
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	23 172	1 017	5 878	16 277	98	98	72	21	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 415	474	2 700	3 241	57	57	35	17	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	16 757	543	3 178	13 036	41	41	37	4	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	2 223 588	83 130	1 016 670	1 123 788	5 849	5 849	4 630	1 004	34	135
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	79 502	4 274	28 199	47 029	598	598	309	183	17	6
Electricity -----	359 614	42 877	152 213	164 524	6 626	6 626	5 203	610	307	377
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 195 693	181 410	478 746	1 535 537	29 391	29 391	15 031	7 208	997	347
All other fuels -----	62 989	3 484	13 672	45 833	327	327	186	45	9	12
No fuel used -----	17 422	362	3 229	13 831	112	112	105	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	1 159 685	21 872	181 414	956 399	1 870	1 870	1 502	272	39	17
1 -----	1 592 697	91 145	575 775	925 777	11 840	11 840	8 368	2 045	279	358
2 -----	1 492 766	132 553	647 748	712 465	19 288	19 288	10 852	4 402	705	365
3 or more -----	693 660	69 967	287 792	335 901	9 905	9 905	4 742	2 331	341	137
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 945 841	230 978	1 163 882	1 550 981	32 047	32 047	17 162	7 513	1 201	553
1989 to March 1990 -----	182 458	15 812	75 717	90 929	2 241	2 241	1 149	506	106	98
1985 to 1988 -----	631 648	55 410	274 001	302 237	8 301	8 301	4 504	1 775	345	89
1980 to 1984 -----	420 882	33 644	167 256	219 982	4 988	4 988	2 394	1 195	183	107
1970 to 1979 -----	713 332	52 826	272 086	388 420	7 252	7 252	3 641	1 866	253	146
1969 or earlier -----	997 521	73 286	374 822	549 413	9 265	9 265	5 474	2 171	314	113
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 992 967	84 559	528 847	1 379 561	10 856	10 856	8 302	1 537	163	324
1989 to March 1990 -----	442 879	29 217	147 229	266 433	3 860	3 860	2 883	584	66	121
1985 to 1988 -----	562 840	30 629	176 974	355 237	4 249	4 249	3 223	647	66	75
1980 to 1984 -----	322 352	11 375	84 348	226 629	1 329	1 329	1 002	176	14	33
1970 to 1979 -----	369 001	7 980	76 237	284 784	826	826	730	59	10	67
1969 or earlier -----	295 895	5 358	44 059	246 478	592	592	464	71	7	28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	105 464	3 762	27 131	74 571	316	316	261	35	—	37
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 306 570	75 792	445 376	785 402	9 008	9 008	5 750	1 986	223	176
Owner-occupied housing units -----	789 230	58 842	320 901	409 487	7 355	7 355	4 441	1 791	216	168
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	5 389	272	1 457	3 660	35	35	22	8	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	19 994	661	4 907	14 426	61	61	48	13	—	—
No vehicle available -----	497 685	14 189	108 739	374 757	1 301	1 301	1 001	220	13	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	4 915 636	314 520	1 686 851	2 914 265	42 805	42 805	25 392	9 029	1 364	877
1.00 or less persons per room -----	4 764 018	310 190	1 653 665	2 800 163	42 196	42 196	24 843	9 002	1 364	845
1.01 or more persons per room -----	151 618	4 330	33 186	114 102	609	609	549	27	—	32
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	23 172	1 017	5 878	16 277	98	98	72	21	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	20 050	978	5 301	13 771	98	98	72	21	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	3 122	39	577	2 506	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	69 937	80 903	65 506	71 628	100 139	100 139	70 951	132 870	103 129	71 705
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 600	40 669	34 409	37 191	46 110	46 110	41 702	62 073	53 439	45 425
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	371 962	14 592	96 401	260 969	1 464	1 464	987	256	5	56
Owner-occupied housing units -----	93 905	5 922	34 421	53 562	719	719	396	149	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units -----	278 057	8 670	61 980	207 407	745	745	591	107	5	43

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
Occupied housing units -----	1 383	555	2 386	1 749	1 495	656	1 234	584	328
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	26	45	5	124	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	99	63	281	79	142	92	97	12	13
1980 to 1984 -----	47	73	128	84	99	7	61	12	—
1970 to 1979 -----	88	131	362	322	214	76	170	7	—
1960 to 1969 -----	150	90	359	341	187	51	20	65	32
1950 to 1959 -----	71	9	640	437	154	16	86	139	26
1940 to 1949 -----	104	10	204	236	88	17	112	72	52
1939 or earlier -----	824	153	367	245	487	397	688	277	174
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	59	45	45	11	33	72	38	—	12
1 bedroom -----	376	290	697	94	479	307	281	82	64
2 bedrooms -----	593	169	982	502	544	179	531	164	130
3 bedrooms -----	296	18	449	775	332	66	270	217	84
4 bedrooms -----	59	33	194	315	62	32	75	108	24
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	19	52	45	—	39	13	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 383	555	2 386	1 749	1 479	656	1 227	584	320
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 383	555	2 378	1 726	1 495	656	1 234	584	328
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 383	555	2 341	1 405	1 495	651	1 219	509	298
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	15	—	—	6	15	—	15
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	15	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	385	142	631	368	292	192	335	271	73
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	10	7	47	17	36	20	13	15	18
Electricity -----	421	227	714	235	444	301	293	7	45
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	561	96	958	1 129	723	143	593	283	182
All other fuels -----	6	—	34	—	—	—	—	8	10
No fuel used -----	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	162	117	136	49	225	73	155	28	37
1 -----	544	300	1 079	512	597	368	471	222	164
2 -----	430	108	875	851	485	153	446	286	87
3 or more -----	247	30	296	337	188	62	162	48	40
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	510	119	1 134	1 406	570	218	537	404	102
1989 to March 1990 -----	49	6	72	68	37	20	33	28	—
1985 to 1988 -----	117	69	372	395	189	127	116	69	45
1980 to 1984 -----	49	6	96	198	66	29	93	48	10
1970 to 1979 -----	80	29	175	251	106	8	128	116	8
1969 or earlier -----	215	9	419	494	172	34	167	143	39
Renter-occupied housing units -----	873	436	1 252	343	925	438	697	180	226
1989 to March 1990 -----	349	156	502	92	301	131	233	59	38
1985 to 1988 -----	348	173	508	145	318	193	235	63	75
1980 to 1984 -----	56	64	79	78	145	38	169	31	39
1970 to 1979 -----	80	43	101	22	98	49	26	11	33
1969 or earlier -----	40	—	62	6	63	27	34	16	41
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	22	39	—	22	32	23	38	17	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	290	192	425	446	308	85	241	125	84
Owner-occupied housing units -----	187	37	338	417	129	21	148	117	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit -----	8	12	—	16	—	12	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	115	93	63	22	135	53	64	12	27
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 383	555	2 371	1 749	1 495	650	1 219	584	313
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 354	542	2 301	1 727	1 379	594	1 144	538	293
1.01 or more persons per room -----	29	13	70	22	116	56	75	46	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	15	—	—	6	15	—	15
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	15	—	—	6	15	—	15
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	46 774	69 231	49 540	68 843	47 948	76 063	47 598	66 878	43 069
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 992	32 073	40 464	53 168	32 498	33 224	38 596	41 086	28 794
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	108	26	119	85	141	47	64	17	24
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46	—	61	54	8	—	27	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	62	26	58	31	133	47	37	17	24

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Tract 431	Tract 432
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 181 807	186 408	947 034	1 048 365	26 339	26 339	13 110	6 682	973	327
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	1 451 000	129 211	623 863	697 926	19 161	19 161	8 874	5 051	716	226
Less than \$300.....	6 277	556	3 582	2 139	37	37	25	12	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	17 076	1 473	8 142	7 461	95	95	58	8	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	43 447	4 307	17 698	21 442	262	262	196	42	11	9
\$500 to \$599.....	77 422	5 980	30 709	40 733	517	517	358	93	20	-
\$600 to \$799.....	204 276	14 280	79 340	110 656	1 529	1 529	1 040	263	58	28
\$800 to \$999.....	200 232	15 106	84 679	100 447	1 733	1 733	1 040	409	90	46
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	426 812	33 366	196 333	197 113	3 818	3 818	2 279	958	159	58
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	254 153	22 790	113 617	117 746	3 891	3 891	1 879	958	168	33
\$2,000 or more.....	221 305	31 353	89 763	100 189	7 279	7 279	1 999	2 502	206	52
Median (dollars).....	1 195	1 336	1 211	1 156	1 704	1 704	1 350	1 988	1 548	1 147
Not mortgaged.....	730 807	57 197	323 171	350 439	7 178	7 178	4 236	1 631	257	101
Less than \$100.....	2 112	114	886	1 112	16	16	11	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	20 387	1 772	8 455	10 160	149	149	101	36	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	107 707	9 862	47 028	50 817	400	400	259	94	5	7
\$300 to \$399.....	189 356	18 716	94 379	76 261	1 770	1 770	1 214	270	40	12
\$400 to \$499.....	169 685	12 974	84 576	72 135	2 076	2 076	1 419	357	75	27
\$500 or more.....	241 560	13 759	87 847	139 954	2 767	2 767	1 232	874	137	55
Median (dollars).....	425	390	411	450	454	454	434	500+	500+	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	268 516	20 261	121 087	127 168	2 209	2 209	1 461	397	41	22
Less than 20 percent.....	19 077	1 605	9 633	7 839	92	92	53	6	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	22 555	2 408	11 354	8 793	99	99	66	33	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	25 606	2 137	12 860	10 609	193	193	150	23	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	25 302	2 115	12 103	11 084	228	228	167	37	6	-
35 percent or more.....	165 080	11 262	70 985	82 833	1 514	1 514	964	293	35	18
Not computed.....	10 896	734	4 152	6 010	83	83	61	5	-	4
Median.....	44.5	39.9	41.6	47.8	50.0+	50.0+	46.0	50.0+	43.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	300 966	23 013	134 968	142 985	2 597	2 597	1 654	522	113	60
Less than 20 percent.....	105 689	9 503	52 428	43 758	816	816	536	161	22	18
20 to 24 percent.....	46 985	3 300	21 486	22 199	488	488	367	65	45	23
25 to 29 percent.....	32 743	1 930	13 078	17 735	314	314	178	69	16	-
30 to 34 percent.....	24 087	1 718	9 720	12 649	143	143	67	69	4	-
35 percent or more.....	91 340	6 555	38 222	46 563	836	836	506	158	26	19
Not computed.....	122	7	34	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	24.8	23.0	23.5	26.5	24.9	24.9	24.0	27.5	23.8	22.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	361 002	27 578	160 853	172 571	3 092	3 092	2 102	588	102	56
Less than 20 percent.....	157 704	12 876	70 688	74 140	1 369	1 369	974	214	60	24
20 to 24 percent.....	45 802	3 290	18 798	23 714	362	362	266	74	17	18
25 to 29 percent.....	38 914	2 626	17 848	18 440	264	264	190	49	-	8
30 to 34 percent.....	35 299	2 457	17 114	15 728	246	246	169	40	8	6
35 percent or more.....	83 212	6 329	36 393	40 490	851	851	503	211	17	-
Not computed.....	71	-	12	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.5	21.4	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.4	21.4	25.6	18.2	21.1
\$50,000 or more.....	1 251 323	115 556	530 126	605 641	18 441	18 441	7 893	5 175	717	189
Less than 20 percent.....	770 860	67 688	312 802	390 370	10 625	10 625	4 592	3 083	424	93
20 to 24 percent.....	174 060	15 933	79 342	78 785	2 462	2 462	1 096	576	100	34
25 to 29 percent.....	129 375	13 050	60 703	55 622	1 780	1 780	839	471	76	21
30 to 34 percent.....	81 586	8 240	38 033	35 313	1 361	1 361	577	364	43	22
35 percent or more.....	95 226	10 610	39 165	45 451	2 206	2 206	789	674	74	19
Not computed.....	216	35	81	100	7	7	-	7	-	-
Median.....	16.4	17.3	17.2	15.6	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.3	18.1	20.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 984 979	83 732	525 166	1 376 081	10 754	10 754	8 286	1 512	163	324
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	10 414	542	3 152	6 720	68	68	62	6	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	90 133	3 628	19 529	66 976	345	345	274	31	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	110 528	3 189	22 811	84 528	344	344	302	42	6	24
\$300 to \$399.....	205 156	3 765	41 224	160 167	395	395	308	42	-	9
\$400 to \$499.....	290 669	5 938	62 103	222 628	607	607	528	36	-	9
\$500 to \$599.....	286 240	9 346	80 698	196 196	869	869	689	99	-	65
\$600 to \$749.....	383 972	16 202	129 604	238 166	1 877	1 877	1 658	132	8	55
\$750 to \$999.....	335 122	20 360	100 509	214 253	2 703	2 703	2 317	245	36	70
\$1,000 or more.....	223 090	17 367	50 069	155 654	3 128	3 128	1 880	791	102	76
No cash rent.....	49 655	3 395	15 467	30 793	418	418	268	88	11	16
Median (dollars).....	591	728	628	564	811	811	770	1 100	1 255	740
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	376 450	12 622	87 056	276 772	1 107	1 107	911	112	5	43
Less than 20 percent.....	6 902	384	2 010	4 508	46	46	46	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	11 547	733	3 150	7 664	96	96	66	12	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	25 414	1 304	7 340	16 770	107	107	90	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	19 652	878	4 716	14 058	104	104	91	13	-	-
35 percent or more.....	264 149	7 784	59 183	197 182	595	595	516	54	-	33
Not computed.....	48 786	1 539	10 657	36 590	159	159	102	27	5	10
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.4	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	317 361	11 674	85 923	219 764	1 111	1 111	843	156	7	32
Less than 20 percent.....	19 481	675	3 683	15 123	88	88	88	-	-	14
20 to 24 percent.....	20 546	589	4 473	15 484	95	95	75	20	-	9
25 to 29 percent.....	32 976	1 129	7 874	23 973	115	115	58	19	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	35 937	8 671	8 671	26 368	110	110	96	6	-	-
35 percent or more.....	199 875	7 720	58 194	133 961	644	644	489	89	-	9
Not computed.....	8 507	624	3 028	4 855	59	59	37	7	-	-
Median.....	41.7	45.5	44.2	40.3	39.8	39.8	39.0	45.3	-	21.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	478 552	20 939	136 942	320 671	2 774	2 774	2 355	273	22	41
Less than 20 percent.....	107 298	2 256	22 757	82 285	162	162	141	21	-	9
20 to 24 percent.....	92 728	3 279	25 928	63 521	352	352	316	27	-	22
25 to 29 percent.....	90 702	3 872	30 158	56 672	497	497	463	19	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	63 599	3 412	21 636	38 551	493	493	395	68	-	-
35 percent or more.....	111 889	7 258	32 546	72 085	1 154	1 154	951	126	22	10
Not computed.....	12 336	862	3 917	7 557	116	116	89	12	-	-
Median.....	26.8	30.9	28.0	25.9	33.2	33.2	32.7	34.7	47.3	22.6
\$35,000 or more.....	812 616	38 497	215 245	558 874	5 762	5 762	4 177	971	129	208
Less than 20 percent.....	544 400	19 914	135 187	389 299	2 706	2 706	2 035	370	34	120
20 to 24 percent.....	130 938	8 452	42 872	79 614	1 321	1 321	960	258	20	23
25 to 29 percent.....	64 701	4 871	18 802	41 028	761	761	526	154	37	32
30 to 34 percent.....	30 877	2 316	8 112	20 449	488	488	345	85	13	17
35 percent or more.....	23 327	1 722	4 908	16 697	306	306	203	67	21	-
Not computed.....	18 373	1 222	5 364	11 787	180	180	108	37	4	1
Median.....	16.3	19.4	17.6	15.5	20.3	20.3	20.0	21.9	26.1	16.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.								
	Tract 434	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
Specified owner-occupied housing units	316	21	672	1 175	252	10	244	311	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	186	6	401	785	185	5	157	215	19
Less than \$300	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	6	54	—	—	31	13	—
\$600 to \$799	26	—	76	77	45	—	11	11	10
\$800 to \$999	36	—	89	115	28	—	7	18	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	51	6	132	177	67	5	83	37	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	50	—	74	190	35	—	8	59	9
\$2,000 or more	17	—	14	154	10	—	9	66	—
Median (dollars)	1 216	1 375	1 060	1 365	1 113	1 125	1 114	1 648	697
Not mortgaged	130	15	271	390	67	5	87	96	10
Less than \$100	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	12	16	13	—	5	11	—
\$200 to \$299	24	—	8	39	—	—	16	10	—
\$300 to \$399	59	—	91	86	32	—	43	57	—
\$400 to \$499	36	6	119	105	16	5	19	5	10
\$500 or more	—	9	41	144	4	—	4	13	—
Median (dollars)	355	500+	415	449	362	425	373	345	425
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	83	—	152	140	41	5	38	57	19
Less than 20 percent	—	—	12	16	6	—	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	—	17	10	7	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	17	18	—	—	5	21	—
35 percent or more	48	—	98	83	28	5	25	36	19
Not computed	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	41.4	—	50.0+	39.2	40.7	50.0+	39.3	38.1	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19	9	90	202	29	—	61	37	—
Less than 20 percent	7	—	33	51	—	—	27	16	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	37	—	—	9	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	16	34	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	39	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	33	41	29	—	15	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	27.5	26.3	26.9	50.0+	—	21.9	21.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	57	—	130	142	50	5	35	20	—
Less than 20 percent	27	—	54	74	32	—	24	5	—
20 to 24 percent	9	—	14	6	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	10	8	—	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	—	35	5	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	17	49	10	—	7	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	—	23.9	19.6	15.6	32.5	13.6	48.3	—
\$50,000 or more	157	12	300	691	132	—	110	197	10
Less than 20 percent	96	6	187	401	67	—	62	100	10
20 to 24 percent	13	—	47	131	33	—	21	10	—
25 to 29 percent	10	6	27	65	6	—	19	36	—
30 to 34 percent	12	—	19	55	16	—	4	14	—
35 percent or more	26	—	20	39	10	—	4	37	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	20.0	16.4	17.8	19.8	—	18.4	19.6	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	873	436	1 252	336	925	438	697	180	226
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	8	—	—	11	22	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	10	57	—	—	36	34	15	—	13
\$200 to \$299	39	37	20	7	33	6	27	20	—
\$300 to \$399	6	28	—	10	33	22	6	13	22
\$400 to \$499	91	32	57	12	71	33	38	22	59
\$500 to \$599	73	56	85	20	88	33	76	9	25
\$600 to \$749	195	94	333	36	272	88	178	27	58
\$750 to \$999	322	96	459	97	259	126	194	40	24
\$1,000 or more	123	28	224	154	101	64	140	42	20
No cash rent	14	—	74	—	21	10	23	7	5
Median (dollars)	762	600	801	964	705	710	747	722	533
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	111	120	70	31	107	93	53	—	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	31	—	—	13	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	22	—	—	11	6	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
35 percent or more	76	48	46	31	83	33	38	—	12
Not computed	25	—	24	—	—	19	—	—	9
Median	50.0+	31.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.7	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	71	66	101	19	149	20	46	29	46
Less than 20 percent	—	—	20	—	19	—	5	13	—
20 to 24 percent	—	18	—	—	8	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	—
30 to 34 percent	25	13	—	—	—	4	—	—	7
35 percent or more	46	35	57	19	122	7	19	9	39
Not computed	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	50.0+	35.5	50.0+	49.5	50.0+	31.3	29.7	26.1	39.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	270	63	416	73	341	169	247	56	95
Less than 20 percent	30	—	—	6	26	6	—	4	21
20 to 24 percent	38	15	46	—	68	5	35	—	19
25 to 29 percent	74	4	74	8	57	28	68	12	50
30 to 34 percent	30	10	118	18	52	27	40	—	—
35 percent or more	98	34	172	41	125	93	95	33	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	13	10	9	7	5
Median	29.5	36.6	33.6	38.8	31.3	38.2	32.0	38.5	25.5
\$35,000 or more	421	187	665	213	328	156	351	95	57
Less than 20 percent	263	119	270	146	183	91	144	50	45
20 to 24 percent	56	42	244	10	55	33	121	19	—
25 to 29 percent	47	15	54	—	51	—	64	15	—
30 to 34 percent	31	11	43	33	18	32	9	11	12
35 percent or more	24	—	26	24	13	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	28	—	8	—	8	—	—
Median	17.9	18.1	21.0	17.8	18.4	16.9	21.1	14.7	13.8

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ--CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Tract 432	Tract 434
Occupied housing units -----	1 084 414	26 999	237 982	819 433	4 081	4 081	3 949	157	217
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 701	296	1 840	5 565	51	51	51	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	27 804	1 869	8 459	17 476	325	325	306	7	15
1980 to 1984 -----	41 970	1 713	12 239	28 018	148	148	148	-	18
1970 to 1979 -----	120 542	3 349	28 950	88 243	539	539	518	12	10
1960 to 1969 -----	193 595	4 479	41 246	147 870	752	752	736	11	12
1950 to 1959 -----	197 619	4 936	42 375	150 308	916	916	866	73	5
1940 to 1949 -----	165 534	3 091	35 003	127 440	342	342	329	37	21
1939 or earlier -----	329 649	7 266	67 870	254 513	1 008	1 008	995	17	136
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	64 306	685	9 835	53 786	111	111	111	-	20
1 bedroom -----	317 851	5 347	61 467	251 037	896	896	889	8	46
2 bedrooms -----	348 222	10 527	75 497	262 198	1 285	1 285	1 264	77	52
3 bedrooms -----	243 830	7 306	60 206	176 318	985	985	958	63	26
4 bedrooms -----	72 274	2 422	20 568	49 284	615	615	576	9	42
5 or more bedrooms -----	37 931	712	10 409	26 810	189	189	151	-	31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 069 598	26 740	235 355	807 503	4 081	4 081	3 949	157	217
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 077 434	26 263	235 475	815 696	3 976	3 976	3 926	157	217
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 053 103	25 602	232 362	795 139	3 827	3 827	3 796	157	212
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	15 680	195	2 649	12 836	34	34	34	5	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 271	26	397	848	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 409	169	2 252	11 988	34	34	34	5	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	484 421	12 286	122 248	349 887	1 540	1 540	1 540	110	61
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	28 641	698	7 063	20 880	78	78	78	-	24
Electricity -----	90 902	4 274	24 723	61 905	720	720	713	15	49
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	447 248	9 334	77 233	360 681	1 696	1 696	1 571	32	83
All other fuels -----	20 123	169	3 378	16 576	8	8	8	-	-
No fuel used -----	13 079	238	3 337	9 504	39	39	39	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	564 740	7 634	75 384	481 722	998	998	998	36	15
1 -----	327 114	9 933	90 878	226 303	1 329	1 329	1 288	46	109
2 -----	140 423	6 746	51 553	82 124	1 113	1 113	1 047	38	25
3 or more -----	52 137	2 686	20 167	29 284	641	641	616	37	68
Vehicles per household -----	.7	1.2	1.1	.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	277 859	9 037	76 635	192 187	1 511	1 511	1 393	78	65
1989 to March 1990 -----	19 299	706	5 231	13 362	114	114	114	7	-
1985 to 1988 -----	47 470	2 471	13 779	31 220	257	257	212	9	-
1980 to 1984 -----	45 941	1 383	12 976	31 582	227	227	207	-	13
1970 to 1979 -----	82 462	2 702	21 918	57 842	596	596	567	62	21
1969 or earlier -----	82 687	1 775	22 731	58 181	317	317	293	-	31
Renter-occupied housing units -----	806 555	17 962	161 347	627 246	2 570	2 570	2 556	79	152
1989 to March 1990 -----	149 379	5 575	43 991	99 813	792	792	785	11	56
1985 to 1988 -----	212 378	6 049	50 364	155 965	781	781	781	22	65
1980 to 1984 -----	168 222	2 799	31 224	134 199	403	403	403	17	22
1970 to 1979 -----	186 486	2 693	25 588	158 205	457	457	450	25	4
1969 or earlier -----	90 090	846	10 180	79 064	137	137	137	4	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	124 618	2 304	24 960	97 354	133	133	133	-	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	186 539	3 862	37 546	145 131	644	644	619	24	55
Owner-occupied housing units -----	61 970	1 528	16 402	44 040	247	247	229	-	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2 242	26	254	1 962	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	10 261	163	1 940	8 158	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	119 008	1 543	17 119	100 346	264	264	264	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 068 734	26 804	235 333	806 597	4 047	4 047	3 915	152	217
1.00 or less persons per room -----	919 286	24 323	210 652	684 311	3 850	3 850	3 718	147	210
1.01 or more persons per room -----	149 448	2 481	24 681	122 286	197	197	197	5	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	15 680	195	2 649	12 836	34	34	34	5	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	11 752	159	1 987	9 606	34	34	34	5	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	3 928	36	662	3 230	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	52 356	57 669	53 376	51 700	69 498	69 498	63 757	52 677	72 429
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 424	28 184	26 582	25 046	33 629	33 629	33 441	24 345	34 784
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	246 137	4 557	45 529	196 051	560	560	551	11	4
Owner-occupied housing units -----	18 983	383	5 028	13 572	50	50	41	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	227 154	4 174	40 501	182 479	510	510	510	11	-

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.							
	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
Occupied housing units -----	322	336	130	496	454	240	527	533
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	11	65	18	54	60	19	12	22
1980 to 1984 -----	11	30	14	55	—	—	6	9
1970 to 1979 -----	28	31	29	112	78	27	87	30
1960 to 1969 -----	35	114	22	111	75	16	99	71
1950 to 1959 -----	52	65	34	64	31	25	140	235
1940 to 1949 -----	31	21	—	40	49	27	18	50
1939 or earlier -----	131	10	13	60	161	126	165	116
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	9	—	13	10	5	—	14
1 bedroom -----	112	75	12	144	157	38	88	160
2 bedrooms -----	155	113	60	120	207	50	203	125
3 bedrooms -----	43	78	43	132	55	71	134	128
4 bedrooms -----	12	61	15	70	25	62	81	70
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	17	—	14	21	36
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	322	336	130	496	454	240	527	533
Source of water, public system or private company -----	322	336	130	496	454	240	520	533
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	322	336	130	459	454	233	510	517
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	44	108	51	225	217	84	316	198
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	20	—	—	—	—	16	14
Electricity -----	86	104	26	130	89	49	35	45
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	155	94	53	141	148	107	160	276
All other fuels -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	29	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	73	20	11	93	253	88	167	189
1 -----	160	141	19	179	135	59	147	160
2 -----	52	119	61	140	57	64	130	150
3 or more -----	37	56	39	84	9	29	83	34
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.5	.6	1.1	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	48	164	89	144	34	104	163	137
1989 to March 1990 -----	11	18	—	34	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	8	19	10	15	34	—	12	17
1980 to 1984 -----	—	46	35	—	—	—	36	22
1970 to 1979 -----	10	55	29	78	—	53	52	48
1969 or earlier -----	19	26	15	17	—	51	63	50
Renter-occupied housing units -----	274	172	41	352	420	136	364	396
1989 to March 1990 -----	62	69	24	122	99	29	98	99
1985 to 1988 -----	77	75	17	114	129	39	125	85
1980 to 1984 -----	59	19	—	10	50	32	94	89
1970 to 1979 -----	45	9	—	106	101	21	47	82
1969 or earlier -----	31	—	—	—	41	15	—	41
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	—	8	—	18	4	16	14	68
Householder 65 years and over -----	72	51	22	67	86	64	42	68
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	42	15	—	10	39	22	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	38	—	7	34	61	39	18	28
Complete plumbing facilities -----	322	336	130	496	454	240	509	522
1.00 or less persons per room -----	287	327	124	496	429	235	461	482
1.01 or more persons per room -----	35	9	6	—	25	5	48	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	60 186	70 790	51 937	62 929	49 325	62 756	54 803	45 197
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 017	31 635	33 040	38 565	39 644	31 297	27 239	30 138
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	12	9	17	116	115	34	70	117
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	7	16	—	—	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12	9	10	100	115	34	59	117

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT	
						Total	Norwalk city	Tract 432	Tract 434
Specified owner-occupied housing units	167 580	5 818	50 723	111 039	1 067	1 067	966	71	13
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	132 773	4 987	40 193	87 593	934	934	844	64	13
Less than \$300	1 017	34	220	763	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	2 738	163	592	1 983	8	8	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7 180	204	1 563	5 413	49	49	49	10	—
\$500 to \$599	10 527	295	2 499	7 733	33	33	33	—	—
\$600 to \$799	23 091	564	6 487	16 040	126	126	126	24	13
\$800 to \$999	20 875	534	6 375	13 966	114	114	105	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37 333	1 589	12 561	23 183	230	230	230	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	20 105	912	6 755	12 438	199	199	184	8	—
\$2,000 or more	9 907	692	3 141	6 074	175	175	117	9	—
Median (dollars)	1 012	1 197	1 083	968	1 296	1 296	1 235	794	775
Not mortgaged	34 807	831	10 530	23 446	133	133	122	7	—
Less than \$100	704	—	77	627	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 151	61	587	1 503	7	7	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	7 573	117	1 791	5 665	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	10 020	271	3 006	6 743	33	33	26	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6 795	225	2 585	3 985	72	72	72	—	—
\$500 or more	7 564	157	2 484	4 923	21	21	17	7	—
Median (dollars)	367	390	394	351	431	431	433	500+	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	23 322	714	6 875	15 733	101	101	80	—	—
Less than 20 percent	1 131	18	246	867	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	1 250	30	382	838	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	1 331	33	343	955	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1 596	40	487	1 069	6	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16 141	542	4 959	10 640	95	95	74	—	—
Not computed	1 873	51	458	1 364	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26 536	846	7 271	18 419	96	96	83	8	13
Less than 20 percent	7 023	208	1 869	4 946	29	29	22	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3 278	95	907	2 276	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2 834	58	778	1 998	7	7	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2 606	78	798	1 730	8	8	8	—	—
35 percent or more	10 722	407	2 919	7 396	52	52	46	—	13
Not computed	73	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.2	34.0	30.5	29.9	36.5	36.5	36.7	32.5	37.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 708	1 002	9 568	20 338	173	173	173	37	—
Less than 20 percent	12 119	309	3 247	8 563	64	64	64	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4 463	77	1 528	2 858	9	9	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3 578	149	1 295	2 134	17	17	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2 915	83	1 030	1 802	5	5	5	—	—
35 percent or more	7 802	384	2 456	4 962	78	78	78	25	—
Not computed	31	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.7	28.9	25.0	22.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	44.1	—
\$50,000 or more	86 814	3 256	27 009	56 549	697	697	630	—	—
Less than 20 percent	53 069	1 574	15 182	36 313	356	356	330	26	—
20 to 24 percent	13 232	464	4 800	7 968	77	77	77	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8 758	443	3 177	5 138	88	88	82	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5 521	415	1 952	3 154	107	107	85	—	—
35 percent or more	6 172	360	1 898	3 914	69	69	56	—	—
Not computed	62	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	20.6	18.4	16.1	19.4	19.4	18.6	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	805 109	17 912	160 840	626 357	2 565	2 565	2 551	79	152
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	9 814	438	4 258	5 118	90	90	90	—	4
\$100 to \$199	90 128	1 740	14 778	73 610	230	230	230	16	—
\$200 to \$299	74 415	1 020	9 865	63 530	146	146	146	7	7
\$300 to \$399	111 415	1 442	15 503	94 470	154	154	147	16	—
\$400 to \$499	152 507	2 122	23 026	127 359	211	211	211	—	—
\$500 to \$599	126 063	2 333	26 890	96 840	271	271	271	30	19
\$600 to \$749	130 126	3 529	35 961	90 636	505	505	505	—	40
\$750 to \$999	74 910	3 358	21 663	49 889	504	504	504	10	27
\$1,000 or more	28 531	1 792	7 381	19 358	448	448	441	—	55
No cash rent	7 200	138	1 515	5 547	6	6	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	476	592	544	459	647	647	647	551	806
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	235 474	4 144	41 706	189 624	512	512	512	11	4
Less than 20 percent	5 928	237	2 004	3 687	49	49	49	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8 543	207	2 136	6 200	11	11	11	—	4
25 to 29 percent	19 008	433	4 415	14 160	59	59	59	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14 618	322	2 546	11 750	25	25	25	—	—
35 percent or more	154 889	2 484	25 458	126 947	350	350	350	11	—
Not computed	32 488	461	5 147	26 880	18	18	18	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.5	22.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	150 384	3 621	30 376	116 387	558	558	558	29	46
Less than 20 percent	18 040	357	2 967	14 716	51	51	51	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13 775	213	2 140	11 422	66	66	66	15	—
25 to 29 percent	20 871	472	3 188	17 211	33	33	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21 570	292	3 817	17 461	16	16	16	4	—
35 percent or more	74 670	2 240	17 954	54 476	386	386	386	10	46
Not computed	1 458	47	310	1 101	6	6	6	—	—
Median	35.1	39.8	39.0	34.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	24.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	203 480	4 781	41 691	157 008	617	617	617	21	40
Less than 20 percent	63 785	896	9 829	53 060	129	129	129	4	7
20 to 24 percent	46 808	813	8 719	37 274	78	78	78	—	5
25 to 29 percent	38 910	820	9 029	29 061	100	100	100	17	10
30 to 34 percent	23 906	881	6 258	16 767	82	82	82	—	—
35 percent or more	28 343	1 342	7 439	19 562	228	228	228	—	18
Not computed	1 728	29	417	1 282	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.0	29.1	26.2	23.3	30.1	30.1	30.1	26.9	29.0
\$35,000 or more	215 771	5 366	47 067	163 338	878	878	864	18	62
Less than 20 percent	166 232	3 280	32 742	130 210	531	531	524	18	24
20 to 24 percent	29 101	1 085	8 794	19 222	155	155	155	—	25
25 to 29 percent	10 858	576	3 228	7 054	103	103	96	—	13
30 to 34 percent	4 575	220	1 242	3 113	34	34	34	—	—
35 percent or more	2 939	171	658	2 110	47	47	47	—	—
Not computed	2 066	34	403	1 629	8	8	8	—	—
Median	14.8	17.9	16.7	14.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	11.5	21.4

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT—Con.							
	Tract 437	Tract 438	Tract 439	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 442	Tract 444	Tract 445
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7	85	72	127	—	87	112	53
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	68	62	105	—	75	93	31
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	8	—	—	13	4	8
\$500 to \$599	—	11	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	13	5	—	—	13	6	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	26	—	—	—	17	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	35	13	30	—	26	43	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	9	10	60	—	—	10	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—	15	—	—	9	13	—
Median (dollars)	—	1 071	956	1 688	—	790	1 282	985
Not mortgaged	7	17	10	22	—	12	19	22
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	17	—	22	—	12	4	22
\$500 or more	—	—	10	—	—	—	15	—
Median (dollars)	175	425	500+	425	—	475	457	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	16	—	14	10	15
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	16	—	14	10	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	13	18	18	—	13	16	30
Less than 20 percent	—	13	18	—	—	13	6	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	18	—	—	10	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	17.5	15.5	45.0	—	12.5	50.0+	29.0
\$50,000 or more	—	72	54	93	—	60	60	8
Less than 20 percent	—	54	31	36	—	37	21	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	15	—	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	20	—	9	21	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	22	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	13.4	19.2	23.5	—	14.1	22.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	274	172	41	352	420	136	364	396
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	12	—	—	11	18	—	—	28
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	35	52	5	29	82
\$200 to \$299	20	—	—	10	33	20	26	18
\$300 to \$399	19	9	—	—	35	—	33	35
\$400 to \$499	23	—	6	82	47	—	41	—
\$500 to \$599	32	17	5	28	39	—	37	33
\$600 to \$749	48	45	19	68	60	28	71	117
\$750 to \$999	98	29	4	41	89	17	89	66
\$1,000 or more	22	72	7	77	41	66	38	17
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	705	879	713	622	532	971	632	605
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	57	—	10	91	125	24	28	124
Less than 20 percent	12	—	—	11	4	—	—	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	22	8	5	—	24
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	7
35 percent or more	35	—	6	58	95	19	28	71
Not computed	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—
Median	43.4	—	50.0+	49.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32	41	7	27	116	49	161	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	14	—	29	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	15	27	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	6	—	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	32	41	7	14	85	34	89	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	50.0	45.2	50.0+	35.4	50.0+	45.3	44.2	41.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	70	65	6	85	59	26	79	114
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	20	40	—	18	40
20 to 24 percent	9	10	6	23	6	10	9	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	8	13	—	21	17
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	7	—	—	16	15
35 percent or more	54	47	—	27	—	16	15	42
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.4	41.5	22.5	24.9	17.7	50.0+	28.0	30.0
\$35,000 or more	115	66	18	149	120	37	96	108
Less than 20 percent	70	20	11	92	71	27	70	81
20 to 24 percent	18	19	—	34	22	10	—	19
25 to 29 percent	27	10	7	—	19	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
35 percent or more	—	17	—	23	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	17.8	23.4	13.0	18.7	18.2	18.1	14.9	11.6

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ--CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	13 118	484	2 985	9 649
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	182	19	88	75
1985 to 1988 -----	472	47	171	254
1980 to 1984 -----	450	39	149	262
1970 to 1979 -----	1 408	56	312	1 040
1960 to 1969 -----	2 142	84	569	1 489
1950 to 1959 -----	2 051	89	471	1 491
1940 to 1949 -----	1 609	26	309	1 274
1939 or earlier -----	4 804	124	916	3 764
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	805	14	129	662
1 bedroom -----	4 028	116	726	3 186
2 bedrooms -----	3 803	69	740	2 994
3 bedrooms -----	2 857	160	935	1 762
4 bedrooms -----	1 096	112	323	661
5 or more bedrooms -----	529	13	132	384
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	12 906	480	2 914	9 512
Source of water, public system or private company -----	12 239	401	2 591	9 247
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	11 474	308	2 595	8 571
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	289	10	37	242
Owner-occupied housing units -----	51	6	9	36
Renter-occupied housing units -----	238	4	28	206
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	5 525	208	1 667	3 650
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	466	26	133	307
Electricity -----	1 017	50	250	717
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5 635	200	864	4 571
All other fuels -----	355	—	71	284
No fuel used -----	120	—	—	120
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	6 156	73	755	5 328
1 -----	3 643	157	929	2 557
2 -----	2 237	194	832	1 211
3 or more -----	1 082	60	469	553
Vehicles per household -----	.9	1.5	1.5	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 018	233	1 310	2 475
1989 to March 1990 -----	409	29	135	245
1985 to 1988 -----	876	55	280	541
1980 to 1984 -----	639	41	157	441
1970 to 1979 -----	1 039	43	399	597
1969 or earlier -----	1 055	65	339	651
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 100	251	1 675	7 174
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 487	122	644	1 721
1985 to 1988 -----	2 556	84	562	1 910
1980 to 1984 -----	1 730	45	278	1 407
1970 to 1979 -----	1 498	—	127	1 371
1969 or earlier -----	829	—	64	765
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	1 479	27	302	1 150
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 985	49	444	1 492
Owner-occupied housing units -----	729	40	217	472
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	81	—	7	74
No telephone in unit -----	204	—	66	138
No vehicle available -----	1 188	26	197	965
Complete plumbing facilities -----	12 829	474	2 948	9 407
1.00 or less persons per room -----	10 858	421	2 657	7 780
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 971	53	291	1 627
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	289	10	37	242
1.00 or less persons per room -----	267	10	30	227
1.01 or more persons per room -----	22	—	7	15
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	52 498	49 643	59 112	49 265
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 314	34 953	28 017	26 882
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 858	77	594	2 187
Owner-occupied housing units -----	325	7	107	211
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 533	70	487	1 976

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 769	179	1 025	1 565
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	2 017	155	756	1 106
Less than \$300 -----	10	—	5	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	43	—	41	2
\$400 to \$499 -----	107	—	44	63
\$500 to \$599 -----	163	5	55	103
\$600 to \$799 -----	188	—	85	103
\$800 to \$999 -----	402	52	152	198
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	631	46	230	355
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	266	26	91	149
\$2,000 or more -----	207	26	53	128
Median (dollars) -----	1 068	1 177	994	1 111
Not mortgaged -----	752	24	269	459
Less than \$100 -----	28	—	9	19
\$100 to \$199 -----	97	—	35	62
\$200 to \$299 -----	99	—	26	73
\$300 to \$399 -----	226	24	96	106
\$400 to \$499 -----	118	—	43	75
\$500 or more -----	184	—	60	124
Median (dollars) -----	374	367	378	369
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	510	12	225	273
Less than 20 percent -----	32	—	13	19
20 to 24 percent -----	42	—	31	11
25 to 29 percent -----	22	—	13	9
30 to 34 percent -----	59	12	33	14
35 percent or more -----	323	—	129	194
Not computed -----	32	—	6	26
Median -----	50.0+	32.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	367	24	116	227
Less than 20 percent -----	115	6	36	73
20 to 24 percent -----	51	5	5	41
25 to 29 percent -----	30	—	7	23
30 to 34 percent -----	24	—	11	13
35 percent or more -----	147	13	57	77
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.9	41.3	34.5	24.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	484	36	137	311
Less than 20 percent -----	256	6	65	185
20 to 24 percent -----	14	8	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	60	13	25	22
30 to 34 percent -----	36	2	13	21
35 percent or more -----	118	7	28	83
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.4	26.5	22.9	18.1
\$50,000 or more -----	1 408	107	547	754
Less than 20 percent -----	819	28	378	413
20 to 24 percent -----	250	33	95	122
25 to 29 percent -----	165	26	25	114
30 to 34 percent -----	88	—	32	56
35 percent or more -----	80	20	17	43
Not computed -----	6	—	—	6
Median -----	17.3	23.9	14.7	18.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 043	245	1 665	7 133
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	74	9	7	58
\$100 to \$199 -----	778	—	97	681
\$200 to \$299 -----	717	16	84	617
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 068	10	150	908
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 513	26	189	1 298
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 458	20	269	1 169
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 323	50	366	907
\$750 to \$999 -----	1 313	41	364	908
\$1,000 or more -----	690	65	116	509
No cash rent -----	109	8	23	78
Median (dollars) -----	521	682	610	497
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 593	61	504	2 028
Less than 20 percent -----	90	9	22	59
20 to 24 percent -----	76	—	—	76
25 to 29 percent -----	188	—	11	177
30 to 34 percent -----	146	—	45	101
35 percent or more -----	1 733	44	365	1 324
Not computed -----	360	8	61	291
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	1 759	21	258	1 480
Less than 20 percent -----	105	—	3	102
20 to 24 percent -----	124	—	28	96
25 to 29 percent -----	251	11	9	231
30 to 34 percent -----	258	—	36	222
35 percent or more -----	984	10	182	792
Not computed -----	37	—	—	37
Median -----	38.3	29.8	42.3	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 303	63	436	1 804
Less than 20 percent -----	661	—	42	619
20 to 24 percent -----	360	9	82	269
25 to 29 percent -----	419	11	118	290
30 to 34 percent -----	243	—	61	182
35 percent or more -----	605	43	129	433
Not computed -----	15	—	—	11
Median -----	26.5	43.1	28.9	25.1
\$35,000 or more -----	2 388	100	467	1 821
Less than 20 percent -----	1 668	58	296	1 314
20 to 24 percent -----	331	7	71	253
25 to 29 percent -----	188	27	53	108
30 to 34 percent -----	74	—	27	47
35 percent or more -----	94	—	7	87
Not computed -----	33	8	13	12
Median -----	16.3	17.7	15.4	16.4

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP
Occupied housing units	246 727	4 603	62 317	179 807	563	563	357	130
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	3 618	29	1 277	2 312	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	19 144	528	8 554	10 062	90	90	83	7
1980 to 1984	15 091	489	6 724	7 878	32	32	13	14
1970 to 1979	28 977	891	9 687	18 399	96	96	58	14
1960 to 1969	40 005	849	11 615	27 541	140	140	73	48
1950 to 1959	39 536	646	9 597	29 293	110	110	60	36
1940 to 1949	31 798	421	5 361	26 016	61	61	42	11
1939 or earlier	68 558	750	9 502	58 306	34	34	28	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	26 662	101	2 631	23 930	8	8	8	—
1 bedroom	76 011	652	14 025	61 334	53	53	41	7
2 bedrooms	57 015	1 296	13 873	41 846	129	129	123	—
3 bedrooms	50 645	1 378	15 618	33 649	174	174	111	43
4 bedrooms	25 878	922	12 290	12 666	159	159	63	73
5 or more bedrooms	10 516	254	3 880	6 382	40	40	11	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	244 056	4 583	61 981	177 492	563	563	357	130
Source of water, public system or private company	243 035	3 867	60 553	178 615	458	458	340	105
Sewage disposal, public sewer	235 283	3 412	59 351	172 520	352	352	312	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 246	20	295	1 931	7	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units	411	7	107	297	7	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 835	13	188	1 634	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	143 616	1 497	44 720	97 399	94	94	81	7
Battled, tank, or LP gas	7 284	84	1 440	5 760	—	—	—	—
Electricity	19 643	955	5 669	13 019	94	94	81	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	72 261	2 018	10 019	60 224	375	375	195	123
All other fuels	2 231	30	239	1 962	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	1 692	19	230	1 443	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	83 202	268	4 756	78 178	10	10	5	—
1	87 078	1 495	22 017	63 566	74	74	54	14
2	56 585	2 002	26 359	28 224	296	296	181	65
3 or more	19 862	838	9 185	9 839	183	183	117	51
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.8	1.7	.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	103 326	2 498	35 430	65 398	420	420	237	118
1989 to March 1990	15 788	460	5 357	9 971	53	53	16	24
1985 to 1988	43 004	1 065	16 330	25 609	183	183	119	33
1980 to 1984	21 865	459	7 326	14 080	91	91	50	26
1970 to 1979	17 948	410	5 280	12 258	69	69	38	31
1969 or earlier	4 721	104	1 137	3 480	24	24	14	4
Renter-occupied housing units	143 401	2 105	26 887	114 409	143	143	120	12
1989 to March 1990	48 319	1 019	12 194	35 106	85	85	85	—
1985 to 1988	52 064	915	10 846	40 303	43	43	20	12
1980 to 1984	21 623	101	2 700	18 822	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	15 715	60	985	14 670	15	15	15	—
1969 or earlier	5 680	10	162	5 508	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	5 985	129	681	5 175	9	9	9	—
Householder 65 years and over	18 558	201	2 228	16 129	24	24	8	11
Owner-occupied housing units	6 325	121	1 181	5 023	19	19	8	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	352	—	21	331	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	509	—	86	423	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	11 955	36	690	11 229	5	5	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	244 481	4 583	62 022	177 876	556	556	357	123
1.00 or less persons per room	181 586	3 955	51 834	125 797	486	486	287	123
1.01 or more persons per room	62 895	628	10 188	52 079	70	70	70	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 246	20	295	1 931	7	7	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	1 186	16	229	941	7	7	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	1 060	4	66	990	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	72 598	93 997	79 135	68 239	84 006	84 006	77 406	86 088
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 883	51 202	41 678	34 239	63 648	63 648	65 599	61 517
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	31 132	349	4 232	26 551	36	36	17	7
Owner-occupied housing units	4 067	77	801	3 189	22	22	8	7
Renter-occupied housing units	27 065	272	3 431	23 362	14	14	9	—

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York--North- ern New Jersey-- Long Island, NY-- NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA	Fairfield County (pt.), CT		
						Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	66 793	2 016	29 327	35 450	316	316	158	109
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	61 458	1 890	27 567	32 001	295	295	155	97
Less than \$300 -----	202	7	67	128	7	7	—	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	376	21	86	269	7	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 043	16	286	741	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 565	22	390	1 153	8	8	8	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	4 525	80	1 384	3 061	15	15	15	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	4 952	181	2 036	2 735	17	17	17	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	15 654	439	7 462	7 753	62	62	33	29
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	15 692	433	7 925	7 334	53	53	39	14
\$2,000 or more -----	17 449	691	7 931	8 827	126	126	36	47
Median (dollars) -----	1 577	1 707	1 631	1 511	1 797	1 797	1 478	1 946
Not mortgaged -----	5 335	126	1 760	3 449	21	21	3	12
Less than \$100 -----	69	—	13	56	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	235	—	73	162	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	738	—	111	627	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 214	22	382	810	6	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 103	49	431	623	12	12	—	12
\$500 or more -----	1 976	55	750	1 171	3	3	3	—
Median (dollars) -----	438	480	467	412	419	419	500+	425
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 791	93	1 012	2 686	19	19	—	12
Less than 20 percent -----	160	—	44	116	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	136	—	55	74	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	146	5	31	110	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	2 918	81	733	2 104	19	19	—	12
Not computed -----	412	—	149	263	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 549	117	2 272	4 160	21	21	14	7
Less than 20 percent -----	825	12	244	569	7	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	450	8	160	282	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	403	14	82	307	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	303	—	95	203	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4 568	78	1 691	2 799	14	14	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	49.8	39.1	50.0+	49.2	45.0	45.0	27.5	50.0+
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	10 153	257	3 891	6 005	14	14	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	1 831	25	457	1 349	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	759	11	219	529	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	874	54	359	461	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	1 050	20	490	540	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5 624	147	2 366	3 111	14	14	7	7
Not computed -----	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Median -----	37.9	39.2	39.7	36.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$50,000 or more -----	46 300	1 549	22 152	22 599	262	262	137	83
Less than 20 percent -----	18 250	629	7 790	9 831	106	106	70	30
20 to 24 percent -----	7 389	214	3 802	3 373	28	28	8	13
25 to 29 percent -----	6 828	235	3 623	2 970	53	53	30	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5 244	173	2 864	2 207	32	32	11	21
35 percent or more -----	8 589	298	4 073	4 218	43	43	18	19
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.3	23.4	24.3	22.2	24.5	24.5	19.5	24.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	143 053	2 081	26 793	114 179	143	143	120	12
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	675	—	57	618	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	4 128	20	324	3 784	5	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	6 106	18	364	5 724	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	12 104	38	1 030	11 036	5	5	5	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	18 836	154	2 241	16 441	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	21 427	230	3 903	17 294	9	9	9	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	30 825	524	7 270	23 031	12	12	5	7
\$750 to \$999 -----	27 179	506	5 767	20 906	57	57	51	—
\$1,000 or more -----	19 864	583	5 439	13 842	55	55	50	5
No cash rent -----	1 909	8	398	1 503	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	634	776	707	609	928	928	951	643
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	24 317	217	2 991	21 109	11	11	6	—
Less than 20 percent -----	300	—	9	291	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	506	—	45	461	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	837	—	88	749	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	617	20	44	553	5	5	—	—
35 percent or more -----	15 933	117	1 839	13 977	6	6	6	—
Not computed -----	6 124	80	966	5 078	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	25 345	262	3 200	21 883	3	3	3	—
Less than 20 percent -----	1 245	11	59	1 175	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	1 378	—	84	1 294	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2 071	—	219	1 852	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2 357	—	208	2 149	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	17 823	248	2 540	15 035	3	3	3	—
Not computed -----	471	3	90	378	—	—	—	—
Median -----	45.9	50.0+	50.0+	44.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	36 595	403	6 824	29 368	9	9	9	—
Less than 20 percent -----	7 288	57	847	6 384	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6 757	67	1 323	5 367	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6 715	97	1 485	5 133	9	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	4 953	70	1 158	3 725	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	10 567	112	1 942	8 513	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	315	—	69	246	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.0	29.0	29.1	27.7	27.5	27.5	27.5	—
\$35,000 or more -----	56 796	1 199	13 778	41 819	120	120	102	12
Less than 20 percent -----	37 533	716	8 519	28 298	69	69	56	7
20 to 24 percent -----	9 117	257	2 649	6 211	5	5	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	4 891	133	1 220	3 538	21	21	21	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2 546	55	728	1 763	19	19	19	—
35 percent or more -----	1 988	33	521	1 434	6	6	6	—
Not computed -----	721	5	141	575	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.6	17.9	18.0	15.9	17.9	17.9	18.8	14.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Lang Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
Occupied housing units	809 247	20 194	179 573	609 480	2 250
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	8 616	470	2 429	5 717	112
1985 to 1988	28 202	1 392	8 217	18 593	168
1980 to 1984	33 344	1 166	7 537	24 641	113
1970 to 1979	82 755	2 354	19 969	60 432	316
1960 to 1969	116 474	2 640	27 181	86 653	376
1950 to 1959	126 842	2 702	25 368	98 772	322
1940 to 1949	124 822	2 717	26 529	95 576	221
1939 or earlier	288 192	6 753	62 343	219 096	622
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	53 370	532	7 247	45 591	46
1 bedroom	250 952	3 927	46 045	200 980	520
2 bedrooms	275 944	7 937	63 681	204 326	868
3 bedrooms	167 557	5 624	43 871	118 062	484
4 bedrooms	41 874	1 491	12 883	27 500	246
5 or more bedrooms	19 550	683	5 846	13 021	86
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	793 217	19 727	175 984	597 506	2 231
Source of water, public system or private company	800 760	19 214	176 582	604 964	2 107
Sewage disposal, public sewer	774 299	18 121	172 418	583 760	1 950
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17 282	325	3 045	13 912	26
Owner-occupied housing units	1 036	19	389	628	-
Renter-occupied housing units	16 246	306	2 656	13 284	26
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	376 827	9 674	114 208	252 945	730
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28 996	964	8 105	19 927	130
Electricity	65 473	2 606	15 810	47 057	427
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	314 231	6 706	38 577	268 948	920
All other fuels	13 408	128	1 266	12 014	14
No fuel used	10 312	116	1 607	8 589	29
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	424 665	5 341	49 586	369 738	226
1	237 526	7 069	68 902	161 555	848
2	108 242	5 553	44 977	57 712	800
3 or more	38 814	2 231	16 108	20 475	376
Vehicles per household .....	.7	1.3	1.2	.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	152 215	5 796	52 400	94 019	704
1989 to March 1990	16 647	702	6 651	9 294	101
1985 to 1988	42 580	2 058	17 269	23 253	270
1980 to 1984	30 320	1 187	10 857	18 276	134
1970 to 1979	41 789	1 340	12 432	28 017	152
1969 or earlier	20 879	509	5 191	15 179	47
Renter-occupied housing units	657 032	14 398	127 173	515 461	1 546
1989 to March 1990	153 249	6 502	42 889	103 858	592
1985 to 1988	197 038	5 187	43 590	148 261	675
1980 to 1984	138 651	1 482	22 223	114 946	158
1970 to 1979	125 781	962	15 213	109 606	99
1969 or earlier	42 313	265	3 258	38 790	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	124 852	2 904	21 355	100 593	135
Householder 65 years and over	84 406	1 513	15 692	67 201	111
Owner-occupied housing units	16 811	432	5 046	11 333	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 613	26	225	1 362	-
No telephone in unit	7 682	175	1 111	6 396	18
No vehicle available	61 249	806	7 849	52 594	31
Complete plumbing facilities	791 965	19 869	176 528	595 568	2 224
1.00 or less persons per room	615 840	16 586	145 204	454 050	1 688
1.01 or more persons per room	176 125	3 283	31 324	141 518	536
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17 282	325	3 045	13 912	26
1.00 or less persons per room	10 849	232	2 058	8 559	26
1.01 or more persons per room	6 433	93	987	5 353	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	56 011	64 323	58 117	54 325	100 432
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 686	27 447	28 090	23 769	34 765
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	221 144	4 127	31 708	185 309	180
Owner-occupied housing units	8 209	137	2 007	6 065	7
Renter-occupied housing units	212 935	3 990	29 701	179 244	173

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
Occupied housing units	2 250	1 984	157	170	275	305	124	231
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	112	112	—	11	53	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	168	168	—	17	—	39	5	5
1980 to 1984	113	80	5	17	10	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	316	293	16	13	73	49	12	17
1960 to 1969	376	303	43	89	17	10	8	19
1950 to 1959	322	249	54	17	20	16	20	58
1940 to 1949	221	195	14	—	36	17	32	44
1939 or earlier	622	584	25	6	66	174	47	88
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	46	46	—	7	14	6	—	—
1 bedroom	520	508	12	61	109	132	4	41
2 bedrooms	868	833	18	78	87	129	67	105
3 bedrooms	484	395	67	14	39	34	20	60
4 bedrooms	246	169	39	10	18	4	21	17
5 or more bedrooms	86	33	21	—	8	—	12	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	2 231	1 965	157	170	275	301	124	223
Source of water, public system or private company	2 107	1 961	146	170	275	305	124	231
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 950	1 868	82	170	275	300	124	214
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	26	—	—	—	6	5	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	26	26	—	—	—	6	5	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	730	716	14	47	64	159	88	49
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	130	121	9	33	20	28	6	18
Electricity	427	403	24	64	96	19	—	32
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	920	701	110	26	88	89	30	132
All other fuels	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	29	29	—	—	7	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	226	220	6	—	25	43	24	32
1	848	791	41	57	153	162	62	121
2	800	667	62	89	60	48	30	66
3 or more	376	306	48	24	37	52	8	12
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	704	513	82	23	30	49	52	39
1989 to March 1990	101	82	6	16	—	—	12	—
1985 to 1988	270	202	48	7	8	31	8	17
1980 to 1984	134	90	—	—	—	14	—	13
1970 to 1979	152	112	22	—	22	4	32	—
1969 or earlier	47	27	6	—	—	—	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units	1 546	1 471	75	147	245	256	72	192
1989 to March 1990	592	555	37	48	124	90	9	50
1985 to 1988	675	649	26	85	81	152	47	95
1980 to 1984	158	146	12	—	30	—	16	21
1970 to 1979	99	99	—	14	10	14	—	16
1969 or earlier	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	135	124	11	20	22	14	22	5
Householder 65 years and over	111	75	6	—	17	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	52	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	18	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	31	25	6	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 224	1 958	157	170	275	299	119	223
1.00 or less persons per room	1 688	1 434	145	114	194	194	68	196
1.01 or more persons per room	536	524	12	56	81	105	51	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	26	—	—	—	6	5	8
1.00 or less persons per room	26	26	—	—	—	6	5	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	100 432	90 863	114 885	66 026	98 606	54 581	92 933	37 207
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 765	33 482	59 926	43 178	32 704	28 797	25 075	27 892
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	180	167	6	11	24	5	22	36
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	173	167	6	11	24	5	22	36

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	82 761	3 777	29 747	49 237	510
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	71 453	3 303	25 686	42 464	474
Less than \$300	328	28	106	194	—
\$300 to \$399	685	48	207	430	15
\$400 to \$499	2 088	64	479	1 545	7
\$500 to \$599	3 975	138	800	3 037	5
\$600 to \$799	9 963	322	2 948	6 693	25
\$800 to \$999	9 556	495	3 095	5 966	26
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22 685	989	9 212	12 484	131
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14 053	670	5 819	7 564	114
\$2,000 or more	8 120	549	3 020	4 551	151
Median (dollars)	1 193	1 264	1 282	1 126	1 623
Not mortgaged	11 308	474	4 061	6 773	36
Less than \$100	131	—	33	98	—
\$100 to \$199	580	—	103	477	—
\$200 to \$299	1 867	87	514	1 266	6
\$300 to \$399	3 087	189	1 207	1 691	6
\$400 to \$499	2 420	91	984	1 345	9
\$500 or more	3 223	107	1 220	1 896	15
Median (dollars)	400	381	415	391	483
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	7 382	276	2 282	4 824	40
Less than 20 percent	372	11	127	234	6
20 to 24 percent	302	7	76	219	—
25 to 29 percent	528	33	207	288	—
30 to 34 percent	398	16	100	282	—
35 percent or more	5 310	194	1 626	3 490	34
Not computed	472	15	146	311	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12 322	519	4 147	7 656	27
Less than 20 percent	2 088	119	671	1 298	7
20 to 24 percent	1 392	33	399	960	—
25 to 29 percent	964	43	239	682	—
30 to 34 percent	1 172	45	344	783	—
35 percent or more	6 697	279	2 494	3 924	20
Not computed	9	—	—	9	—
Median	37.8	37.1	40.3	36.0	50.0+
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16 811	710	5 911	10 190	66
Less than 20 percent	4 548	190	1 450	2 908	15
20 to 24 percent	2 239	104	698	1 437	—
25 to 29 percent	1 999	85	738	1 176	9
30 to 34 percent	2 041	88	839	1 114	16
35 percent or more	5 979	243	2 186	3 550	26
Not computed	5	—	—	5	—
Median	29.0	28.6	30.4	28.2	32.8
\$50,000 or more	46 246	2 272	17 407	26 567	377
Less than 20 percent	23 437	1 088	7 864	14 485	196
20 to 24 percent	7 530	410	3 040	4 080	58
25 to 29 percent	6 075	235	2 668	3 172	7
30 to 34 percent	4 048	197	1 834	2 017	44
35 percent or more	5 145	342	1 998	2 805	72
Not computed	11	—	3	8	—
Median	19.8	20.6	21.4	18.8	19.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	655 279	14 316	126 638	514 325	1 539
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	5 345	225	1 294	3 826	6
\$100 to \$199	57 975	843	4 591	52 541	46
\$200 to \$299	54 501	414	6 377	47 710	57
\$300 to \$399	95 479	551	13 440	81 488	34
\$400 to \$499	128 518	1 576	20 592	106 350	153
\$500 to \$599	104 125	2 315	23 057	78 753	150
\$600 to \$749	107 448	3 641	30 512	73 295	468
\$750 to \$999	67 589	3 145	19 305	45 139	359
\$1,000 or more	24 389	1 444	5 817	17 128	235
No cash rent	9 910	162	1 653	8 095	31
Median (dollars)	485	647	570	463	694
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	196 403	3 607	26 154	166 642	165
Less than 20 percent	2 899	70	482	2 347	7
20 to 24 percent	5 516	119	738	4 659	—
25 to 29 percent	11 967	85	1 226	10 656	4
30 to 34 percent	8 755	180	802	7 773	11
35 percent or more	141 878	2 734	19 316	119 828	87
Not computed	25 388	419	3 590	21 379	56
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	130 036	2 879	25 518	101 639	192
Less than 20 percent	13 205	321	1 510	11 374	23
20 to 24 percent	9 847	54	1 308	8 485	—
25 to 29 percent	15 659	139	2 367	13 153	6
30 to 34 percent	16 352	118	2 744	13 490	26
35 percent or more	73 193	2 198	17 326	53 669	131
Not computed	1 780	49	263	1 468	6
Median	38.2	47.5	43.3	36.6	46.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	164 345	3 726	36 151	124 468	547
Less than 20 percent	49 203	398	8 292	40 513	43
20 to 24 percent	36 007	737	7 689	28 043	47
25 to 29 percent	31 083	856	7 689	22 538	153
30 to 34 percent	19 288	746	5 576	12 966	68
35 percent or more	25 719	1 101	6 784	17 834	226
Not computed	3 045	37	434	2 574	10
Median	24.4	30.0	26.4	23.6	31.9
\$35,000 or more	164 495	4 104	38 815	121 576	635
Less than 20 percent	120 992	2 302	26 898	91 792	384
20 to 24 percent	23 442	1 052	7 057	15 333	125
25 to 29 percent	9 474	435	2 703	6 336	70
30 to 34 percent	4 402	185	946	3 271	31
35 percent or more	2 827	108	642	2 077	17
Not computed	3 358	22	569	2 767	8
Median	15.2	18.8	16.6	14.6	18.0

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

(Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport COP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
Specified owner-occupied housing units	510	326	75	6	30	5	20	9
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	474	311	75	6	30	5	20	9
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	25	25	—	—	12	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	26	10	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	131	115	11	6	10	5	20	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	114	76	9	—	8	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	151	66	46	—	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	1 623	1 452	2 000+	1 375	1 325	1 125	1 292	1 750
Not mortgaged	36	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	483	458	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	40	19	—	—	—	—	—	9
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	34	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	20	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	66	32	16	—	10	5	—	—
Less than 20 percent	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	16	—	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	26	10	7	—	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.8	33.1	29.4	—	45.0	32.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more	377	255	59	6	20	—	20	—
Less than 20 percent	196	132	27	—	20	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	58	35	11	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	44	38	—	6	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more	72	43	21	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4	21.1	32.5	10.0—	—	30.8	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 539	1 464	75	147	245	256	30.8 72	192
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	46	46	—	—	—	—	5	16
\$200 to \$299	57	51	6	—	—	—	13	9
\$300 to \$399	34	29	5	—	—	9	—	8
\$400 to \$499	153	147	6	—	8	36	—	36
\$500 to \$599	150	150	30	37	24	9	—	8
\$600 to \$749	468	461	7	76	113	93	32	52
\$750 to \$999	359	353	6	27	64	38	8	51
\$1,000 or more	235	190	45	14	15	40	5	12
No cash rent	31	31	—	—	8	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	694	690	1 167	637	681	653	688	710
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	165	159	6	11	14	9	—	36
Less than 20 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	87	87	—	—	14	9	—	18
Not computed	56	56	—	11	—	—	—	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	32.5	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	192	186	6	—	37	50	27	19
Less than 20 percent	23	23	—	—	—	—	18	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	26	26	—	—	—	26	—	—
35 percent or more	131	125	6	—	37	24	9	19
Not computed	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	46.1	47.4	37.5	—	50.0+	34.8	18.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	547	542	5	48	121	130	35	69
Less than 20 percent	43	38	5	—	8	6	—	17
20 to 24 percent	47	47	—	19	13	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	153	153	—	29	30	32	14	36
30 to 34 percent	68	68	—	—	28	35	5	—
35 percent or more	226	226	—	—	42	32	16	16
Not computed	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	31.9	32.1	12.5	25.9	31.7	31.0	33.5	27.4
\$35,000 or more	635	577	58	88	73	67	10	68
Less than 20 percent	384	355	29	49	56	26	10	37
20 to 24 percent	125	113	12	39	9	22	—	6
25 to 29 percent	70	64	6	—	—	11	—	13
30 to 34 percent	31	26	5	—	—	8	—	12
35 percent or more	17	11	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	18.0	17.6	20.0	18.6	15.1	21.7	17.5	18.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT MSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
Occupied housing units -----	4 553 779	303 709	1 582 416	2 667 654	41 527
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	31 374	2 707	15 805	12 862	485
1985 to 1988 -----	228 532	19 705	115 836	92 991	2 720
1980 to 1984 -----	185 139	19 160	90 664	75 315	2 683
1970 to 1979 -----	519 643	46 125	217 498	256 020	5 583
1960 to 1969 -----	785 763	53 264	282 645	449 854	7 709
1950 to 1959 -----	880 579	59 239	300 782	520 558	9 181
1940 to 1949 -----	533 607	31 659	170 282	331 666	3 350
1939 or earlier -----	1 389 142	71 850	388 904	928 388	9 816
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	165 974	4 272	19 803	141 899	565
1 bedroom -----	909 602	32 227	231 597	645 778	4 545
2 bedrooms -----	1 117 558	73 235	405 761	638 562	8 792
3 bedrooms -----	1 406 298	111 540	542 466	752 292	13 228
4 bedrooms -----	724 726	62 821	298 160	363 745	10 822
5 or more bedrooms -----	229 621	19 614	84 629	125 378	3 575
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	4 530 598	302 572	1 577 474	2 650 552	41 449
Source of water, public system or private company -----	4 212 282	233 979	1 426 510	2 551 793	31 470
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	3 828 805	193 744	1 392 711	2 242 350	23 051
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	16 807	837	4 475	11 495	84
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5 830	455	2 902	2 902	57
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 977	382	2 002	8 593	27
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	2 041 570	77 873	945 948	1 017 749	5 451
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	66 983	3 750	23 984	39 249	505
Electricity -----	331 099	41 348	142 462	147 289	6 385
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 041 994	177 020	454 469	1 410 505	28 773
All other fuels -----	58 083	3 404	13 052	41 627	313
No fuel used -----	14 050	314	2 501	11 235	100
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	991 727	19 148	153 528	819 051	1 759
1 -----	1 468 350	86 985	533 494	847 871	11 308
2 -----	1 425 779	129 233	618 448	678 098	18 835
3 or more -----	667 923	68 343	276 946	322 634	9 625
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 849 178	226 949	1 127 263	1 494 966	31 527
1989 to March 1990 -----	173 022	15 337	71 629	86 056	2 183
1985 to 1988 -----	605 371	54 089	262 251	289 031	8 112
1980 to 1984 -----	402 176	32 798	159 923	209 455	4 866
1970 to 1979 -----	685 989	51 839	262 795	371 355	7 129
1969 or earlier -----	982 620	72 886	370 665	539 069	9 237
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 704 601	76 760	455 153	1 172 688	10 000
1989 to March 1990 -----	372 449	25 630	123 181	223 638	3 561
1985 to 1988 -----	477 208	27 789	151 685	297 734	3 876
1980 to 1984 -----	265 655	10 603	71 575	183 477	1 254
1970 to 1979 -----	314 550	7 480	66 659	240 411	727
1969 or earlier -----	274 739	5 258	42 053	227 428	582
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	61 887	2 418	16 298	43 171	232
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 258 812	74 832	433 851	750 129	8 938
Owner-occupied housing units -----	777 522	58 534	316 889	402 099	7 317
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	4 733	251	1 299	3 183	35
No telephone in unit -----	16 785	539	4 331	11 915	43
No vehicle available -----	465 807	13 715	103 171	348 921	1 288
Complete plumbing facilities -----	4 536 972	302 872	1 577 941	2 656 159	41 443
1.00 or less persons per room -----	4 452 289	300 235	1 560 839	2 591 215	41 155
1.01 or more persons per room -----	84 683	2 637	17 102	64 944	288
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	16 807	837	4 475	11 495	84
1.00 or less persons per room -----	15 690	826	4 216	10 648	84
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 117	11	259	847	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	70 302	81 126	65 700	72 128	100 153
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	38 215	41 893	35 321	39 097	47 001
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	290 637	12 445	79 049	199 143	1 374
Owner-occupied housing units -----	89 756	5 842	33 082	50 832	719
Renter-occupied housing units -----	200 881	6 603	45 967	148 311	655

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
Occupied housing units	41 527	24 316	8 903	2 281	1 339	503	515	185
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	485	356	39	45	82	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	2 720	1 585	458	271	142	74	12	13
1980 to 1984	2 683	1 393	561	178	89	7	12	—
1970 to 1979	5 583	3 303	757	362	187	41	7	15
1960 to 1969	7 709	4 138	1 609	281	177	46	65	7
1950 to 1959	9 181	5 141	2 524	623	154	4	127	24
1940 to 1949	3 350	2 115	694	204	66	—	40	11
1939 or earlier	9 816	6 285	2 261	367	442	331	252	115
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	565	477	35	45	19	66	—	12
1 bedroom	4 545	3 734	392	658	422	258	78	40
2 bedrooms	8 792	6 774	1 268	940	502	100	127	60
3 bedrooms	13 228	8 571	2 604	435	305	47	209	60
4 bedrooms	10 822	3 948	3 134	184	54	32	95	7
5 or more bedrooms	3 575	812	1 470	19	37	—	6	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	41 449	24 278	8 868	2 281	1 323	503	515	185
Source of water, public system or private company	31 470	22 470	7 949	2 273	1 339	503	515	185
Sewage disposal, public sewer	23 051	19 583	2 854	2 236	1 339	503	440	172
Locking complete plumbing facilities	84	58	21	15	—	—	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units	57	35	17	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	27	23	4	8	—	—	—	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	5 451	4 246	990	601	264	96	214	54
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	505	225	174	25	16	—	11	—
Electricity	6 385	4 976	596	670	394	291	7	25
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28 773	14 604	7 098	951	665	116	275	96
All other fuels	313	172	45	34	—	—	8	10
No fuel used	100	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 759	1 397	266	136	211	58	17	31
1	11 308	7 874	2 014	1 053	491	271	192	73
2	18 835	10 513	4 340	820	476	134	266	53
3 or more	9 625	4 532	2 283	272	161	40	40	28
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	31 527	16 805	7 431	1 117	552	183	372	76
1989 to March 1990	2 183	1 103	500	62	37	20	28	—
1985 to 1988	8 112	4 370	1 727	365	181	106	69	36
1980 to 1984	4 866	2 316	1 195	96	66	15	48	—
1970 to 1979	7 129	3 558	1 844	175	96	8	84	10
1969 or earlier	9 237	5 458	2 165	419	172	34	143	30
Renter-occupied housing units	10 000	7 511	1 472	1 164	787	320	143	109
1989 to March 1990	3 561	2 611	557	483	242	83	55	19
1985 to 1988	3 876	2 876	621	453	270	137	38	12
1980 to 1984	1 254	939	164	79	124	38	23	30
1970 to 1979	727	631	59	87	88	35	11	17
1969 or earlier	582	454	71	62	63	27	16	31
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	232	188	24	—	18	12	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	8 938	5 708	1 980	425	300	85	125	84
Owner-occupied housing units	7 317	4 425	1 791	338	129	21	117	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities	35	22	8	7	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	43	36	7	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 288	994	214	63	135	53	12	27
Complete plumbing facilities	41 443	24 258	8 882	2 266	1 339	503	515	178
1.00 or less persons per room	41 155	24 018	8 867	2 228	1 304	498	515	178
1.01 or more persons per room	288	240	15	38	35	5	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	84	58	21	15	—	—	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	84	58	21	15	—	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	100 153	70 491	133 068	49 254	46 453	78 812	62 501	48 161
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 001	42 512	62 330	39 659	32 292	34 619	46 015	28 422
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 374	903	250	119	117	42	—	9
Owner-occupied housing units	719	396	149	61	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	655	507	101	58	109	42	—	9

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Connecticut (pt.)	New Jersey (pt.)	New York (pt.)	Norwalk, CT PMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 125 058	183 561	925 130	1 016 367	25 974
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	1 402 961	126 744	605 302	670 915	18 826
Less than \$300 -----	6 108	540	3 497	2 071	37
\$300 to \$399 -----	16 668	1 465	7 983	7 220	95
\$400 to \$499 -----	42 095	4 255	17 309	20 531	255
\$500 to \$599 -----	74 881	5 889	30 134	38 858	517
\$600 to \$799 -----	197 541	14 062	77 078	106 401	1 529
\$800 to \$999 -----	193 906	14 719	82 445	96 742	1 707
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	411 589	32 590	189 839	189 160	3 720
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	244 960	22 312	109 677	112 971	3 811
\$2,000 or more -----	215 213	30 912	87 340	96 961	7 155
Median (dollars) -----	1 194	1 337	1 209	1 157	1 704
Not mortgaged -----	722 097	56 817	319 828	345 452	7 148
Less than \$100 -----	2 017	114	859	1 044	16
\$100 to \$199 -----	19 979	1 772	8 370	9 837	149
\$200 to \$299 -----	106 307	9 785	46 602	49 920	394
\$300 to \$399 -----	186 982	18 583	93 387	75 012	1 770
\$400 to \$499 -----	167 839	12 905	83 745	71 189	2 067
\$500 or more -----	238 973	13 658	86 865	138 450	2 752
Median (dollars) -----	425	390	411	450	454
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 -----	263 515	20 067	119 354	124 094	2 184
Less than 20 percent -----	18 805	1 599	9 522	7 684	86
20 to 24 percent -----	22 300	2 408	11 294	8 598	99
25 to 29 percent -----	25 187	2 104	12 695	10 388	193
30 to 34 percent -----	25 020	2 099	12 024	10 897	228
35 percent or more -----	161 639	11 130	69 800	80 709	1 495
Not computed -----	10 564	727	4 019	5 818	83
Median -----	44.3	39.8	41.4	47.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	292 768	22 613	131 928	138 227	2 577
Less than 20 percent -----	104 208	9 421	51 894	42 893	816
20 to 24 percent -----	46 015	3 277	21 153	21 585	488
25 to 29 percent -----	32 083	1 899	12 899	17 285	314
30 to 34 percent -----	23 246	1 673	9 465	12 108	143
35 percent or more -----	87 103	6 336	36 483	44 284	816
Not computed -----	113	7	34	72	-
Median -----	24.6	22.9	23.3	26.3	24.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	350 142	27 067	156 730	166 345	3 041
Less than 20 percent -----	154 652	12 748	69 576	72 328	1 360
20 to 24 percent -----	44 380	3 216	18 321	22 843	362
25 to 29 percent -----	37 649	2 570	17 320	17 759	255
30 to 34 percent -----	34 043	2 396	16 637	15 010	230
35 percent or more -----	79 347	6 137	34 864	38 346	834
Not computed -----	71	-	12	59	-
Median -----	22.3	21.2	22.4	22.4	22.2
\$50,000 or more -----	1 218 633	113 814	517 118	587 701	18 172
Less than 20 percent -----	753 981	66 832	306 676	380 473	10 472
20 to 24 percent -----	168 846	15 612	77 071	76 163	2 425
25 to 29 percent -----	125 271	12 880	58 901	53 490	1 780
30 to 34 percent -----	78 844	8 117	36 741	33 986	1 347
35 percent or more -----	91 483	10 338	37 648	43 497	2 141
Not computed -----	208	35	81	92	7
Median -----	16.4	17.3	17.1	15.5	17.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 697 437	75 965	451 741	1 169 731	9 905
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	8 124	427	2 468	5 229	62
\$100 to \$199 -----	68 655	3 232	16 863	48 560	339
\$200 to \$299 -----	89 371	2 925	19 016	67 430	308
\$300 to \$399 -----	167 612	3 454	33 230	130 928	361
\$400 to \$499 -----	238 411	5 109	50 091	183 211	538
\$500 to \$599 -----	241 389	8 257	67 918	165 214	800
\$600 to \$749 -----	331 929	14 257	111 931	205 741	1 630
\$750 to \$999 -----	299 350	18 578	89 476	191 296	2 515
\$1,000 or more -----	208 297	16 428	46 377	145 492	2 958
No cash rent -----	44 299	3 298	14 371	26 630	394
Median (dollars) -----	606	736	638	581	821
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000 -----	302 433	10 658	72 420	219 355	1 020
Less than 20 percent -----	5 722	346	1 778	3 598	46
20 to 24 percent -----	9 456	669	2 755	6 032	96
25 to 29 percent -----	20 347	1 272	6 545	12 530	107
30 to 34 percent -----	15 935	792	4 234	10 909	98
35 percent or more -----	212 106	6 223	48 566	157 317	538
Not computed -----	38 867	1 356	8 542	28 969	135
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	261 616	10 165	71 116	180 335	1 023
Less than 20 percent -----	14 578	504	2 837	11 237	75
20 to 24 percent -----	16 558	557	3 734	12 267	95
25 to 29 percent -----	26 923	1 068	6 486	19 369	109
30 to 34 percent -----	29 667	898	7 195	21 574	110
35 percent or more -----	166 148	6 542	47 959	111 647	581
Not computed -----	7 742	596	2 905	4 241	53
Median -----	42.1	45.3	44.3	40.9	39.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	404 021	18 914	116 497	268 610	2 445
Less than 20 percent -----	86 578	2 049	17 996	66 533	143
20 to 24 percent -----	77 235	2 958	21 748	52 529	315
25 to 29 percent -----	76 580	3 397	25 848	47 335	393
30 to 34 percent -----	54 562	3 110	18 609	32 843	465
35 percent or more -----	98 436	6 570	28 685	63 181	1 023
Not computed -----	10 630	830	3 611	6 189	106
Median -----	27.1	31.0	28.2	26.3	33.4
\$35,000 or more -----	729 367	36 228	191 708	501 431	5 417
Less than 20 percent -----	485 771	18 662	118 915	348 194	2 504
20 to 24 percent -----	118 186	7 848	38 714	71 624	1 263
25 to 29 percent -----	59 139	4 631	17 015	37 493	724
30 to 34 percent -----	28 287	2 223	7 523	18 541	465
35 percent or more -----	21 567	1 654	4 557	15 356	289
Not computed -----	16 417	1 210	4 984	10 223	172
Median -----	16.4	19.4	17.7	15.5	20.5

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fairfield County (pt.), CT			Norwalk city, Fairfield County, CT				
	Total	Norwalk city	Westport CDP	Tract 438	Tract 440	Tract 441	Tract 444	Tract 445
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 974	12 901	6 607	672	234	5	311	20
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	18 826	8 674	4 976	401	167	—	215	10
Less than \$300	37	25	12	10	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	95	58	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	255	189	42	—	—	—	11	—
\$500 to \$599	517	358	93	6	—	—	13	—
\$600 to \$799	1 529	1 040	263	76	45	—	11	10
\$800 to \$999	1 707	1 030	400	89	28	—	18	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 720	2 197	753	132	57	—	37	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3 811	1 828	949	74	27	—	59	—
\$2,000 or more	7 155	1 949	2 456	14	10	—	66	—
Median (dollars)	1 704	1 342	1 983	1 060	1 061	—	1 648	675
Not mortgaged	7 148	4 227	1 631	271	67	5	96	10
Less than \$100	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	149	101	36	12	13	—	11	—
\$200 to \$299	394	259	94	8	—	—	10	—
\$300 to \$399	1 770	1 214	270	91	32	—	57	—
\$400 to \$499	2 067	1 410	357	119	16	5	5	10
\$500 or more	2 752	1 232	874	41	6	—	13	—
Median (dollars)	454	434	500+	415	362	425	345	425
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	2 184	1 442	397	152	41	5	57	10
Less than 20 percent	86	53	6	12	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	99	66	33	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	193	150	23	17	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	228	167	37	17	—	—	21	—
35 percent or more	1 495	945	293	98	28	5	36	10
Not computed	83	61	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	45.5	50.0+	50.0+	40.7	50.0+	38.1	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 577	1 641	522	90	29	—	37	—
Less than 20 percent	816	536	161	33	—	—	16	—
20 to 24 percent	488	367	65	8	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	314	178	69	16	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	143	67	69	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	816	493	158	33	29	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.8	23.9	27.5	26.3	50.0+	—	21.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 041	2 076	572	130	40	—	20	—
Less than 20 percent	1 360	974	214	54	32	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	362	266	74	14	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	255	190	40	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	230	153	40	35	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	834	493	204	17	—	—	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	21.2	24.9	23.9	14.2	—	48.3	—
\$50,000 or more	18 172	7 742	5 116	300	124	—	197	10
Less than 20 percent	10 472	4 499	3 056	187	59	—	100	10
20 to 24 percent	2 425	1 082	565	47	33	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	1 780	839	471	27	6	—	36	—
30 to 34 percent	1 347	569	364	19	16	—	14	—
35 percent or more	2 141	753	653	20	10	—	37	—
Not computed	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.4	20.5	—	19.6	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 905	7 502	1 447	1 164	787	320	143	109
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	62	56	6	—	11	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	339	268	31	—	36	34	—	7
\$200 to \$299	308	272	36	20	33	6	7	—
\$300 to \$399	361	279	37	—	33	13	13	14
\$400 to \$499	538	465	30	57	71	33	22	28
\$500 to \$599	800	620	99	66	63	20	5	17
\$600 to \$749	1 630	1 418	125	294	215	47	7	21
\$750 to \$999	2 515	2 135	239	443	211	119	40	9
\$1,000 or more	2 958	1 745	756	210	101	32	42	8
No cash rent	394	244	88	74	13	—	7	5
Median (dollars)	821	779	1 102	811	710	729	837	509
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 020	830	106	70	93	84	—	13
Less than 20 percent	46	46	—	—	—	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent	96	66	12	—	13	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	107	90	6	—	11	6	—	7
30 to 34 percent	98	97	7	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	538	459	54	46	69	24	—	6
Not computed	135	78	27	24	—	19	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	27.9	—	29.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 023	761	150	101	135	20	12	27
Less than 20 percent	75	75	—	20	19	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	95	75	20	—	8	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	109	52	19	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	110	96	6	—	—	4	—	7
35 percent or more	581	432	83	57	108	7	5	20
Not computed	53	31	22	24	—	—	—	—
Median	39.8	38.7	46.3	50.0+	50.0+	31.3	29.3	38.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 445	2 031	268	381	285	76	36	51
Less than 20 percent	143	127	16	—	26	—	4	13
20 to 24 percent	315	279	27	27	55	—	—	19
25 to 29 percent	393	359	19	58	57	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent	465	367	68	118	36	15	—	—
35 percent or more	1 023	820	126	172	98	61	25	—
Not computed	106	79	12	6	13	—	7	5
Median	33.4	32.9	34.9	34.3	29.8	40.5	39.4	22.6
\$35,000 or more	5 417	3 880	923	612	274	140	95	18
Less than 20 percent	2 504	1 852	351	239	137	84	50	18
20 to 24 percent	1 263	914	246	222	55	24	19	—
25 to 29 percent	724	495	148	54	51	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent	465	327	80	43	18	32	11	—
35 percent or more	289	192	61	26	13	—	—	—
Not computed	172	100	37	28	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.2	21.9	21.2	20.0	16.7	14.7	15.5

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT					NORWALK CITY, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT—Con.				
CMSA	18 087 251	12.6	7 096 741	12.7	Tract 436	2 756	14.3	1 131	13.9
Connecticut (pt.)	961 524	13.5	378 102	13.5	Tract 437	1 871	13.6	1 039	12.0
New Jersey (pt.)	5 662 022	13.4	2 231 158	13.6	Tract 438	7 010	11.0	2 974	11.2
New York (pt.)	11 463 705	12.1	4 487 481	12.1	Tract 439	4 997	14.1	1 974	14.4
Norwalk, CT PMSA	127 378	13.4	51 167	13.6	Tract 440	5 168	9.5	2 266	9.9
FAIRFIELD COUNTY (PT.), CT					Tract 441	3 243	11.1	1 490	11.8
Total	127 378	13.4	51 167	13.6	Tract 442	3 798	11.9	1 628	12.3
Norwalk city	78 331	13.1	32 224	13.2	Tract 443	3 507	13.5	1 467	13.2
Westport CDP	24 407	13.7	9 840	14.1	Tract 444	3 588	12.3	1 224	12.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT					Tract 445	2 916	12.3	1 028	12.1
Tract 501	3 609	16.2	1 409	16.0	Tract 446	3 412	14.6	1 469	14.4
NORWALK CITY, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT					WESTPORT CDP, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT				
Tract 425	3 385	14.9	1 273	14.4	Tract 501 (pt.)	3 606	16.2	1 407	15.9
Tract 426	3 842	15.1	1 516	14.9	Tract 502	3 717	15.1	1 578	15.3
Tract 427	3 824	14.4	1 843	15.1	Tract 503	7 491	10.9	2 807	11.6
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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

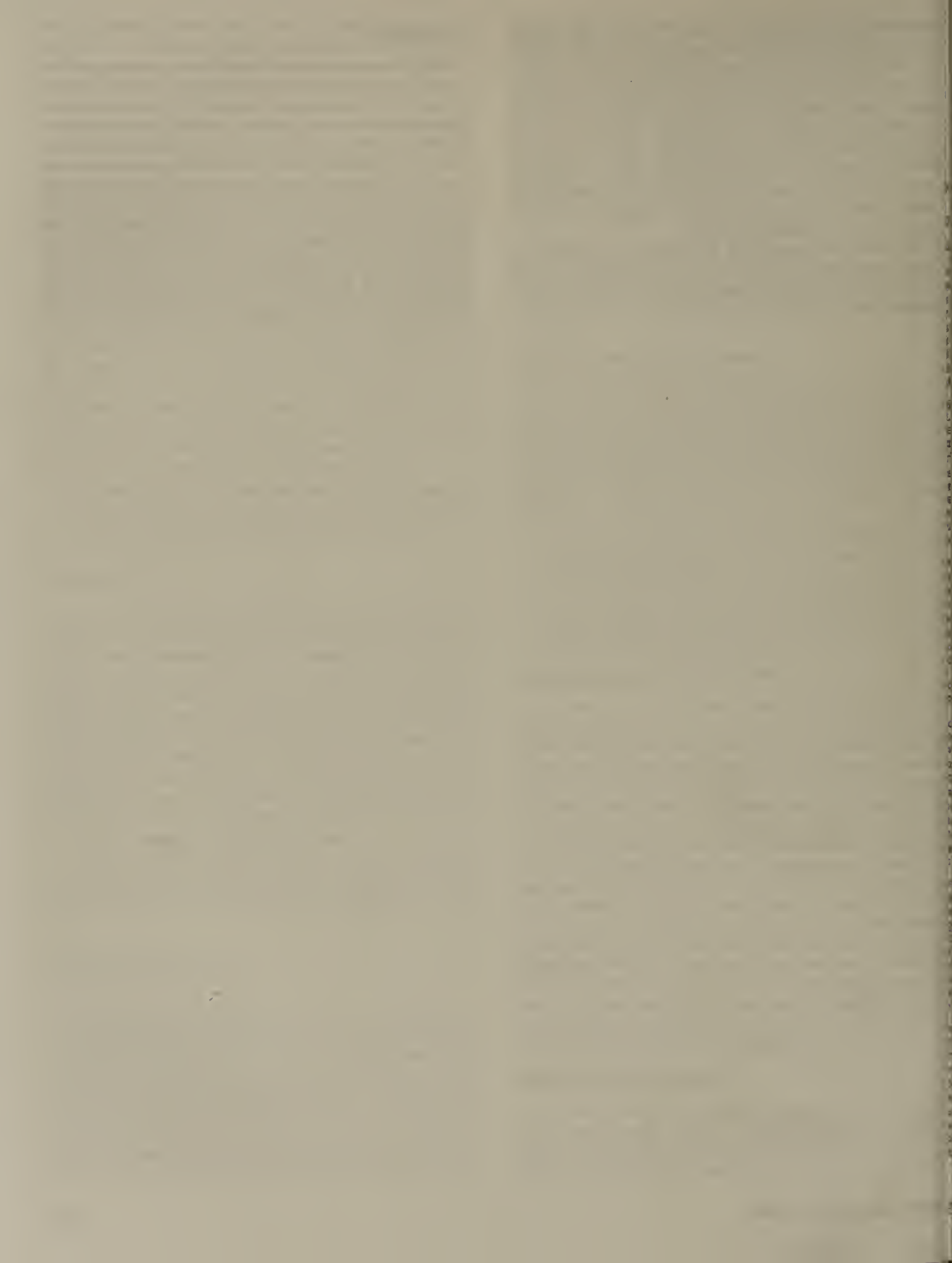
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years . . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's *Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Connecticut
 [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.6
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

- The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
- All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —

Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter —

Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
FOR CENSUS USE	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA JIC2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
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●
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0

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van | <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle |
| <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus | <input type="radio"/> Bicycle |
| <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car | <input type="radio"/> Walked |
| <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated | <input type="radio"/> Worked at home |
| <input type="radio"/> Railroad | <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 |
| <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat | <input type="radio"/> Other method |
| <input type="radio"/> Taxicab | |

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Drove alone | <input type="radio"/> 5 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 people | <input type="radio"/> 6 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 3 people | <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 4 people | <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people |

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 1990 | } Go to 28 | <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 | } Skip to 32 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1989 | | <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier | |
| <input type="radio"/> 1988 | | <input type="radio"/> Never worked | |
| <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 | | | |

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing | <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade | |
| <input type="radio"/> Retail trade | |

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
- Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNAs. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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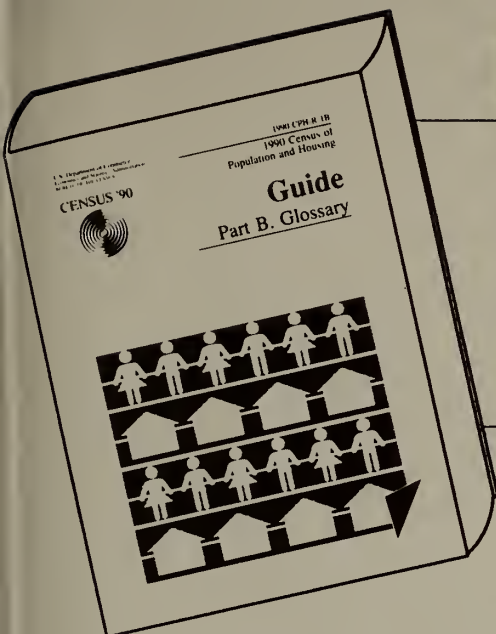
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Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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